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	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	V	Showthrough / Transparence
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JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA.

VOL. I.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FROM NOVEMBER 6, 1867, TO MAY 22, 1868,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

IN THE THIRTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LADY QUEEN VICTORIA.

REING THE 1st SESSION OF THE 1st PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SESSION 1867-8.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO.



PROCLAMATIONS.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION

For Uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into one Dominion, under the name of UANADA.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament, passed on the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, in the thirtieth year of Our reign, intituled, "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government "thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals, it is enacted that: "It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honor-"able Privy Council, to declare, by Proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, "not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, " Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion, under the name of "Canada, and on and after that day those three Provinces shall form and be One Dominion "under that name, accordingly"; and it is thereby further enacted that "Such Persons " shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen, by Warrant under Her Majesty's "Royal Sign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's "Proclamation of Union": We, therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and we do ordain, declare and command that, on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, shall form and be One Dominion, under the name of Canada:

And We do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom We have, by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, thought fit to approve, as the persons who shall be first summoned to the

Senate of Canada:

For the Province of Ontario.

John Hamilton,
Roderick Matheson,
John Ross,
Samuel Mills,
Benjamin Seymour,
Walter Hamilton Dickson,
James Shaw,
Adam Johnston Fergusson Blair,
Alexander Campbell,
David Christie,
James Cox Aikins,
David Reesor,

Elijah Leonard,
William McMaster,
Asa Allworth Burnham,
John Simpson,
James Skead,
David Lewis Macpherson,
George Crawford,
Donald McDonald,
Oliver Blake,
Billa Flint,
Walter McCrea,
George William Allan.

For the Province of Quebec.

James Leslie, Asa Belknap Foster, Joseph Noël Bossé, Louis A. Olivier, Jacques Olivier Bureau, Charles Malhiot, Louis Renaud, Luc Letellier de St. Just, Ulric Joseph Tessier, John Hamilton, Charles Cormier. Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, David Edward Price, Elzéar H. J. Duchesnay, Léandre Dumouchel, Louis Lacoste. Joseph F. Armand, Charles Wilson, William Henry Chaffers, Jean Baptiste Guévrement, James Ferrier, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight. Thomas Ryan, John Sewall Sanborn.

For the Province of Nova Scotia.

Edward Kenny,
Jonathan McCully,
Thomas D. Archibald,
Robert B. Dickey,
John H. Anderson,
John Holmes,
John W. Ritchie,
Benjamin Wier,
John Locke,
Caleb R. Bill,
John Bourinot,
William Miller.

For the Province of New Brunswick.

Amos Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, William Henry Steeves, William Todd, John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Abner Reid McClelan, Peter Mitchell.

Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirtieth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CANADA.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come-GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS Her Majesty the Queen, by Her Letters Patent, under the Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, on the First Day of June, in the Thirtieth year of Her Reign, hath been graciously pleased to constitute and appoint me to be Governor General of Canada, with all and every the powers and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained, and which belong to the said office; Now Know Ye, and I have therefore, with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known, and I do hereby make known Her Majesty's said appointment; Of all which Her Majesty's loving subjects, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Ottawa, this First day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

MONCK.

By Command.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.,

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

WHEREAS we are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and do further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have this day given orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the Seventh day of August instant, and to be returnable on the Twenty-

FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next, except however the Writs for the Electoral District of Gaspé and for the Electoral District of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, which Writs will be returnable on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our said Dominion, this Sixth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come—Greeting:

NOW YE, that We being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa, in Oursaid Dominion, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of SEPTEMBER next, then and there to have conference and treaty with the Great Men and Senate of Our said Dominion.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin, the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. At our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our said Dominion, this Sixth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our beloved and faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Twenty-fourth day of September instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the Sixth day of the month of August last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the Twenty-fourth day of the month of September instant, at which time at Our City of Ottawa, you were held and constrained to appear; Now Know Ye, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that, on Saturday, the Second day of the month of November next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament, of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein Fail Not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONCK, Baron MONCK of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron MONCK of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Quebec, in Our Dominion, the Eighteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

[L. S.]

MONCK.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our beloved and faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of Ottawa, on the Second day of the month of November next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the Second day of the month of November next, Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to Prorogue the same to Wednesday, the Sixth day of the month of November next, so that neither you nor any of you, on the said Second day of November next, at Our City of Ottawa, to appear are to be held and constrained, for We do will that you and each of you and all others in this behalf interested, that on Wednesday, the Sixth day of the month of November next, at Our City of Ottawa aforesaid, personally you be and appear for the Despatch of Business, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may by the favor of God be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin, the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount MONOK, Baron MONOK of Bally-trammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monok of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,

Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our said Dominion, this Thirtieth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirty-first year of Our Reign.

By Command.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

RETURN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, pursuant to write issued by this increase. Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c., bearing date the Seventh day of August, one thousand	

Remarks.	`	Acclamation.
Members chosen.	James N. Lapum, Esquire. Wemyss Mackenzie Simpson, Esquire. David Mills, Esquire. John Young Bown, Esquire. Hon. Edmund Burke Wood. James Crawford, Esquire. Alexander Sproat, Esquire. Francis Hurdon, Esquire. Thomas R. Ferguson, Esquire. John Holmes, Esquire.	Hon. John S. Macdonald. John Sylvester Ross, Esquire Acclamation. Francis H. Burton, Esquire.
Receipt of Return.	4th Sept. 1867, 7th " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3rd " " 9th " " 4th " "
Date of Return of Members.	naa. 20th Sept. 1867, 24th naa. 21st " " 26th tr 9th " " 26th rant 5th " " 12th 14th " " 16th 1 14th " " 20th 1 14th " " 20th 1 24th " " 20th 1 24th " " 20th 1 24th " 25th	2 2 2
Returning Officers. Province of Ontario.	M. P. Roblin, Registrar, I nox and Addington R. Carney, Sheriff, Provisic Judicial District of Algor John Walker, Esquire John Walker, Esquire Joseph Deacon, Esquire William Gun, Esquire William Gun, Esquire William Gun, Esquire W. S. Shenston, Registrar, Pector of Novell, Sheriff, Bruce of Campbell, Registrar, Pector of Novell, Sheriff, Campbell, Campbell, Campbell, Campbell, Campbell, Campbell, Campbell, Campbell,	J. J. Dickinson, Esquire 2nd Sept. J. P. Crysler, Registrar, Dundas 26th Aug. R. N. Waddell, Sheriff, Northumberland and Durham 3rd Sept.
Electoral Districts. Province of Ontario.	Addington Algoma (The Provisional Judicial District of Brant (North Riding). Brant (South Riding). Brockville (Town), with the Township of Elizabethown thereto at tached Bruce (North Riding). Bruce (South Riding). We Gardwell (Town), with the tached Bruce (South Riding). Bruce (South Riding). We Carleton (Weight the Connect) (Weight the Connect) (Township the Carleton).	Township of Cornwall thereto attached

RETURN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons, &c. -- Continued.

Electoral Districts. Province of Ontario. Continued.	Returning Offiers. Province of Ontario.	Date of M	Date of Return of Members.	g .	Receipt of Return.	٠ ديـ	Members chosen.	Remarks.
Durham (West Riding)R. Blgin (East Riding) Col	R. Armour, Registrar, West 20th Sept. 1867, 23rd Sept. 1867, Edward Blake, Esquire. Colin Munro, Sheriff, Elgin 11th " 13th " Thomas William Dobb	20th Se 11th	pt. 186	77, 23rd	Sept.	1867,	Edward Blake, Esquire. Thomas William Dobbie, Es-	
Rigin (West Riding)Joi	Elgin (West Riding)John McKay, Registrar, Elgin.	9th	2 2	11th	2 2		quire. John H. Munroe, Esquire. John O'Connor Recuire	
	Frontenac T. A. Corbett, Esquire 9th " Glengarry Robert Blackwood, Esquire 27th Aug.	9th 27th A	E. C.		10th "31st Aug.	3 3	Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esquire. Donald Alexander McDonald,	
Grenville (South Riding). W.	W. J. Scott. Registrar, Gren-))			Acclamation.
3	ville 9th Sept.	th Se	pt. "		12th Sept.	3	Walter Shanly, Esquire.	
ing)	Grey (South Riding) John McDonald, Esquire 14th	14th	; ; ; ;	20th	's :	: :	George Jackson, Esquire.	
Grey (North Kiding)	A. M. Stephens, Esquire R. Martin, Sheriff, Haldimand.	23rd 19th	: :	26th 24th	: :	: :	George Snider, Esquire. David Thompson, Esquire.	
Halton J.		9th	ä	23rd	"	*	John White, Esquire.	
Hamilton (West District)	worth 26th Aug.	36th A	.ng. ,	10th	"	3	Charles Magill, Esquire	Acclamation.
(Sama	Lassungs (West Intuing) Will. In Comon, Inglistrat, Hastings	10th S	Sept. "	310	3rd Oct.		James Brown. Esonire.	
diding)	Thomas A. Lazier, Esquire	11th	**	12th	Sept.	3	Hen, Robert Read.	
Riding).	Abraham Diamond, Esquire	13th	***	16th	'3 3	3 3	Mackenzie Bowell, Esquire.	-
ding)	Huron (South Riding) John Macdonald, Sheriff, Hu-	176	· 33				Welcolm Oallie Comment	
	10H	10.7					quire.	
Kent	J. Mercer, Sheriff, Kent 11th		"	13th	"	3	Rafus Stephenson, Esquire.	

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	Acolamation.	Acclamation.				Acclamation.											Acclamation.
Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire. Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B	Alexander Morris, Esquire Acclamation.	Francis Jones, Esquire.	John Crawford, Esquire.	Richard John Cartwright, Es-quire.	Hon. James Rea Benson	Hon. John Carling.	Thomas Scatcherd, Esquire.	Angus Peter McDonald, Esquire	Crowell Wilson, Esquire.	Lachlin McCallum, Esquire.	A Commission of the Commission	Peter Lawson, Esquire.	Aquila Walsh, Esquire.	Joseph Keeler, Esquire.		Hon. James Cookburn Acclamation.
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Wm. Ferguson, Sheriff, Fron-	Lambton J. Flintoft, Sheriff, Lambton 23rd ". Lanark (North Riding) J. Thompson, Sheriff, Lanark. 27th Aug.) Jas. Bell, Registrar, South Ki-ding Lanark	Leeds (North Riding) and Grenville (N'th Riding) F. G. Dickinson, Sheriff, Leeds	Leeds (South Riding) O. Jones, Registrar, Leeds	O. T. Frayn, Sherin, Lennox and Addington	LincolnJ. A. Woodruff, Sheriff, Lin-		Middlesex (North Riding) J. Ferguson, Registrar, Middle-	g). A. Campbell, Esquire14th	Middlesex (East Riding). William Glass, Sheriff, Middle-1	ွတ္ခ	the	F. M. Whitelaw, Esquire 6th	<u> </u>	Priding		ot R. N. Waddell, Sheriff, North-umberland and Durham 21st Aug.
Kingston	Lambton Lanark (North Riding	Lanark (South Riding)	Leeds (North Riding) a Grenville (N'th Ridin	Leeds (South Riding).	Lennox	Lincoln	London (City)	Middlesex (North Ridir	Middlesex (West Ridin,	Middlesex (East Riding	Monck	Niagara (Town), with the Township of Niagara	thereto attached	Norfolk (North Riding)	Northumberland (East Riding	Northumberland (West Riding) excepting there-	from the Township South Monaghan

of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons, &c. -- Continued.

	Remarks.	Acclamation.	uire Be-Acclamation. Acclamation. Be-acclamation.
Commons, co.	Members chosen.	ff. On- 18th Sept. 1867 20th Sept. 1867 John Hall Thompson, Esquire. Jutario 2nd ". 3rd ". Thomas Nicholson Gibbs, Esquire. Carle- 29th Aug. " 30th Aug. " Joseph M. Currier, Esquire. 28th " 30th " " Thomas Oliver, Esquire. Peel 28th " 30th " " Ebenezer Vining Bodwell, Esth. 10th " 12th " Bobert Macfarlane, Esquire. " 12th " Robert Macfarlane, Esquire. " " Esquire. " " Esquire. " " " Esquire. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	Albert Hagar, Esquire. Walter Ross, Esquire. Daniel McLachlin, Esquire. John Rankin, Esquire. James Alexander Grant, Esquire Thomas David McConkey, Esquire. Wm. Carruthers Little, Esquire.
TO agnO1	ceipt of turn.	Sept. 1867 Aug. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	* * * * * * *
n tne r	Receipt of Return.	20th Sept. 3rd " 3rd " 30th Aug. 29th " 20th " 12th " 12th " 12th "	7th " 20th " 25th " 112th " 6th "
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gen to	Date of Return of Members.	Sept. Aug. Sept. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	2 22 22 2
rs cho	Date	18th 2nd 2nd 226th 26th 28th 10th 11th 11th	Fres- 6th rince 16th 10th 9th 2nd
RN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the mouse of commons, we	Returning Officers. Province of Ontario.	H. Reynolds, Sheri, R. Perry, Registrar, Cherwood, Registrar, ton Ross, Sheriff, Oxford mes Kintra, Esquire bert Broddy, Sheriff, Moderwell, Sheriff, P Smith, Registrar, Pe ster Pearce, Esquire mes Hall, Sheriff, rough	cott and Russell J. Thorp, Sheriff, P. Edward B. Morris, Sheriff, Renfr s. Morris, Sheriff, Renfr mes Keayes, Registrar, sell W. Smith, Sheriff, Sime
RETURN	Electoral Districts. Province of Ontario. Continued.	Ontario (North Riding) N Ontario (South Riding) J Ottawa (City)	Prescott

		Acclamation.	Acclamation.	Acclamation.			Acclamation.			
Samuel Ault, Esquire. Robert Alexander Harrison, Fernies.	James Beaty, Esquire. George Kempt, Esquire.	John Morison, Esquire. Isaac Erb Bowman, Esquire	James Young, Esquire. Thomas Clark Street, Esquire George Alexander Drew, Es- ouire.	Thomas Sutherland Parker, Esquire	David Stirton, Esquire.	James McMonies, Esquire.	Joseph Rymal, Esquire. James Pearson Wells, Esquire. James Metcalfe, Esquire. Hon. Wm. Pearce Howland, C.B.		Hon. John Joseph Caldwell	Pierre Samuel Gendron, Esquire Christian Henry Pozer, Esquire
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21st 6th	6th 16th	20th 7th	20th 27th 25th	11th	14th	26th	12th 72th 72th 74th		10th	12th 16th
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19th 4th	4th 11th	18th 2nd	18th 23rd 23rd 23rd	9th	11th	6th	4th 13th 10th 5th		9th	10th 13th
G. C. Wood, Registrar, Stor- mont	Toronto (City) EastJames Crowther, Esquire 4th Victoria (South Riding) N. McDougall, Sheriff, Victoria	Victoria (North Riding)H. Dunsford, Registrar, Victoria Waterloo (North Riding) Geo. Davidson, Sheriff, Waterloo	cDougall, Region Sheriff, Wilson, Esquir	Wellington (Centre Rid'g) J. Webster, Registrar, Wellington	Grange, Sheriff, Wel-	Worth Green Registrar Went.	York (West Riding) Chas. V. Berryman, Esquire 10th York (West Riding) Thomas H. Bull, Esquire 5th		Thos. Barron, Registrar, Argenteuil	Bagot
Stormont	Toronto (City) East Victoria (South Riding)	Victoria (North Riding) H. Waterloo (North Riding) Geo.	Waterloo (South Biding Welland	Wellington (Gentre Rid'	Wellington (South Riding) G. J	Wentworth/South Riding	York (West Riding) York (West Riding)	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	ArgenteuilThos.	Bagot

RETURN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons, &c. -- Continued.

Returning Officers. Province of Quebec. Of Members.
A. L. de Martigny, Regis- rar, Beauharnois
hasse
Flavien D. Gauvreau, Esquire. [9th
S. Foster, Registrar, Brome 26th
ly Tth Sept.
lain Registrar Char-
evoix
teauguay 6th
Bossé, Sheriff, Chicoutimi 16th Ritchie, Registrar, Sher-
brooke
chester16th
Cox, Registrar, Drummond. 114th
Gaspé Philip Vibert, Sheriff, Gaspé 24th Hochelaga J. B. Morie, Esquire 16th
Somerville, Registrar, Hun- ingdon 2nd Tassé, Registrar, Iberville 5th

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		SpecialReturn, a copy of which is annexed.			Acclamation.	Acclamation.	Acclamation.			`	Acclamation.	Acclamation.	Acclamation.		Acclamation.
Guillaume Gamelin Gaucher, Esquire.	françois Denjamin Gouin, Lis- quire.		Alfred Pinsonneault, Esquire.	Hon. Louis Archambeault.	Joseph Hyacinthe Bellerose,	Joseph Goderic Blanchet, Es-	Barthelemy Pouliot, Esquire. Henry Gustave Joly, Esquire	George Caron, Esquire.	Hon. George Irvine.	Brown Chamberlin, Esquire.	Joseph Dufresne, Esquire	Hon. Joseph Octave Beaubien.	Hon. Joseph Cauchon	Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.	Thomas Workman, Esquire Hon. George Etienne Cartier.
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	3	ä	¥	٠.	30th Aug.	Sept.	ខម	ä	×	ä	ä	ä	Aug.	13th Sept.	Aug. Sept
12th	l th	25th	9 t p	12th	30th	3rd	20th 6th	20th	9th	7th	- QtP	7th	31st Aug.	13th	31st Aug. 20th Sept.
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:	×	3	8	. 2	Aug.	¥	Sept.	×	¥	*	ខ	Aug.	ä	Sept.	Aug. Sept.
7th	7th	19th	6th	7th		27 th	4th 2nd	9th	6th	5th	2nd	t. 24th Aug.	of 26th	n- 11th Sept.	29th 14th
Jacques Cartier	liette Ponistan Komon	Kamouraskalb. Garoll, Registral, Landouraska	<u> </u>	somption	Laval	Lévis F. M. Guay, Registrar, Levis-27th	L'Islet Louis Zéphir Duval, Esquire 14th		Megantic W. H. Lambly, Registrar, Megantic			Montmagny J. D. Lepine, Registrar, Mont-	Montmorency P. Gosselin, Registrar, Island of Orleans	H. Ryland, Registrar, Motreal	Montreal (City) Centre T. Bouthillier, Sherif, Mon- 29th Aug. Montreal (City) East Louis Beaudry, Esquire

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RETURN

Electoral Districts. Province of Quebec. Continued.	Returning Officers. Province of Quebec.	Date of	Date of Return of Members.	arn	# #	Receipt of Return.		Membors chosen.	Remarks.
Napierville	E. Bouchard, Registrar, Napier-	23rd	Sept.	1867	25th	Sept.	186₹	sgistrar, Napier- 23rd Sept. 1867 Sixte Coupal dit Lareine,	
	<u> 열립</u>	10th 23rd	" Aug.		13th " 30th Aug.	" Aug.	2 2	Esquire. Joseph Gaudet, Esquire. Alonzo Wright, Esquire	Acclamation.
Portneuf	- E	7th 9th	7th Sept. 9th	ະະ	11th 12th	11th Sept. 12th "	3 3	Edmund Heath, Esquire, Jean Docile Brousseau, Esquire	Acclamation.
Quebec (City) East Quebec (City) Centre	Quebec (City) East C. N. Montizambert, Registrar, Quebec	24th 3rd	Aug. Sept.	3 3	28th Aug. 6th Sept.	Aug. Sept.	2 2	Pierre Gabriel Huot, Esquire George Honoré Simard, Es-	Acclamation.
Westy)	Quebec (City) West Hon. Chas. Alleyn, Sheriff, Quebec (County) Joseph Laurin, Esquire 26th	24th 26th	Aug.	: :	27th Aug. 28th "	Aug.	* *	McGreevey, Esquire	Acclamation. Acclamation.
	Richelieu	14th 19th	Sept.	3 3	20th 23rd	20th Sept. 23rd "	3 3	William Hoste Webb, Esquire. Thomas McCarthy, Esquire.	
Rimo us ki Rou v ille	A. E. Gauvreau, Registrar, Rimouski	13th 21st	: :	: 3	16th 23rd	, ;	3 3	George Sylvain, Esquire.	
	H. St. Germain, Re Hyacinthe	10th	×	3	11th	×	3	Jacques, Esquire. Hon. A. E. Kierzkowski.	
	W. A. Marchand, Kegistrar, St. John's	r, St. 23rd	*	3 .	26th	¥	3	François Bourassa, Esquire.	

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Acclamation.		Acclamation.			Acclamation.	Acclamation.		Acclamation.	Acclamation.				xAoclamation.	
Louis Léon Lesueur Desaul- nier, Esquire	Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington.	Hon. Alexander Tilloch Galt Acclamation.	Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Esquire	Charles C. Colby, Esquire.	Chas. Frédéric Adolphe Bertrand, Esquire	Louis François Rodrigue Mas-	Charles Boucher de Niverville, Esquire.	Jean Baptiste Daoust, Esquire.	Donald McMillan Esquire Acclamation. Felix Geoffrion, Esquire. Morse Portier. Esquire.		William H. Ray, Esquire. Hugh McDonald, Esquire.	Archibald Woodbury McLellan, Esquire.	les Tupper, C.B.	Affred W. Savary, Esquire.
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Aug.	7th Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	×	ij	¥	y	Aug.	«Sept.	:	2 2	×		×
24th Aug.		23rd Aug.	3rd	10th	2nd	3rd	2nd	22nd			21st 21st	20th	23rd	21st
L. G. Duval, Registrar, Three	Shefford	Sherbrooke (Town) J. F. Bowen, Sheriff, St. Fran-	G. H. Dumesnil, Registrar, Soulanges	C. A. Richardson, Registrar, Stanstead	Temiscousta John Heath, Registrar, Temiscousta	J. A. Hervieux, Registrar, Terrebonne	Three Rivers (Town) Ezcchiel M. Hart, Esquire	D. Duprat, Registrar, Two Mountains		J. M. Uôté, Kegistrar, Tamaska 15th	Annapolis	C. Blanchard, Sheriff, Colches- ter	CumberlandB. McLean, Sheriff, Cumber-	J. K. Viets, Sheriff, Digby 21st
St. Maurice L. G. Duval, Reg	Shefford	Sherbrooke (Town)	Soulanges	Stanstead	Temiscousta	Terrebonne	Three Rivers (Town)	Two Mountains	$egin{aligned} \mathbf{V_{audreuil}} & & \mathbf{F.~de} \\ \mathbf{V_{a}} & & \mathbf{V_{a}} \\ \mathbf{V_{erchères}} & & \mathbf{J.~N.} \end{aligned}$	Yamaska	Annapolis Antigonish	Colchester	Cumberland	Cape Breton J. L. Digby.

RETURN of the Names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Gommons, &c.-Continued.

Members. Return. Sept. 1867 21st Sept. 1867 Hon. Stewart Campbell	tts. Retu	Returning Officers.	Date o	Date of Return		Receipt		Memhers chosen.	Remarks.
Sept. 1867 21st Sept. 3rd Oct. 30th Sept. 3rd Oct. 3	Province of Nova Scotia.		of M	ешрегв.		Seturn.	 	Tremore areas	
" " " 3rd Oct. " 28th Sept. " " 23rd " " " 7th Oct. " " 7th Oct. " " 25th " " " 25th " " " 25th " " " 25th "	E. H. Francheville, Sheriff,	_	8. 4 1 6	ent. 1867	21st 5		1 1 298 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Ion. Stewart Campbell	Acclamation.
" " " 30th Sept. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 28th Sept. " " " 28th Sept. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 7th Oct. " " " 7th Oct. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 11th " " " " 25th " " " " 25th " "	J. Sawyer, Sheriff, Halifax	:			3rd		<u>`</u> _	Alfred Jones, Esquire.	
" " 3rd Oct. " " 3rd Oct. " " " 28th Sept. " " " 28th Sept. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 7th Oct. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 25th " "		:			30th			don. Joseph Howe.	
" " 30th Sept. " " 28th Sept. " " 28th Sept. " " 30th Sept. " " " 7th Oct. " " " 7th Oct. " " " 23rd " " " " 11th " " " " 25th " " " " 25th " "	G. C. Lawrence, Sheriff, Inver-	91,6	4		3rd			Hugh Cameron, Esquire.	
" " 28th Sept. " " " 3rd Oct. " 3rd Oct. " 3rd Oct. " 3rd Oct. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 7th Oct. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 25th " "	M. Caldwell, Sheriff, King's, 23rd	233	75		30th			Wm. Henry Chipman, Esquire.	
" " 28th Sept. " " 30th Sept. " " " 23rd " " " " 7th Oct. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 25th " "	II. Kaulback, Sheriff, Lun-	918	-	"	3rd	Oct.		E. M. McDonald, Esquire.	
" " 30th Sept. " " " 23rd " " " " 7th Oct. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 25th " "	W H Harris Sheriff Picton 119th	161	.	"	28th	Sept.		James W. Carmichael, Esquire.	
" " 23rd " " " " 7th Oct. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 25th " "		18 N		; ;	3rd	Oct.	<u>্</u>	James S. Forbes, Esquire.	
" " 7th Oct. " " " 30th Sept. " " " 25th " "	. F. Fuller, Sheriff, Richmond 21st	21s	حد	, E	30th	Sept.	<u>-</u> ت	Wm. Joseph Croke, Esquire.	
" " 30th Sept. " " " 25th " " " " 11th " " " " 28th " "	P. Johnston, Sheriff, Shel- burne	116			23rd				Acclamation.
" " 30th Sept. " " " 25th " " " " 11th " " " " 20th " "	S. Ingreham, Sheriff, Vic-	116	_c		7th			Wm. Ross, Esquire.	Acclamation.
" " 25th " " " " 11th " " " " 20th " "	W. B. Townsend, Sheriff, Yar- mouth	$\frac{1}{23}$ rd			 30th			Hon. Thomas Killam.	
" " 25th " " " " 11th " " " " 20th " "							·,		
" " 11th " " " " 20th " "	S. Reed, Sheriff, Albert 10th	10th			25th			John Wallace, Esquire.	
" 28th " "	E. J. Dibblee, Sheriff, Carleton	3rd 16th			111th 20th			Hon. Charles Connell. John Bolton, Esquire.	
	D. G. Maclachlan, Sheriff, Gloucester	21s			28th			Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin.	

Kent	W. Raymond, Sheriff, Kent 14th " (25th	14th "	:	" 25th 27th	צנ	* *	" Auguste Renaud, Bequire. " George Ryan, Esquire.	
NorthumberlandT		7th Se 6th "	pt. «	16th 14th	Sept.	3 3	Hon. John M. Johnson. John Ferris, Esquire.	
Restigouche	J. Campbell, Sheriff, Resti- gouche 11th S. While. Sheriff, Sunbury. 24th	11th " 24th "		23rd 30th	3 2	3 3	Hon. John McMillan. Charles Burpee, Esquire.	
St. John (City & County). J.	J. A. Harding, Sheriff, St.			80th	×	૪	Hon. John H. Gray.	
St. John (City)				20th	¥	ક	" Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley,	
Victoria	•			24th	×	 :	John Costigan, Eequire.	
Westmoreland B. York	B. Botsford, Sheriff, Westmore-land	l6th 6	3 3	" 20th " 16th	3 3	3 3	Hon. Charles Fisher & celamation.	mation.
OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF	E CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA, \\ Outuna, 5th November, 1867.	ANADA			(Signed,)	<u> </u>	EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,	ncery, Canada.

To WM. B. LINDSAY, Jr., Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada,

KAMOURASKA, 19th September, 1867.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Esq.,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Writ, addressed to me, for the election of a Member to represent the Electoral District of Kamouraska, in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, dated at the City of Ottawa, on the Seventh day of the month of August last, and received on the fourteenth day of the same month, as appears by the endorsement thereon, and which I transmit to you herewith, in conformity with the law I posted my Proclamation, a copy of which is annexed, on the twentieth and twenty-first days of the said month of August, in the parishes and extra parochial places in the said Electoral District of Kamouraska, and that I did also on the thirtieth day of the said month of August, post an amended Proclamation, a copy of which is hereto annexed, in the Parish of St. Paschal, in the Township of Woodbridge, and in the part of the Parish of Notre Dame du Portage situated in the said Electoral District of Kamouraska.

These two Proclamations were posted by me for the following reasons:—

By my said first Proclamation I had fixed no poll for the Parish of St. Pacome, for the Municipality of the Parish of St. Paschal and the Township of Woodbridge inclusive, and I had excluded from voting at the poll in the Parish of St. André, that part of the Parish of Notre Dame du Portage situated in the said Electoral District of Kamouraska, believing it to be strictly my duty so to act to conform to the Election Laws, as amended by

the Act 27 Vic., Cap. 8.

Certain electors of the localities thus disfranchised having served me with a protest, as appears by the copy thereof hereunto annexed, I deemed it advisable, carefully to consider the matter, and having arrived at the conclusion that some doubt existed as to the legality of my proceedings, as regards the Parish of St. Paschal, the Township of Woodbridge inclusive, and the part of the Parish of Notre Dame du Portage situated in the Electoral District of Kamouraska, I decided to give the benefit of the doubt to the electors and I was about to post a new Proclamation in consequence, when I perceived that the delay for so doing had expired.

It then became my duty to consider how best to render my proceedings regular, if possible so to do, and in accordance with the advice which I received, I posted my second Proclamation, in amendment to my first, on the thirtieth day of the said month of August last, and I intended on the following day, the day of the nomination, in conformity with the law and the opinion I received, as before stated, to fix a poll for the Parish of St. Paschal, including the Township of Woodbridge, thereunto annexed, and to admit to vote at the poll in the Parish of St. André, the electors of the said part of the Parish of Notre Dame du Portage, after having explained to the electors the error (if error there were) contained

in my first Proclamation.

In my absence the Resolutions, copies of which are annexed, were left at my office, and on my return from Quebec, on the 29th day of the said month of August, Pierro Dessaint, Esquire, one of the signers of the said Resolutions, accompanied by Messrs. Hubert, Pelletier, Edouard Ouellet, Antoine Roy dit Desjardins, Ivanhoe Taché and several others, came to my office to obtain my answer with respect to the voting in St. Pacôme, St. Paschal and Woodbridge, and the said part of the Parish of Notre Dame du Portage, and after some explanation, on my part, as to the motives which induced me to act in the manner indicated by my first Proclamation and which afterwards induced me to amend it, I informed them that I would grant a poll for St. Paschal and Woodbridge, and that the electors of the said part of Notre Dame du Portage should vote at the poll in St. André, and that I would the next day post in those localities my Proclamation in amendment, but that it was impossible for me to authorize the granting of a poll for St. Pacôme, and that I would not do so, inasmuch as no duplicate of the electoral list of the said last locality, duly certified and attested according to law, had ever been deposited in my Office as Registrar, by the Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality of the said parish.

Being then asked to state upon what list the electors of St. Paschal and Woodbridge were to vote, I replied that they would vote on that of 1859, the only one of which a duplicate existed, and which had been found among the papers transferred to me by the re-

presentatives of the late J. G. Taché, Esquire, the former Registrar.

The above is an exact statement of my preliminary proceedings, and of the reasons which governed them; I shall proceed to describe the scenes of violence which prevented

the nomination from taking place.

On the day appointed for the nomination, by my said Proclamation, at about nine o'clock, A.M., a requisition, a copy of which is annexed, signed by some few electors, was handed to me, instructing me to present Mr. Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Quebec. This proceeding led me to believe that Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier would not be present at the nomination, and that he was not a candidate for the House of Commons.

A few moments later, I was informed that certain partizans of Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier were destroying the hustings which I had caused to be erected on the gallery of the sacristy. About ten o'clock, a compact crowd of the partizans of Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier, prominent in the midst of whom, among others, was an individual named Pierre Lafrance, shouting and vociferating, collected near my house and shortly presented so threatening an appearance, that several persons came to notify me that my life would be in danger if I went out, in order to proceed to the hustings, and strongly urged me to refrain from doing so.

When the hour fixed by my Proclamation, eleven, A.M., had arrived, I proceeded, accompanied by my poll-clerk, to the gallery of the sacristy, where the hustings which had

just been demolished had been.

The threatening crowd followed me, and when near the sacristy, I heard cries in the

rear that stones were being thrown in my direction.

I then hastened to turn the corner of the sacristy and went up on the gallery, which was also ascended by the individuals named Michel LeBel, Thomas LeBel, and the said Pierre Lafrance.

I was about to address the electors in explanation of my conduct, when the said Michel LeBel stood forward, and said to the electors: "Electors, if the Returning Officer does not grant a poll everywhere, there shall be none at all, and there shall be no election." Then the said Pierre Lafrance snatched from my hands the election law, and jumped down from the gallery, and immediately afterwards, the said Thomas LeBel took me by the legs, and the said Michel LeBel, his brother, threw himself upon me, at the same time pushing me with the view of throwing me off the gallery. Perceiving this, I seized the said Michel LeBel by his coat, and found myself standing below the gallery with him.

I was then pushed and dragged through the crowd, which was shouting and vociferating, by the said Michel LeBel and one Joseph Michaud, and, thanks to the protection

of the latter, I succeeded in reaching my house.

The Honorable Mr. Chapais and some of his friends who had been on the hustings with me, arrived at my house at nearly the same time as myself, and asked me where my papers were. My poll clerk, to whom I had given them, and by whom I had them concealed, because I had been warned that the intention existed to take them from me, brought them back to me a moment afterwards, and I caused him to remain at my house with a view to return to the hustings if protection could be obtained for us.

The Honorable Mr. Chapais remained on my gallery with some friends and spoke for some time to a group of electors who had approached it, but the rioters did not long abstain from coming together again, in front of my office, and the Honorable Mr. Chapais was soon removed by his friends, who fied before a shower of stones thrown at him. Stones were also thrown at the windows of my house; four three-feet panes were broken in the windows of my office, and in my attics four panes and a casement were smashed.

The rioters then appeared to me to be absolute masters of the public square, and it

was from that time forward impossible for me to go out.

A short time after I saw a certain tolerably numerous group of the partizans of Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier collect together and direct their steps two or three times, with a hostile and threatening air, towards my house, but on each occasion they appeared to be turned back by some one.

Up to that time I had succeeded in preserving intact the Writs of Election, but between three and four o'clock P.M., a deputation, composed of Messrs. Joseph Anctil, farmer, of Ste. Ann, and Louis Alphonse Miller, of Kamouraska, advocate, both partizans of Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier, came to my house. These gentlemen told me that they would regret

to see my house demolished, but that they could not prevent its demolition unless I gave up to them the Writs of Election. I then considered it my duty, in order to avert the consequences of further excesses, to lay on my table those documents which had now become useless, protesting at the same time that I only yielded to force. Mr. L. A. Miller then took possession of the Writs of Election, promising to return them to me, that same evening or the next morning, and they both went away and proceeded to the space before the Church, where they were surrounded by the crowd of the partizans of Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier, and the said Mr. L. A. Miller did not return the said Writs of Election until the ninth of the present month.

For these reasons I declare that I have been unable to execute Her Majesty's Writ, to me directed, for the election of a Member to represent the Electoral Division of Kamouraska in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, and that I was prevented by violence and superior force, from continuing and concluding the proceedings which I had

commenced.

The whole humbly submitted.

(Signed,)

H. GARON,

Returning Officer.

True Copy.

(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

I, the undersigned, Henri Garon, Returning Officer for the District of Kamouraska, solomnly swear that I am legally qualified, according to law, to act as Returning Officer for the said electoral District of Kamouraska, at the election of a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, and that I will act faithfully in that capacity, without partiality, fear, favor or affection. So help me God.

(Signed,) H. GARON.

True Copy.

(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, that on the twenty-fourth day of the month of August, in the year 1867, Henri Garon, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, at the election of a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, took and subscribed before me the oath of office in such case required of a Returning Officer by the 32nd section of the 6th chap. of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him this certificate under my hand.

(Signed,)

A. GAGNÉ, J. P.

True Copy.

(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

To Joseph Charles Lindsay, Esq., Notary, Kamouraska:-

Know you, that in my capacity of Returning Officer for the electoral district of Kamouraska, at the election of a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint you to be my election clerk, to act in that capacity according to law, at the approaching election, for the said electoral district, of a Member of the House of Com-

mons of Canada, which election will be opened by me, on the 31st day of the month of August inst.

Given under my hand, at Kamouraska, this 24th day of the month of August, in the

year 1867.

(Signed,)

H. GARON,
Returning Officer.

True Copy.

(Signed,)

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

I, the undersigned, Joseph Charles Lindsay, appointed Election Clerk for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, at the election of a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, solemnly swear that I will act faithfully in my said capacity as Election Clerk, and also in that of Returning Officer, if required to act as such, without any partiality, fear, favor or affection.—So help me God.

(Signed,)

J. C. LINDSAY,

Election Clerk.

True Copy.

(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the 24th day of the month of August, in the year 1867, Joseph Charles Lindsay, Election Clerk for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, at the election of a Member of the House of Commons of Canada, took and subscribed before me the oath of office required in such case of an Election Clerk, by the 33rd section of the 6th charter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

In testimony whereof, I have delivered to him this certificate under my hand.

(Signed,)

H. GARON,

Returning Officer.

True copy.

(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

CANADA.

[L. S.] Monck,

VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, QUEEN, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &c., &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, in the Province of Quebec, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by the advice of Our Privy Council of Canada, for some great and weighty affairs concerning us, the State and the defence of Our Dominion of Canada, We have ordained Our House of Commons for the same to be holden at Our City of Ottawa, on Tuesday the Twenty-fourth day of September next, and there to have conference and treaty with the Great men and Senate of Our said Dominion.

We therefore command you, firmly enjoining that having first made Proclamation in the Electoral District of Kamourasks, in the Province of Quebec, in Our said Dominion, after the receipt of this Our Writ, and thereby notified a day and place for electing one Member to serve the said Electoral District of Kamouraska in Our House of Commons, you cause, on the said day and place, one Member or Representative, the most fit and discreet, to be freely and indifferently chosen to represent the said Electoral District of Kamouraska in Our House of Commons, by those who shall be present at

the day of Election, to be fixed by such Proclamation as aforesaid, and cause the said person so chosen, as aforesaid, to come to the said House of Commons, so that the said Member or Representative have full and sufficient power for himself and the Commonalty of the said Electoral District of Kamouraska, severally from them, to do and consent to those things which then and there, by the favor of God, shall happen to be ordained by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, upon the said affairs, so that for default of such powers, or through improvident election of such Member or Representative the said affairs remain not undone in any wise.

And we will that after the making of such choice as aforesaid, you make and transmit, with all convenient speed, and pursuant to the Law in that behalf, Your Return to

Our Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada, together with this Our Writ.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF. We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin, the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c. At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, in Our said Dominion, the Seventh day of August, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the Thirty-first year of Our Reign.

(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

By Command.

(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

True copy.

CANADA.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

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Registrar of Canada.

To Henri Garon, Registrar of the County of Kamouraska, Esquire, and to all to whom these presents shall come, GREETING:

WHEREAS, by an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, made and passed in the Thirtieth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, intituled, "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," it is amongst other things, in effect, enacted, that for the first Election of the Members to serve in the House of Commons, the Governor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such person, in such form and addressed to such Returning Officers as he thinks fit.

Now THEREFORE KNOW YE, that having confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of you, the said Henri Garon, I, the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, by virtue of the power in me vested, have nominated and appointed, and by these presents do nominate and appoint you, the said Henri Garon, to be Returning Officer of and for the Electoral District of Kamou-

raska, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

To have, hold and execute the said place, trust and office of Returning Officer aforesaid, together with all the rights, powers, privileges, authorities and emoluments which to the said office do and of right ought to belong and appertain.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at the City of Ottawa, in Our said Dominion, the Seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the Thirty-first of Her Majesty's reign.

True Copy.

(Signed,)

MONCK.

(Signed.) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clrek of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

By Command,

(Signed,) EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada

PROCLAMATION.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA,

In the Province of Quebec, To Wit:

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Electoral District of Kamouraska, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Writ, to me directed, and bearing date the Seventh day of the month of August instant, I require the presence of the said Electors at the village of Kamouraska, near the Church in the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska, the Thirty-first day of the said month of August, at Eleven o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the House of Commons of Canada; and that in case a poll be demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such poll will be opened on the ninth and tenth days of the month of September next, in the Parishes of Sto. Anne, St. Onésime, Rivière Ouelle, St. Denis, Mont Carmel, St. Louis de Kamour-Mericia Wes Cake Desigh CC

🗳 St. André, 🛥

Ste. Hélène and St. Alexandre.

And of all which every person is hereby required to take notice and to govern himself

accordingly.

Given under my hand, at St. Louis de Kamouraska, the Nineteenth day of the month of August, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. Forty-five words erased—null.

(Signed,)

H. GARON, Returning Officer.

True Copy.

(Signed,)

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

PROCLAMATION.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA, CANADA.

To Wit:

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the Electoral District of Kamouraska, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Writ, to me directed, and bearing date the Seventh day of the month of August instant, I require the presence of the said Electors at the Village of Kamouraska, near the Church, in the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska, the Thirty-first day of the said month of August, at Eleven o'clock of the morning, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the House of Commons of Canada; and that in case a poll be demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such poll will be opened on the ninth and the tenth days of the month of September next, in the Parishes of Ste. Anne, St. Onésime, Rivière Ouelle, St. Pacôme, St. Denis, Mont Carmel, St. Louis de Kamouraska, and the Municipality of the Parish of St. Paschal, with the Township of Woodbridge thereunto annexed; in the Municipality of the Parish of St. André, with that part of the Parish of Notre Dame du Portage situated in the County of Kamouraska; in the Parishes of Ste. Hélène and St. Alexandre; notwithstanding my Proclamation of the Nineteenth day of the said month of August, in which, by error, a poll is not allowed for St. Paschal and the Township of Woodbridge, and excluding of the poll of St. André the part of Notre Dame du Portage situated in the said County of Kamouraska.

And of all which every person is hereby required to take notice and to govern him-

self accordingly.

Given under my hand at St. Louis de Kamouraska, the twenty-ninth day of the month of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

(Signed,) H. GARON,

Returning Officer.

True Copy. (Signed),

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

[No. 1,199.]

On the nineteenth day of the month of August, 1867, we, the undersigned Notary Public, at the request of Joseph Hudon, Pierre Pelletier, of the Parish of St. Pascal, in the County of Kamouraska, Esquires, merchants; Ivanhoe Taché, Pierre Dessaint, Louis Miller, François Bossé, of the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska; Jean Baptiste Martin, Notary, and Théodore Levêque, of the Parish of St. Pacôme; Jean Marie Castongusy, and Hyacinthe Michaud, of St. Hélène, in the said county, Electors duly qualified to vote at Parliamentary Elections in the said county, proceeded to the office of Henri Garon, Esquire, Registrar for the said county, and Returning Officer, appointed to hold the Parliamentary Elections for the Province of Quebec, and for the Dominion of Canada, in and for the said county, where being, and speaking to him personally, we did, in the names of the requérants, speak and declare as follows:

1st. That it appeared by his Proclamation, posted on that day, for the holding of the said elections, that the polls in the Parishes of St. Pascal, St. Pacome, and Notre Dame du Portage, had been omitted and suppressed, thereby depriving the electors of the said

parishes from exercising their privileges and franchises in the said elections.

2nd. That the Electoral Lists containing the names of the electors of the said parishes, exist according to law, and have been deposited in his office.

3rd. That the said Lists have already been furnished by him, and have served in

three Parliamentary Elections in the said county.

4th. That since the said Lists have so served for each of the said Parishes, no other Lists having been filed in his office, which might be used in the present elections, it is provided by law that the former Lists shall be used in the said elections.

5th. That if any informality exists in relation to the said Lists, which have already been used, it is not within the province of the Returning Officer to decide the question of their validity, but that this right belongs exclusively to the Legislative Bedies, who alone

have the right to declare them valid or otherwise.

6th. That if any doubt exists in the mind of the Returning Officer, he ought to construe it in favor of the electors, who ought not to be, without due reason, deprived of their franchise; and that in suppressing these polls, the Returning Officer runs the risk of committing an act of injustice, and an irremediable wrong; whilst by opening these polls, and using the Lists which have already served, the electors of the said three parishes will not be deprived of their rights.

7th. That the suppression of the said polls is generally considered throughout the county as a manifest denial of justice, and is calculated to produce a most lamentable

excitement and feeling of discontent.

That, in consequence, the said requerants, in their own name, and on behalf of the majority of the electors of the said county, whom they are certain they at this moment represent, call the attention of the said Henri Garon, Returning Officer, aforesaid, to the

opportunity he at present has of amending the said Proclamation by inserting therein the names of the said Parishes of St. Pascal, St. Pacôme, and Notre Dame du Portage.

That in the event of the said Henri Garon failing so to amend the said Proclamation, they, the said requérants will protest, as they do now hereby protest, against the conduct of the said Returning Officer, whom they will hold to be guilty of partiality which will render him liable to all the consequences. And that the said Henri Garon may not plead ignorance, we have left him a true copy, duly certified, of these presents, and have required him, in the name of the said requérants, to inform us whether he would accede to the request for the opening of the three polls before mentioned, to which he answered: "I consider my proceedings strictly legal, and I will support and defend them before a competent tribunal."

Dont acte fait, &c., &c.

Signed by the said persons so appearing, and the Notary, after being read.

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HUDON,
PIERRE PELLETIER,
IVANHOE TACHÉ,
PIERRE DESSAINT,
Ls. MILLER,
his
FRANÇOIS M BOSSÉ,
mark
THEODORE LEVÊQUE,
JEAN BAPTISTE MARRIE

THEODORE LEVÊQUE,
JEAN BAPTISTE MARTIN, jun.,
JEAN CASTONGUAY,
HYACONTE MONTH

Hyacinthe Michaud.

As appears by the minutes of these presents now remaining in my office.

True Copy.

(Signed,) THOMAS LEBEL, N. P.

H. GARON,

Returning Officer.

True Copy.
(Signed.)

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, C. C. C. C.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

At a meeting of the electors of the County of Kamouraska, held at the chef lieu of the county, on the twenty-sixth day of August instant, and called at the requisition of the electors, by Pierre Dessaint, Esquire, Warden of the said county: Pierre Dessaint, Esquire, was proposed and unanimously elected Chairman of the said meeting, and Thomas LeBel, Esquire, N.P., was unanimously elected Secretary of the said meeting. After the Chairman had explained the object for which the meeting was held, viz., to take into consideration the suppression of the polls of St. Paschal, St. Pacôme and Notre Dame du Portage, in the present Parliamentary Election; and after a protest, made in the names of Joseph Hudon, Esquire, merchant, of the Parish of St. Paschal, and others, both in their own names and in the names of the electors of this county, against the conduct of Henri Garon, Returning Officer, in suppressing the said polls, and upon him served by Maître Thomas LeBel, Notary, at St. Louis, on the 19th instant, had been read, it was moved and unanimously resolved:

1. That in the opinion of this meeting the said protest is a correct expression of the sentiments of the county, and that the suppression of the said polls is as unjust as it is vexatious, and cannot be considered other than a violation of the rights and franchises of the electors of this county, and that the reply made by the said Returning Officer to the

protest is considered by this meeting to be a denial of justice.

2. That in the opinion of this meeting the said Returning Officer might have and may do away with the denial of justice by carrying into effect the advice and opinion of the parties interested, which he went to the Seat of Government to obtain and which he publicly announced upon his return, on Friday last, that he was disposed to carry out;

and that it is with profound regret that the electors of this county have learned, since yesterday, that the said Returning Officer, yielding to undue pressure, inspired by political partizanship, should have again decided not to grant the said polls, thereby depriving more than one-third of the electors of the county of the free exercise of their rights.

3. That with the view of obtaining the justice which is their due, the electors of the said county have charged Messrs. Edouard Ouellet, farmer, Thomas LeBel, N.P., Secretary of this meeting, both of St. Louis; Hubert Pelletier, Charles Blondeau and Cyprien Ouellet, of the Parish of St. Paschal; Honoré Lagacé, of St. Hélène, and Thomas Levêque, of St. Pacôme, to proceed to see the said Returning Officer, in order again to demand of him the opening of the said polls, and to require him to set forth in writing when and in what manner he will grant them an opportunity of exercising those rights; and that in the event of the absence of the said Returning Officer from his office on this day, a copy of the said Resolutions shall be left for the said Returning Officer, who is requested to return a reply to the Chairman of the said meeting, within the shortest possible delay.

4. That the refusal of the Returning Officer to open the said polls, now that he is himself aware that he is legally bound to grant them, would be too flagrant a violation of the rights of the County of Kamouraska, which will not patiently submit to the abuse of

its franchises and liberties.

5. That thanks are returned to the Chairman and Secretary for the effectual manner in which they have conducted the proceedings of this meeting.

(Signed,) P. DESSAINT, Chairman. THOS. LEBEL, Secretary.

True Copy. (Signed),

THOS. LEBEL,

Secretary.

True Copy.

(Signed), H. GARON,

Returning Officer.

True Copy.

(Signed,) EDOWARD J. LANGEVIN,

C. C. C. C.

OTTAWA, 5th November, 1867.

HENRI GABON, Esquire,

Returning Officer for the County of Kamouraska.

Sin,—We the undersigned, electors duly qualified to vote at the election of a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, demand the nomination of Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, Esquire, advocate, as a candidate at the said election for the County of Kamouraska, and that polls should be granted for the said election.

KAMOURASKA, 31st August, 1867.

(Signed,)

PIEBRE DESSAINT.
P. PELLETIEB.
IVANHOE TACHE.
LS. MILLER.
C. DEGUISE, M.D.
M. LEBEL.

True Copy.

(Signed,) H. GARON,

Returning Officer.

True Copy, (Signed,)

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

C. Ú. C. C.

Ottawa, 5th November, 1867.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA.

SESSION, 1867-8.

Wednesday, 6th November, 1867.

T the First Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, begun and holden in the City of Ottawa, on the sixth day of November, in the thirtieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady, VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

On which day, being the first day of the meeting of this Parliament for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation (hereunto annexed) of His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada,—Donald William Macdonell, and Gustavus William Wicksteed, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by Dedimus Potestatem for administering the Oath to the Members of the House of Commons, came at the hour of noon into the room allotted for the sittings of the Commons, and William Burns Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons, attending according to his duty, and Edouard J. Langevin, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, having delivered to the said Mr. Lindsay, a Roll containing a List of the names of such Members as had been returned to serve in this Parliament, the Commissioners did administer the Oath to the Members who appeared; which being done, and the Members having subscribed to the Roll containing the Oath, they took their seats in the House.

A Message was brought by Réné Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—Gentlemen,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of the Members in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly the Members went to attend His Excellency in the Senate Chamber; Where being,

The Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said :-

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

His Excellency the Governor General does not see fit to declare the causes of His summoning the present Parliament of the Dominion of Canada until a Speaker of the House of Commons shall have been chosen according to law, but that to-morrow, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency will declare the causes of His calling this Parliament.

And the Members being returned,

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, Member representing the Electoral District of Kingston, addressing himself to the Clerk (who standing up, pointed to him and then sat down), proposed to the House for their Speaker, the Honorable James Cockburn, which motion was seconded by the Honorable George Etienne Cartier, Member representing the Electoral District of Montreal East.

And the question being called for, "That the Honorable James Cockburn do take

the Chair of this House as Speaker," it was accordingly put by the Clerk, and

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That the Honorable James Cockburn do take the

Chair of this House as Speaker.

And the Clerk having declared the Honorable James Cockburn duly elected, he was conducted to the Chair by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald and the Honorable Mr. Cartier, where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the House for the great honor they had been pleased to conferupon him, by choosing him to be their Speaker.

And thereupon he sat down in the Chair, and the Mace (which before lay under the

Table) was laid upon the Table.

Then the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

That this House do now adjourn until to-morrow, at half-past two o'clock, P. M.

And the House accordingly adjourned.

Thursday, 7th November, 1867.

The House being met, and the Speaker elect having taken the Chair, Napolton Casault, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Bellechasse; the Honorable George Irvine, Member for the Electoral District of Megantic; Joseph Whitehead, Esquire, Member for the North Riding of the County of Huron; and George Sylvain, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Rimouski, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

A Message was brought by René Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:— Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber :-

And there Mr. Speaker spoke to the following effect, viz.;

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The House of Commons have elected me as their Speaker, though I am but little able

to fulfil the important duties thus assigned to me.

If, in the performance of those duties, I should at any time fall into error, I pray that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to the Commons, whose servant I am, and

who through me, the better to enable them to discharge their duty to their Queen and Country, humbly claim all their undoubted rights and privileges, especially, that they may have freedom of speech in their debates, access to Your Excellency's person at all seasonable times, and that their proceedings may receive from Your Excellency the most favorable interpretation.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said:—MR. SPEAKER,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to declare to you that he freely confides in the duty and attachment of The House of Commons to Her Majesty's person and Government, and not doubting that their proceedings will be conducted with wisdom, temper, and prudence, he grants, and upon all occasions will recognize and allow, their constitutional privileges.

I am commanded also to assure you that the Commons shall have ready access to His Excellency upon all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as your words

and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favorable construction.

The House being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, That the House had been in the Senate Chamber, and that he had informed His Excellency that the choice of Speaker had fallen upon him, and also in the name of this House, and on their behalf, he had laid claim to all their Rights and Privileges, that they may enjoy freedom of speech in their Debates, and have access to His Excellency's person as occasion shall require, and that all their proceedings may receive from His Excellency the most favorable construction; to which His Excellency was pleased to say that he readily and willingly granted and allowed the Commons their constitutional privileges, as well as ready access to His Excellency on all seasonable occasions, and that their proceedings, as well as their words and actions, will constantly receive from him the most favorable construction.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor General, this day, in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, as followeth:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing for the first time the Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this Great Confederation.

I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament, to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new Nationality that I trust and believe will, ere long,

extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

In the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament, between the Members of Her Majesty's Government on the one side, and the Delegates who represented the Provinces now united on the other,—it was apparent to all those who took part in those conferences, that, while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial Representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

In a similar spirit of respect for your privileges, as a free and self-governing people, the Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, imposes the duty and confers

upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government, which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions, harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution, in some respects

novel, a full, fair, and unprejudiced trial.

With the design of effecting these objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the laws now existing in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise, and Revenue generally,—for the adoption of a uniform Postal System,—for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion,—for the adoption of a well-considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence, for the proper administration of Indian affairs,—for the introduction of uniform Laws respecting Patents of Invention and Discovery,—the naturalization of Aliens,—and the assimilation of the Criminal Law, and the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

A measure will also be submitted to you, for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada, under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately constructing the Inter-

colonial Railway.

This great work will add a practical and physical connection to the legislative bond which now unites the Provinces comprising the Dominion, and the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity.

Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and de-

velopment of our Fisheries and Marine Interests.

You will also be asked to consider measures defining the privileges of Parliament and for the establishing of uniform laws relating to Elections, and the trial of Controverted Elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government.

The expenditure since the first of July has therefore been incurred on the responsi-

bility of Ministers of the Crown.

The details of that expenditure will be laid before you, and submitted for your

sanction.

I have directed that the Estimates for the current and succeeding Financial Year shall be laid before you. You will find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different Branches of the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen;

The general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the Breechloading Rife.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has

pleased Providence to bless you, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion.

Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support, the material aid, and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country. Within your own borders peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause you to render the great work of Union which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the people of Canada.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier.

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof, and that no person but such as he shall appoint, do presume to print the same.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections. 2. On Expiring Laws. 3. On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines. 4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills. 5. On Standing Orders. 6. On Printing. 7. On Contingencies. 8. On Public Accounts. 9. On Banking and Commerce. 10. On Immigration and Colonization:—which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, That if anything shall come in question touching the Return or Election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate; and all Members returned upon double returns are to withdraw until their returns are determined.

Resolved, That if it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a Member of this House, or hath endeavored so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of the House of Commons for the promoting of any matter whatsoewer depending or to be transacted in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, is a high crime and misdemeanor,

and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

Resolved, That until otherwise provided, the Rules, Regulations and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada, be those of this House.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House a Report of the Librarian of the House of Commons on the state of the Library of Parliament, which is as followeth:—

To the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada in Parliament Assembled.

The Report of the Librarian upon the state of the Library of Parliament,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That the inadequate accommodation for the Library in the temporary apartments wherein it is now placed, to which your Librarian adverted in his last Report, has not been remedied, and occasions serious and increasing inconvenience. The valuable collection of works on French Law, hitherto in use by the Commissioners for codifying the Laws of Lower Canada, and which remained at Quebec, in the hands of the Commissioners, on the removal of the Seat of Government to Ottawa, is now ready to be returned to the Library; but there is no space available for its reception. The want of a suitable apartment for the custody and display of Maps and Charts is also continually felt; the more so as the Library possesses a good collection of Maps, that only require to be properly exhibited to be of great service.

Aware of the impossibility of obtaining additional apartments for the Library contiguous to the rooms now occupied, your Librarian would respectfully urge upon your Honorable House the necessity of completing the spacious building designed for the

reception of the books, with as little delay as possible.

And he would venture to add, as a further reason for speedy action in this behalf, that day by day the classification of the books upon the shelves is deranged, and the system intended to insure immediate reference to any volume required materially disturbed, by visitors helping themselves to books and then putting them upon a wrong shelf. This objectionable practice cannot be prevented until, by a railing or otherwise, the general public are debarred from direct access to the books, and an attendant of the Library, or other privileged person, alone permitted to resort to the shelves. Some such a plan is adopted in all similar institutions of any considerable extent, and should, it is submitted,

be introduced into this Library whenever it is transferred to the building intended for its

permanent occupation.

A complete index to all the books in the Library has been prepared, and is now in the printer's hands. Your Librarian had hoped to have had this volume ready for distribution to Members before the opening of Parliament, but in the uncertainty which prevailed up to a very recent period, as to whether or not any portion of the Library would be transferred to the Local Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario, it was deemed imprudent to incur the expense of printing a new Catalogue.

The defective arrangements under which the Library is now suffering, together with the crowded state of the shelves in the various apartments wherein it is distributed, have prevented an exact enumeration of the number of volumes of which it now consists, but

they may be estimated at about 60,000.

Appended to this Report will be found lists of the books received by way of donations since last session, and of those deposited under the Copyright Act.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALPHEUS TODD, Librarian, House of Commons.

Library of Parliament, 6th November, 1867.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT SINCE 8th JUNE, 1866.

From the Colonial Office; through D. Godley, Esquire, Governor's Secretary:

British and Foreign State Papers vols. 42 to 48.

Imperial Statutes, 1866.

Léotaud, Oiseaux de la Trinidad.

Report of Official Committee on the Pathology and Treatment of Venereal Disease in Army and Navy.

From the War Office; through D. Godley, Esquire:

Manual of Field Artillery Exercise, 1861.

Manual of Artillery Exercises, 1860.

Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry, 1867.

Sound Books for Trumpet and Bugle, R. A., 1866.

Infantry Bugle, 1866.

Cavalry, 1863. Artillery, 1861.

"

Art of Beating the Drum.

" " Playing the Fife.

Infantry Sword Exercise, 1842.

Sword, Carbine, Pistol and Lance Exercise, 1865.

Brigade Divisional Movements of Cavalry, 1863.

Cavalry Regulations, 1865.

Musketry Instruction, 1867. Military Train Manual, 1862.

From the Department of the Interior, United States:

Congressional Documents, first Session, 38th Congress, 1863 and '4, 29 vols.

Congressional Documents, second Session, 38th Congress, 1864 and '5, 27 volumes.

Congressional Documents, first Session, 39th Congress, 1865 and '6, 35 volumes.

Reports on Commerce and Navigation for 1862 and for 1866.

Patent Office Report for 1862.

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And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 8th November, 1867.

John Young Bown, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of Brant; Théodore Robitaille, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Bonaventure; Richard John Cartwright, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Lennox; and Thomas Clark Street, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Welland, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—By Mr. Cartwright,—the Petition of the Commercial Bank of Canada.

By Mr. Morris,—the Petition of the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company.

The Order of the Day being read for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Desaulniers, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of this present session of the Parliament of Canada; and further to assure His Excellency that we sympathize with His Excellency in the expression of his own deep feeling of gratification, in addressing for the first time the Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, that it has been his high privilege to occupy an official position, which has made it his duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this Great Confederation.

2. That we thankfully receive His Excellency's congratulations on the Legislative

sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new Nationality which we trust and believe with His Excellency, will, ere long, extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

3. That we feel great satisfaction in knowing that in the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament, between the Members of Her Majesty's Government, on the one side, and the Delegates, who represented the Provinces now united, on the other,—it was apparent to all those who took part in those conferences, that, while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed the Provincial Representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

4. That we recognize with pleasure, that in a similar spirit of respect for our privileges, as a free and self-governing People, the Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, imposes the duty and confers upon us the right of reducing to practice the system of Government, which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions, harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a Constitution, in some respects novel, a full, fair, and unprejudiced trial.

5. That we shall consider with respectful attention any measures which, with the design of effecting these objects, His Excellency shall cause to be laid before us, for the amendment and assimilation of the laws now existing in the several Provinces, relating to Currency, Customs, Excise and Revenue generally,—for the adoption of an uniform Postal System,—for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion,—for the adoption of a well-considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence,—for the proper administration of Indian Affairs,—for the introduction of uniform Laws respecting Patents of Invention and Discovery,—the Naturalization of Aliens,—and the assimilation of the Criminal Law, and the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

6. That we are happy to learn that a measure will also be submitted to us for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada, under the terms of the Union Act, of imme-

diately constructing the Intercolonial Railway.

7. That we feel, with His Excellency, that this great work will add a practical and physical connection to the Legislative bond which now unites the Provinces composing the Dominion; and that the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament, is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in our prosperity.

8. That we shall give our attentive consideration to any communication His Excellency may see fit to make to us on the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and the best means to be adopted for the protection and development of our Fisheries and

Marine Interests.

9. That we shall respectfully consider any measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to Elections, and the trial of

Controverted Elections, which His Excellency may cause to be laid before us.

10. That we are aware that the circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government, and that the expenditure since the first of July has therefore been necessarily incurred on the responsibility of the Ministers of the Crown.

11. That we thank His Excellency for informing us that the details of that expenditure

will be laid before us, and submitted for our sanction.

12. That the estimates for the current and succeeding Financial Year which His Excellency has directed to be laid before us, will receive our attentive consideration, and that we feel certain that we shall find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy, which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the Public Service.

13. That we learn, with great pleasure, that the general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last year, and that the whole Volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading Rifle.

14. That we rejoice that His Excellency is able to congratulate us on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the Country, and on the general

prosperity of the Dominion.

15. That we are proud to know that our new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support—the material aid—and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country, and that within our own borders peace, security and prosperity prevail; and that, with His Excellency, we fervently pray that our aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that we may be inspired with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause us to render the great work of Union which has been achieved, a blessing to ourselves and our posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political and material advancement of the people of Canada.

Ordered, That the Question be put upon each paragraph of the said Motion.

And the first paragraph being again read,

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 11th November, 1867.

Archibald Woodbury McLellan, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Colchester, James W. Carmichael, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Pictou, E. M. McDonald, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Lunenburg, Alfred G. Jones, Esquire, and Patrick Power, Esquire, Members for the Electoral District of Halifax, and John O'Connor, Member for the Electoral District of Essex, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:-

By the Honorable Mr. J. S. Macdonald,—The Petition of Benjamin Hutchins, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Merchant.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron,—The Petition of Thomas C. Street and others, Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada.

By Mr. Harrison,—The Petition of the Trade Protective Association of the City of Toronto.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:—

Of the Commercial Bank of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act for the relief

of the said Institution, and for other purposes.

Of the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company; praying for the passing of an Act to increase their Capital, and to change their Corporate name to that of the "Canadian Navigation Company," and for other purposes.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the first paragraph of the Question which was, on Friday last, proposed, "That an humble address be "presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His "Gracious Speech at the opening of this present Session of the Parliament of Canada."

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned

Debate.

And the first paragraph being again read, and the question being put thereon:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The second to the fourteenth paragraphs, inclusive, being again read, were agreed to

And the fifteenth and last paragraph being again read,

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

Tursday, 12th November, 1867.

And the Debate continuing,

Crdered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 12th November, 1867.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville, North Riding),—The Petition of Stephen Hurd and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Carling,—The Petition of F. Smith and others, bankers, merchants, and others, of the City of London, Ontario; and the Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of London, Ontario.

By the Honorable Mr. Rose,—The Petition of James Reid and others.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the fifteenth and last paragraph of the Question which was, on Friday last, proposed, "That an "humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His "Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Parliament of Canada."

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned

Debate.

On motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Parker, Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 18th November, 1867.

William Hoste Webb, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Richmond and Wolfe, and John Henry Pope, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Compton, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Street,—The Petition of Cyrus Dean and others; the Petition of George Mesener and others, Mill-owners, Millers and others, on the Upper Level of the Welland Canal; and the Petition of Ephraim H. Shourds, of Thorold, County of Welland, Surgeon Dentist.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of Thomas C. Street and others, Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to incorporate them under the name of the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada and to confirm a certain deed of assignment, and the Acts of the said Trustee.

Of the Trade Protection Association of the City of *Toronto*, praying for the passing of an Act to fix the rate of discount at which American silver coin shall pass current in Canada.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the fif-

teenth and last paragraph of the Question which was, on Friday last, proposed, "That an "humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Ex-" cellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Parliament " of Canada."

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned Debate. On motion of the Honorable Sir John A Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Cartier,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned, And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 14th November, 1867.

The Honorable John M. Johnson, Member for the Electoral District of Northumberland (New Brunswick), having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of Montmagny, Rimouski, Bedford, and Montreal, for the year 1866. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

Also Accounts of Trinity House of Quebec (including the Decayed Pilot Fund) the former ending 30th June, 1867, and the latter ending 31st December, 1866. (Sessional

Papers, No. 11.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :-By the Honorable Mr. Cartier,—The Petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

By the Honorable Mr. Rose,-The Petition of Arthur Harvey, Statistical Clerk, Finance Department.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Stephen Hurd and others; praying for aid in the construction of a Bridge across

the Rideau Canal at Newman Locks.

Of F. Smith and others, Bankers, Merchants, and others, of the City of London, Ontario; praying for amendments to the Act incorporating the London Board of Trade, and to legalize the appointment of official assignee made by it previous to its incorporation.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of London, Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act regulating the legal value of American Silver Coin, and for the establishment of a

National Currency.

Of James Reid and others; praying that the road leading from the Village of Huntingdon to Lake St. Francis, on the River St. Lawrence, may be kept in repair.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Langevin,

Ordered, That a new Writ be issued for the election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Electoral District of Montmorency, in the room and stead of the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, who, since his election for the said Electoral District, hath been summoned to the Senate of this Dominion.

A Message from the Senate by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Senate acquaint this House that they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs, Aikins, Allan, Bureau, Letellier de St. Just, Boszé, Olivier, Miller, Bourinot, Ferguson, Hazen and Campbell, a Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of their House are concerned, and to act on behalf of their House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the fifteenth and last paragraph of the Question which was, on Friday last, proposed, "That an "humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His "Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Par-"liament of Canada."

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned

Debate.

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 15th November, 1867.

And the fifteenth and last paragraph being again read, and the Question being put thereon:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, to thank His Excellency for His Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Parliament of Canada.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Cartier, the Honorable Mr. Tilley, the Honorable Mr. McDougall, the Honorable Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Desaulniers, to prepare and report the draft of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, in conformity to the said Resolution.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your Gracious Speech at the opening of

the present Session of the Parliament of this Dominion.

We sympathize with Your Excellency in the expression of your own deep feeling of gratification, in addressing for the first time the Parliamentary Representatives of the Dominion of Canada, that it has been your high privilege to occupy an official position, which has made it your duty to assist at every step taken in the creation of this Great Confederation.

We thankfully receive Your Excellency's congratulations on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Parliament to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new Nationality, which, we trust and believe with Your Excellency, will, ere long, extend its bounds

from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

We feel great satisfaction in knowing that in the discussions which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament, between the Members of Her Majesty's Government, on the one side, and the Delegates who represented the Provinces now united, on the other,—it was apparent to all those who took part in those Conferences, that, while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed to the Provincial Representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied.

We recognize with pleasure that, in a similar spirit of respect for our privileges as a free and self-governing People, the Act of Union, as adopted by the Imperial Parliament,

imposes the duty, and confers upon us the right of reducing to practice the system of Government which it has called into existence, of consolidating its institutions, harmonising its administrative details, and of making such Legislative provisions as will secure to a

Constitution—in some respects novel—a full, fair, and unprejudiced trial.

We shall consider, with respectful attention, any measures which, with the design of effecting these objects, Your Excellency shall cause to be laid before us, for the amendment and assimilation of the Laws now existing in the several Provinces, relating to Currency, Customs, Excise, and Revenue generally; for the adoption of an uniform Postal System; for the proper management and maintenance of the Public Works and Properties of the Dominion; for the adoption of a well-considered scheme of Militia Organization and Defence; for the proper administration of Indian affairs; for the introduction of uniform Laws respecting Patents of Invention and Discovery; the Naturalization of Aliens; and the assimilation of the Criminal Law and the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

We are happy to learn that a measure will also be submitted to us for the performance of the duty imposed upon Canada, under the terms of the Union Act, of immediately

constructing the Intercolonial Railway.

We feel, with Your Excellency, that this great work will add a practical and physical connection to the Legislative bond which now unites the Provinces composing the Dominion, and that the liberality with which the guarantee for the cost of its construction was given by the Imperial Parliament is a new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in our prosperity.

We shall give our attentive consideration to any communication Your Excellency may see fit to make to us on the important subject of Western Territorial extension, and the best means to be adopted for the pretection and development of our Fisheries and Marine

We shall respectfully consider any measures defining the privileges of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to Elections, and the trial of Contro-

verted Elections, which Your Excellency may cause to be laid before us.

We are aware that the circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government, and that the expenditure since the first of July has therefore necessarily been incurred on the responsibility of the Ministers of the Crown.

We thank Your Excellency for informing us that the details of that expenditure will

be laid before us, and submitted for our sanction.

The Estimates for the current and succeeding Financial Year, which Your Excellency has directed to be laid before us, will receive our attentive consideration, and we feel certain that we shall find that they have been framed with all the attention to economy, which is compatible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the Public Service.

We learn with great pleasure that the general organization and efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia have been greatly improved within the last year, and that the whole Volunteer Force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breech-loading Rifle.

We rejoice that Your Excellency is able to congratulate us on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the country, and on the general prosperity

We are proud to know that our new Nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support, the material aid, and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country, and that within our own borders, peace, security and prosperity prevail; and, with Your Excellency, we fervently pray that our aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that we may be inspired with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause us to render the great work of Union which has been achieved, a blessing to ourselves and our posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political, and material advancement of the people of Canada.

The said Address being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor Gen eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

And then the House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday 15th November, 1867.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table.

By Mr. Harrison,—The Petition of Jeremiah Purdon Cummins, of the village of Brampton, County of Peel, and Robert Loudon, of the town of Bothwell, County of Bothwell.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Cyrus Dean and others,—and of George Mesener and others,—Millowners, Millers, and others, on the Upper Level of the Welland Canal; severally praying that some remedy may be afforded against the partial distribution of the surplus water of the Welland Canal for milling purposes.

Cf Ephraim H. Shourds, of Thorold, County of Welland, Surgeon Dentist; praying for the passing of an Act, authorizing the issue of Letters Patent to him for a new and

useful fruit, vegetable, and meat preserver.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Seven Members be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in framing Rules and Regulations for the Government of this House, to report

thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Cartier, the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Campbell, the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, the Honorable Mr. Dorion and the Honorable Mr. Gray do compose the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Rules and Standing Orders of the Imperial House of Commons,—of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada,—and of the Houses of Assembly of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he referred to the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend this House on Monday next with the Return of the last election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, together with the Poll Books, if any there be, and all other papers, letters and documents which may have been transmitted to him by the Returning Officer of the said Electoral

Resolved, That a Special Committee of sixteen Members, be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Com-

mittees ordered by this House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honrable Mr. Cartier, the Honorable Mr. Tilley, the Honorable Mr. MacDougall, the Honorable Mr. Langevin, the Honorable Mr. Howe, the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, the Honorable Mr. Fisher, the Honorable Mr. Holton, the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr. Smith, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Dufresne, do compose the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses

of Parliament be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a detailed statement of the sums paid out of the public chest to defray the expenses of the Elections for this

House in the respective Electoral Divisions of the Dominion; and also for the several Local Legislatures where the elections were held simultaneously with the Elections for this House; distinguishing the services for which such payments were made, and the names of the Returning Officers and Deputies receiving the same; and also a statement of the accounts rendered by each such Returning Officer.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do prepare a Return from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons shewing the aggregate number of votes polled in each Electoral Division in which there has been a contest, with the total number polled in each such Division, and the number of votes on the Voters' lists of the same respectively and the population in each constituency as shewn by the last census.

On motion of Mr. Lawson, seconded by Mr. Thompson (Haldimand),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return shewing the terms of sale of the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road; the names of the persons to whom sold; the amount received on account of such sale, and shewing whether the Government has sanctioned the transfer of said Road, or any part thereof, from the original purchasers to any party or parties, and, if so, to whom and upon what terms.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Holton, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dorion, Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of all agreements and correspondence between the Government of the late Province of Canada and the Bank of Montreal, having reference to provisions of the Act of 1866, "To Provide for the Issue of Provincial Notes;" and, also, of all correspondence since the 1st of August, 1866, between the Government of the late Province of Canada, as well as that of the Dominion of Canada, with the Bank of Montreal, respecting the mode of conducting the public account and the terms on which it should continue to be held by the Bank.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Bodwell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A statement of the number of Inland Custom House Officers within the Dominion, name of each office, amount of money collected at each since the 1st July, 1867; the salary of each officer, and all other expenses connected with said offices since the above date.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dorion, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of all warrants, orders, records, documents and other legal proceedings had, or taken in relation to the extradition of Lamirande; and also copies of all dispatches and correspondence between the Governments, as well of the late Province of Canada as of the Dominion and the Imperial Government; and also copies of all official letters, correspondence and memoranda of the Legal Advisers of either of the said Governments; and of all communications by them to His Excellency and all other papers on the subject; it being understood that the granting of the correspondence and a memoranda of the legal advisers shall not be drawn into a precedent.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday 18th November, 1867.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statements of the affairs of the Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, on the 1st day of January, 1867,—and of the affairs of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company on the 31st day of December, 1866. (Sessional papers, No. 12,)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), North Riding,—The Petition of John Henry Jones and Harrison Thornton, Electors of the County of Essex.

By the Honorable Mr. Tupper,—The Petition of the Nova Scotia Coal Owners As-

sociation.

By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of F. X. Asselin, Mayor of Ste. Famille, and others. By Mr. Savary,—The Petition of Thomas J. Wallace, of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Barrister-at-Law.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to raise a further sum of money, by means of the issue of certain Bonds, and to have the power to issue new Bonds to redeem new issue, as they may fall due, and for other purposes.

Of Arthur Harvey, Statistical Clerk, Finance Department; praying that the House will subscribe for a certain number of copies of a work written by him, respecting the

Statistics of British Columbia.

Of Jeremiah Purdon Cummins, of the Village of Brampton, County of Peel, and Robert Loudon, of the Town of Bothwell, County of Oxford; praying for the passing of an Act, authorizing the issue of Letters Patent to them for an invention called "Foot's Vapour Generator and Burner," for heating purposes.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. Abbott, the Honorable Mr. Smith, the Honorable Mr. Gray, the Honorable Mr. Huntingdon, the Honorable Mr. Wood, the Honorable Mr. Irvine, the Honorable Mr. Campbell, Mr. Street, Mr. Casault, Mr. Crawford (South Leeds), Mr. Simard, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Workman, Mr. McDonald (Antigonish), Mr. Magill, and Mr. Blake, be appointed to enquire into the nature and operation of the Laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency now in force in the several Provinces of the Dominion; to report thereon with all convenient speed, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. Bodwell, seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—All correspondence had with Her Majesty's Imperial Government or the Hudson's Bay Company by the Government of the late Province of Canada, and of the Dominion, in relation to the extinction of the Hudson's Bay Company's claims over the North West Territory, and the acquisition of said Territory by the Government of Canada; together with a report of proceedings taken by, or communications made to the Government with reference to opening up communications with the Red River settlement, with copies of all Orders in Council and other documents in possession of the Government bearing on the question.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Lawson, seconded by Mr. Walsh,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return shewing the names of all Collectors of Customs and other officers employed in the collection of Customs and Harbour Tolls in this Dominion, the date of their appointment, the post or place where stationed, the yearly salary paid to each, and the amount collected at each port or place for the last fiscal year; shewing separately the amounts collected upon imports, exports, and Harbour tolls.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Anglin, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return shewing the amount fixed as the salaries, since the first day of May last, for the Postmasters and Post Office Clerks, Treasurers and Deputy Treasurers, and Collectors of Customs and Collectors of Inland Revenue and Excise Duty in the Dominion of Canada, specifying the increase, if any, over the amounts received by these officers the preceding year, with the names of these officers. Also, a Return showing the present salaries of the officers and employés on the Government Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with the increase, if any, made since the first day of May last, together with the names of such officials and employés.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille, seconded by the Honorable Mr. McMillan,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of all reports, correspondence, and other papers relating to the Intercolonial Railway, since the Conference held at Quebec on the subject of the Union of the Provinces.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return, shewing the amount remaining unexpended on the first day of July last, of the sum granted during the last session of the Parliament of the Province of Canada for secret service; and also of the amount remaining unexpended at this date.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Sproat, seconded by Mr. Hurdon,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of all Surveys and Reports having reference to Harbours on the East Coast of Lake Euron; also, all Reports in relation to said Surveys of Harbours, whether as Harbours of Refuge or otherwise North of the Town of Goderich on said east coast of Lake Euron.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Magill,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of the amount of Tolls collected at Burlington Bay Canal from the 1st day of April, 1864, to the 1st day of July, 1867, inclusive, such Return to set forth the total amount collected each and every year during such period.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Cartier,

Ordered. That a new Writ be issued for the election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Electoral District of Huntingdon, in the room and stead of the Honorable John Rose, who, since his election for the said Electoral District, hath accepted the office of Minister of Finance.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, reported to the House, That His Excellency, having been attended with their Address of Friday last, was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to give the following answer:

I thank you for your dutiful and loyal Address, and for the assurance that the important business to be submitted to you will receive your attention.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, according to order, with the Return of the last Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, together with the Poll Books and all other papers, letters, and documents, which have been transmitted to him by the Returning Officer for the said Electoral District, and laid the same before the House.

Ordered, That the said papers be printed.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 19th November, 1867.

William Ross, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Victoria, (Nova Scotia) having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Northern Railway of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1866. (Sessional Papers, No. 13.)

Also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, in the

County of L'Islet, for the year 1866. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table: -

By the Honorable Mr. Howland,—The Petition of the Civil Service Building and Savings' Society.

By Mr. Blanchet.—The Petition of Augustin Laperrière, a Clerk in the Library of

Parliament.

By Mr. McCallum,—The Petition of Michael Graybiel and others, Millowners, Millers. and others, of the Upper Level of the Welland Canal.

By Mr. Robitaille, -The Petition of M. Sheppard and George A. Corbin, of the County of Bonaventure, District of Gaspé.

By Mr. McKeagney,-The Petition of Robert Martin, Postmaster of Sydney, County

of Cape Breton.

By Mr. Dufresne,—The Petition of George Baby, Esquire, Advocate, of the Village of Joliette, in the Electoral District of Joliette, comprising the County of Joliette, in the Province of Quebec.

By the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald,—The Petition of Benjamin Hutchins, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada,

By the Honorable Mr. Kierzkowski, - The Petition of Raphael Ernest Fontaine

Esquire, Advocate, of the Parish of St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur, in the District of St. Hyacinthe; Joseph Théherge, Farmer; Olivier Morin, Senior, Miller; Olivier Morin, Junior, also Miller, the last three of the Parish of St. Pie, in the County of Bagot, in the District of St. Hyacinthe.

By Mr. Huot,-The Petition of Adolphe Gagnon, residing in the Parish of Baie St.

Paul, in the County of Charlevoix. District of Saguenay.

By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of Louis Huet Massue, Esquire, Landowner, of the Village of Varennes, in the Electoral District of Verchères, comprising the County of Vercheres, in the Province of Quebec.

By Mr. McCarthy,-The Petition of Louis Tranchemontagne, Merchant and Forwarder, of the Village of Berthier, in the Electoral District of Berthier, comprising the

County of Berthier, in the Province of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Dorion,—The Petition of Jean Baptiste Mercure, of the Village of Plesissville, in the County of Megantic, Farmer; the Petition of Pierre P. Valin, Master Shipbuilder, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; and the Petition of Louis Bonaventure Caron, Esquire, residing in the Electoral District of Quebec East, in the Banlieue of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Archambeault,-The Petition of Joseph Lanouette, Farmer, residing at the Rivière St. Pierre, in the Parish of Montreal, in the Electoral District of

Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec.

By Mr. Fortier,—The Petition of Médéric Lanctot, Esquire, Advocate, residing in

the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal.

By Mr. Casault,—The Petition of Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher, of the City of

Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Advocate.

By the Honorable Mr. Cartier,—The Petition of the Honorable Jean Charles Chapais, Minister of Agriculture and Merchant; of the Parish of St. Denis, in the Electoral District of Kamouraska, in the Province of Quebec.

By Mr. Dufresne,-The Petition of the Honorable John Fraser, of the Parish of St. Marc, in the Electoral District of Verchères, in the District of Montreal, and Province of

Quebec, as Member of the Legislative Council of the said Province.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, from the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, reported that they had prepared Lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:

No. 1. Privileges and Elections.—The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, The Honorable Messrs. Cartier, Dorion, Campbell, Gray, Johnson, Langevin, and Messrs. Grant, Stephenson, Lawson, Blanchet, Burton, Dufresne, Cameron (Huron), Chamberlin, Munro,

Bertrand, McDonald (Antigonish), Snider, Thompson (Ontario), and Redford.—21.
No. 2. Expiring Laws.—The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, The Honorable Messrs. McDougall, Kierzkowski, Macdonald (Cornwall), Smith, Dunkin, Gray, and Messrs. Chamberlin, Pouliot, Drew, Godin, Lapum, Cayley, McLachlin, Rankin, Cimon, Cheval, Croke, Simpson, Young, and Blake.—21.

No. 8. Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, The Honorable Messrs, Cartier, Tilley, Chauveau, Tupper, McDougall, Abbott, Anglin, Howe, McMillan (Restigouche), Howland, Galt, Read, Campbell, Connell, Wood, Carling, Holton, Fisher, Macdonald (Cornwall), Dunkin, Dorion, Irvine, and Messrs. McLellan, Blanchet, Currier, DeNiverville, Macdonald (Glengarry), Mackenzie, Joly, Morrison (Niagara), Robitaile, Shanly, Ryan, Sylvain, Street, Walsh, Brousseau, White, Masson (Soulanges), Gendron, Whitehead, Jones (Leeds), Jackson, and O'Connor.—45.

No. 4.—Miscellaneous Private Bills.—The Honorable Messrs. McKeagney, Johnson,

Mc Greevey, and Messrs. Ault, Morris, Savary, Wallace, Geoffrion, Morrison, (Niagara), Pinsonneault, Parker, Webb, Ross (Dundas), Daoust, Scatcherd, Stirton, Harrison,

Bowell, McMonies, Bourassa, and Caron.—21.

No. 5 .- Standing Orders .- The Honorable Messrs. Ross (Champlain), Huntington, and Messrs. Gaucher, Bown, Cameron (Inverness), Burpee, Kempt, Ray, Ross (Victoria, N. S.), Huot, Harrison, Gaudet, Bowman, Rymal, McCarthy, Sproat, McMillan, (Vaudreuil), Little, Perry, McFarlane, and Morison (Victoria) .- 21.

No. 6. Printing.—The Honorable Messrs. Howe, Fisher, and Messrs. Beaty, Brousseau, Young, Fortin, Ferguson, Mackenzie, Bellerose, Grover, Sénécal, and Macdonald (Lunenburg).—12.

No. 7.—Contingencies.—The Honorable Messrs. Howland, Langevin, McGee, Smith, and Messrs. Beaty, Tremblay, Wells, Benoit, Wilson, Hurdon, Pozer, Bodwell, Paquet, Ferguson,

Heath, Mills, Coffin, McCallum, Power, McDonald, (Middlesex), and Ferris. -21.

No. 8. Public Accounts.—The Honorable Messrs. Galt, Howland, McMillan (Restigouche), Holton, Beaubien, Benson, and Messrs. Chipman, Gibbs, Carmichael, Costigan, Masson, (Terrebonne), Magill, Dufresne, Kirkpatrick, McConkey, Pope, Crawford (Leeds, S. R.), Desaulniers, Walsh, Keeler, and Ross (Prince Edward).—21.

No. 9. Banking and Commerce.—The Honorable Messrs. Cartier, Cameron (Peel), Tilley, Galt, Holton, Howland, McDougall, Abbott, and Messrs. Jones (Halifax), Morris, Killam, Bolton, Simard, Cartwright, Street, Workman, Casault, Thompson (Haldimand),

Gibbs, Metcalfe, and Blake -21.

No. 10. Immigration and Colonization.—The Honorable Messrs. Mc Gee, Archambeault, Tupper, Connell, and Messrs. Cartwright, Crawford (Brockville), Brown, Wright, Dobbie, Fortier, Jackson, Béchard, Snider, Colby, Hagar, Coupal, Kirkpatrick, Mackenzie, Parker, Forbes, Rénaud.—21.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said Report.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, requesting that their Honors will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, and informing their Honors that the Members of the Standing Committee on Printing, namely, the Honorable Mr. Howe, the Honorable Mr. Fisher, Mr. Beaty, Mr. Brousseau, Mr. Young, Mr. Fortin, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Bellerose, Mr. Grover, Mr. Sénécal and Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg), will act as Members of the said Committee on Printing.

Ordered, That Mr. Mackenzie do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Ordered, That, until otherwise ordered, Government business and orders shall have precedence on Thursdays, and that on Government days, after the Government business and orders are gone through, the other business and orders of the previous day shall be taken up, and on Mondays and Wednesdays, after the orders of the day are gone through, then the Government business and orders of the previous day shall be taken up, and that on Thursdays the division of time intended by Rule 19 shall not be observed.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill for the Interpretation and Construction of Statutes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Langevin have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

The Honorable Mr. Howland, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of the Province of Canada, for the Fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866.—(Sessional Papers No. 2.) also,

Miscellaneous Statistics of Canada for the year 1866, Parts I and II. (Sessional

Papers No. 7.)

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the indemnity of Members, and the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, that His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this motion, recommends it to the consideration of this House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That in each Session of Parliament there shall be allowed to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such Session six dollars for each day's attendance, if the Session do not extend beyond thirty days; and if the Session extends beyond thirty days, then there shall be payable to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such Session a sessional allowance of six hundred

dollars, and no more.

2. Resolved, That a reduction of five dollars per day shall be made from the said sessional allowance for every day on which the Member does not attend a sitting of the House of which he is a Member, or of some Committee thereof, provided the House sits on such a day; but each day during the Session, after the first on which the Member attends as aforesaid, on which there has been no sitting of such House in consequence of its having adjourned over such day, or on which the Member was in the place where the Session was held, but was prevented by sickness from attending any such sitting as aforesaid, shall be reckoned as a day of attendance at such Session, and a Member shall be held to be at the place where such Session is held, whenever he is within ten miles of such place.

8. Resolved, That a Member shall not be entitled to the said sessional allowance for less than thirty-one day's attendance reckoned as aforesaid; but his allowance for any less

number of days shall be six dollars for each day's attendance.

4. Resolved, That the said compensation may be paid from time to time as the Member becomes entitled to it, to the extent of four dollars for each day's attendance as aforesaid; but the remainder shall be retained by the Clerk of the proper House until the close

of the Session, when the final payment shall be made.

5. Resolved, That if any person is from any cause a Member of either House for a part only of any Session, then, provided he is a Member for upwards of thirty days during such Session he shall be entitled to the sessional allowance, subject to the deduction aforesaid, for non-attendance as a Member, and also a deduction of five dollars for each day of such Session before or after he was a Member; but if he is a Member for only thirty days, or less, then he shall be entitled only to six dollars for each day's attendance at such Session, whatever be the length thereof.

6. Resolved, That there shall be allowed to each Member of the Senate and House of Commons ten cents for each mile of the distance between the place of residence of such Member and the place at which the Session is held, reckoning such distance going and coming according to the nearest mail route, which distance shall be decided and certified

by the Speaker of the Senate or the House of Commons, as the case may be.

7. Resolved, That the sum due to each Member at the close of any Session shall be paid to him by the Clerk of the House of which he is a Member, on his making and signing, before the Clerk or Accountant of the House, a solemn declaration, to be kept by the Clerk, stating the number of days' attendance and the number of miles of distance according to the nearest mail route, as decided and certified by the Speaker, for which such Member is entitled to the said allowance, and the amount of such allowance, after deducting the number of days (if any) which are to be deducted; and such declaration may be in a form to be annexed, and shall have the same effect as an affidavit in the same form.

8. Resolved, That notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, for the present Session of Parliament and up to the day of any adjournment for thirty days or upwards (if such there should be) then shall be allowed to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending such Session, six dollars for each day's attendance for the period of such Session prior to such adjournment; and if the residue of the Session after such adjournment shall extend to thirty days or upwards, there shall be payable to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such Session, a Sessional allowance of six hundred dollars and no more; but if such residue do not extend to thirty

days, then there shall be allowed to each Member attending the residue of the Session, six dollars for each day's attendance subsequent to such adjournment. Provided that any such allowance shall be subject to the deductions and be payable in the manner hereinbefore

provided.

9. Resolved, That there shall be allowed in respect of travel to and from the present Session of Parliament, as well prior to any adjournment for Thirty days or upwards (if such there should be), as for the residue of the Session after any such adjournment, to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons ten cents for each mile of the distance between the place of residence of such Member and the place at which such Session is held, reckoning such distance going and coming according to the nearest mail route, which distance shall be decided and certified by the Speaker of the Senate or House of Commons (as the case may be), and such allowance shall be payable in the manner hereinbefore provided.

10. Resolved, That the following salaries shall be payable to the Officers hereinafter

mentioned respectively:

To the Speaker of the Senate the sum of 3,200 dollars per annum.

To the Speaker of the House of Commons the sum of 3,200 dollars per annum.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morris reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Morris reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:

1. Resolved, That in each Session of Parliament there shall be allowed to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such Session six dollars for each day's attendance, if the Session do not extend beyond thirty days; and if the Session extends beyond thirty days, then there shall be payable to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such Session, a sessional allowance of six

hundred dollars, and no more.

2. Resolved, That a reduction of five dollars a day shall be made from the said sessional allowance for every day on which the Member does not attend a sitting of the House of which he is a Member, or of some Committee thereof, provided the House sits on such a day; but each day during the Session, after the first on which the Member attends as aforesaid, on which there has been no sitting of such House in consequence of its having adjourned over such day, or on which the Member was in the place where the Session was held, but was prevented by sickness from attending any such sitting as aforesaid, shall be reckoned as a day of attendance at such Session; and a Member shall be held to be at the place where such Session is held whenever he is within ten miles of such place.

8. Resolved, That a Member shall not be entitled to the said sessional allowance for less than thirty-one days' attendance reckoned as aforesaid; but his allowance for any less

number of days shall be six dollars for each day's attendance.

4. Resolved, That the said compensation may be paid from time to time as the Member becomes entitled to it, to the extent of four dollars for each day's attendance as aforesaid; but the remainder shall be retained by the Clerk of the proper House until the

close of the Session, when the final payment shall be made.

5. Resolved, That if any person is for any cause a Member of either House for a part only of any Session, then, provided he is a Member for upwards of thirty days during such Session, he shall be entitled to the sessional allowance, subject to the deduction aforesaid for non-attendance as a Member, and also to a deduction of five dollars for each day of such Session before or after he was a Member; but if he is a Member for only thirty days, or less, then he shall be entitled only to six dollars for each day's attendance at such Session, whatever be the length thereof.

6. Resolved, That there shall be also allowed to each Member of the Senate and the House of Commons ten cents for each mile of the distance between the place of residence of such Member and the place at which the Session is held, reckoning such distance going

and coming according to the nearest mail route, which distance shall be decided and certified by the Speaker of the Senate or the House of Commons, as the case may be.

7. Resolved, That the sum due to each Member at the close of any Session shall be paid to him by the Clerk of the House of which he is a Member on his making and signing, before the Clerk or Accountant of the House, a solemn declaration, to be kept by the Clerk, stating the number of days' attendance and the number of miles distance according to the nearest mail route, as decided and certified by the Speaker, for which such Member is entitled to the said allowance, and the amount of such allowance, after deducting the number of days (if any) which are to be deducted; and such declaration may be in a form to be annexed, and shall have the same effect as an affidavit in the same form.

8. Resolved, That notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, for the present Session of Parliament and up to the day of any adjournment for thirty days or upwards (if such there should be) then shall be allowed to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such Session, six dollars for each day's attendance for the period of such Session prior to such adjournment; and if the residue of the Session after such adjournment shall extend to thirty days or upwards, there shall be payable to each Member of the Senate and of the House of Commons attending at such Session, a sessional allowance of six hundred dollars and no more; but if such residue do not extend to thirty days, then there shall be allowed to each Member attending the residue of the Session, six dollars for each day's attendance subsequent to such adjournment. Provided that any such allowance shall be subject to the deductions and be payable in the manner hereinbefore provided.

9. Resolved, That there shall be allowed in respect of travel to and from the present Session of Parliament, as well as prior to any adjournment for Thirty days or upwards (if such there should be), as for the residue of the Session after any such adjournment, to each Member of the Senate and House of Commons ten cents for each mile of the distance between the place of residence of such Member and the place at which such Session is held, reckoning such distance going and coming according to the nearest mail route, which distance shall be decided and certified by the Speaker of the Senate or House of Commons (as the case may be), and such allowance shall be payable in the manner hereinbefore

provided.

10. Resolved, That the following salaries shall be payable to the officers hereinafter mentioned respectively:

To the Speaker of the Senate the sum of 8,200 dollars per annum.

To the Speaker of the House of Commons the sum of 3,200 dollars per annum.

The said Resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill relating to the indemnity to Members, and the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament.

And a motion being made that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty;

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider that motion.

Ordered, That that part of His Excellency's Speech, which relates to a Supply, be referred to the said Committee.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 20th November, 1867.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Returns respecting the Ottawa and Present Railway for the year 1866. (Sessional Papers, No. 13.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By the Honorable Mr. Read,—The Petition of James Glass, and others, of the Town of Belleville, County of Hastings.

By Mr. Bellerose,—The Petition of Paul Denis, Advocate, of the City of Montreal,

Province of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of the Nova Scotia Coal Owners' Association; praying for the introduction of a measure to favor the establishment of a coal trade with the Dominion of Canada.

Of F. X. Asselin, Mayor of Ste. Famille, and others; praying for Amendments to

the Fishery Act.

Of Thomas J. Wallace, of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Barrister-at-Law; charging the Honorable William Young, Chief Justice of that Province, with illegal and oppressive conduct, and various misdemeanors in his office of Chief Justice, and praying measures for his impeachment, and removal from the said office.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, for a Statement of the Amount of Tolls collected at Burlington Bay Canal from 1864 to 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 14.)

Ordered, That Mr. Bellerose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the rafting of timber on the inland waters of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Mills have leave to bring in a Bill to disqualify Members of the Local Legislatures from sitting or voting in the Senate or House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 21st November, 1867.

Thomas Coffin, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Shelburne; Thomas Killam, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Yarmouth; and Francis Henry Benton, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the East Riding of the County of Durham, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that his Warrant for the appointment of Members to serve on the General Committee of Elections was on the Table;—And the said Warrant was read as followeth:

Pursuant to the thirty-first section of chapter seven of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary

Elections."

I do hereby appoint the Honorable Lucius Seth Huntington, Member for the Electoral District of Shefford; Aquila Walsh, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of Norfolk; Joseph Dufresne, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Montcalm; Alexander Morris, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of Lanark; Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Lambton; and Joseph Godéric Blanchet, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to be Members of the General Committee of Elections for the present Session.

Given under my hand, this twenty-first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JAMES COCKBURN.

Speaker, House of Commons.

Pursuant to the 46th Section of Chapter 37 of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Electtions," the Clerk read over an Alphabetical List of the Members of the House.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Stephenson,—The Petition of Mrs. Cathazine Miller.

By the Honorable Mr. Fisher,—The Petition of Lestock P. W. Des Brisay, of Richibucto, in the Electoral District of Kent, in the Province of New Brunswick.

By the Honorable Mr. McDougall,—The Petition of Robert Crawford, and others, of the City of Ottawa.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of George Baby, Esquire, Advocate, of the Village of Joliette, in the Electoral District of Joliette, comprising the County of Joliette, and Province of Quebec; complaining of the undue Election and Return of François Benjamin Godin, Esquire, for the said Electoral District of Joliette.

Of Benjamin Butchins, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Merchant; complaining of the undue Election and Return of the Honorable John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, for the Electoral Division of the Gounty of

Argentowil.

Of the Civil Service Building Society; praying for the passing of an Act to exempt them from certain provisions of the 53rd Chapter of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, relating to Building Societies, and to grant them certain powers in relation to the securities on which they may lend or borrow money.

Of Augustin Laperrière, a Clerk in the Library of Parliament; praying for aid to enable him to publish a work written by him, entitled "Canadian Parliamentary Prece-

dents."

Of Raphael Ernest Fontaine, Advocate, in the Parish of St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur, in the District of St. Hyacinthe; Joseph Théberge, Farmer; Olivier Morin, Senior, Miller; Olivier Morin, Junior, also Miller, these last three of the Parish of St. Pie, in the County of Bagot, in the District of St. Hyacinthe; complaining of the undue Election and Return of Pierre Samuel Gendron, Esquire, for the County of Bagot.

Of Adolphe Gagnon, residing in the Parish of Baie St. Paul, in the County of Charlevoix, District of Saguenay; complaining of the undue Election and Return of Simon

Xavier Cimon, Esquire, for the said County of Charlevoix.

Of Louis Huet Massue, Esquire, Land-owner, of the Village of Varennes, in the Electoral District of Verchères, comprising the County of Verchères, in the Province of Quebec; complaining of the undue Election and Return of Felix Geoffrion, Esquire, for the said Electoral District of Verchères.

Of Michael Graybiel and others, Mill-owners, Millers, and others, of the Upper Level of the Welland Canal; praying that some remedy may be afforded against the partial

distribution of the surplus water of the Welland Canal for Milling purposes.

Of Louis Tranchemontagne, Merchant and Forwarder, of the Village of Berthier, in the Electoral District of Berthier, comprising the County of Berthier, in the Province of Quebec; complaining of the undue Election and Return of Anselme Homère Pâquet, Esquire, for the said Electoral District of Berthier.

Of Jean Baptiste Mercure, of the Village of Plessieville, in the County of Megantic, Farmer : complaining of the undue Election and Return of the Honorable George Irvine,

for the County of Megantic.

Of M. Sheppard and George L. Corbin, of the County of Bonaventure, District of Gaspé; praying that in the selection of the route for the Intercolonial Railway the North Shore route may be adopted.

Of Pierre V. Valin, Master Shipbuilder, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; complaining of the undue Election and Return of Pierre Gabriel Huot, Esquire, for the Electoral Division called Quebec East.

Of Louis Bonaventure Caron, Esquire, residing in the Electoral District of Quebec East, in the Banlieue of Quebec; complaining of the undue Election and Return of Bar-

thelemy Pouliot, Esquire, for the Electoral District called County of L'Islet.

Of Robert Martin, Postmaster, of Sydney, County of Cape Breton; praying for an

increase of salary and compensation for an assistant in his office.

Of Joseph Lanouette, Farmer, residing at the River St. Pierre, of the Parish of Montreal, in the Electoral District of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec; complaining of the undue Election and Return-of the Honorable Antoine Aimé Dorion, for the said Electoral District of Hochelaga.

Of Médéric Lanctot, Esquire, Advocate, residing in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal; complaining of the undue Election and Return of the Honorable

George Etienne Cartier, for the Electoral Division of Montreal East.

Of Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Advocate; complaining of the undue Election and Return of Moise Fortier, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Yamaska, comprising the County of Yamaska.

Of the Honorable John Fraser, of the Parish of St. Marc, in the Electoral District of Verchères, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, a Member of the Legislative Council of the said Province; complaining of the undue Election and Return of the Honorable Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski, for the Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe.

And a Motion being made and seconded, and the Question being proposed, That the Petition of John Henry Jones and Harrison Thornton, Electors of the County of Essex,

be now received;

And, objection being made to the reception of the said Petition, on the grounds that it does not sufficiently describe the Petitioners as Electors, and that certain papers and

affidavits are attached to the said Petition;

Mr. Speaker decided, That the Question as to the character in which the Petitioners came before the House, whether as Electors or not, was one which should be tried judicially by the Select Committee when appointed, and that the further objection as to the affidavits and papers annexed to the Petition was not fatal, as the same could be detached without injury to its substantial allegations, and that the Petition ought therefore to be received.

And the Question being put:—It was Resolved in the Affirmative.

And the said Petition was received and read; complaining of the undue Election and Return of John O' Connor for the County of Essex.

The Honorable Mr. Howland, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee would recommend that their Quorum be reduced to nine Members. Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to nine Members.

Mr. Morris, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven Members.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Mr. MacFarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the

House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the notice sufficient in each case, viz:—Of Jeremiah P. Cummins and Robert Loudon, for an Act to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to them for an invention called Foote's Vapour Generator and Burner;"—Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, for authority to raise a further sum of money, &c.;—And of Thomas C. Street and others, for an Act to incorporate them as Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada.

On the Petition of the Commercial Bank of Canada, for an Act for the relief of that Institution, and for other purposes; Your Committee find that a notice covering a portion of the application was published for two months, from the 3rd of August; recent events, however, rendered it necessary for the Bank to apply for additional powers, and further notice (referring to these additional powers) was published from the end of October. The time required by the Rules has not been completed, as regards the last mentioned notice, but inasmuch as the application was based on the Resolutions adopted by the Shareholders at a Special General Meeting, called for the purpose in the usual way, Your Committee consider the notice amply sufficient.

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven

Members.

Ordered. That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada. to authorize its amalgamation with any other Bank or Banks, or for its winding up.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was read for the

first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year 1866. (Sessional Papers, No. 3.)

Ordered, That Mr. Street have leave to bring in a Bill for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Irvine have leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the issuing of Letters Patent to Jeremiah Purdon Cummins and Robert Loudon for a new invention called "Foote's Vapour Generator and Burner for heating purposes."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. McDougall, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—General Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1866. (Sessional Papers, No. 8.)

Ordered, That Mr. Shanly have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the "Grand

"Trunk Arrangements Act (1862)" and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

A Message, from the Senate, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery :-

Mr. Speaker:

The Senate acquaint this House that they have appointed the Standing Committee on Printing, vis.:—The Honorable Messrs. Simpson, Burnham, Shaw, Dumouchel, Skead, Guévremont, Anderson, Locke, Steeves, and Odell, to act on behalf of the Senate with the Committee of the House of Commons, as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing.

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the office of Speaker of the House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's Person and Government.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. McDougall have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A., Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable

Mr. Cartier,

Resolved, That notice having been taken by a Member of this House, that the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, a Member of the Executive Council and Attorney General of the Province of Ontario, and the Honorable Christopher Dunkin, a Member of the Executive Council and Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, have been sitting and voting in this House during the present Session, it be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections to enquire whether the said John Sandfield Macdonald and Christopher Dunkin have a legal right to sit and vote in this House.

Mr. Mc Callum moved, seconded by Mr. Grover, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of all evidence and proceedings taken at a Court of Enquiry assembled to enquire into the conduct of Lieut.-Col. Dennis at Fort Erie, on the second day of June, 1866; and a Debate arising thereupon and the Question being put; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Mackensie,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of any letters or circulars addressed, in the month of June last, by the late Honorable Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Canada, to the Electors of Algoma, or any of them, with reference to their choice of Candidates at the then approaching Elections.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Connell, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Smith, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House the following Returns:—The names of all officers or employees connected with the Parliament or Departmental Buildings, including the Ministers of the Crown; The salaries or per diem allowance to each; A return of the annual cost of lighting and heating the Parliament and Departmental Buildings and offices; A return of the full amount expended on the erection of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings; Amount now due or claimed to be due on any contract for the erection of said Buildings, with an estimate of the full cost of completing the same; with the amount paid for Law or Arbitration expenses.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Bellerose, seconded by Mr. Masson (Terrebonne),

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do procure from the proper party, a detailed statement (in conformity with 25th Vie., ch. 77, Sec. 29,) shewing the cost of the roads of the Isle Jesus Turnpike Road Company, in the County of Laval; the total amount of moneys expended, the amount of the capital stock, and the amount thereof paid up, the total amount of capital expended on the roads, the amount received during the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866 for tolls, and from all other sources, giving each sum separately, the

amount of dividends paid, the amount expended for repairs and the amount of the debts of the Company, with a statement of the objects for which such debts have been respectively incurred.

Mr. Parker moved, seconded by Mr. Macfarlane, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of all instructions, correspondence and despatches from the Government of the Dominion to the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and copies of all despatches or communications from the said Lieutenant Governor to the Government of the Dominion.

And a Debate arising thereupon; And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

FRIDAY, 22nd November, 1867. And the Question being put :- It was resolved in the Affirmative. Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

And then the House having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 22nd November, 1867.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Thompson (Haldimand),—The Petition of George S. Cetter and others, millowners, millers and others, on the Upper Level of the Welland Canal.

By Mr. Macfarlane,—The Petition of Joseph Walker Cull, of the Village of Mitchell,

Province of Ontario.

By Mr. O' Connor, - The Petition of the County Council of the County of Essex.

By Mr. Crawford (South Leeds),—The Petition of Thomas Reynolds, Esquire, on behalf of himself, and as Attorney for Joseph Robinson and others, Proprietors of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway.

By Mr. Ferguson,—The Petition of the County Council of the County of Simcoe.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:— Of James Glass and others, of the Town of Belleville, County of Hastings; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to establish a Local Bank in the said County.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :-

Your Committee would recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven Members. Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

The Honorable Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :-Your Committee would recommend that their Quorum be reduced to five Members. Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to five Members.

The Honorable Mr. Howland, from the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :---

Your Committee would recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven Members, and also that the Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1866, be referred to them.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Ordered, That the Public Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1866, be referred to the said Committee.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee would respectfully recommend that the Quorum be reduced to seven

Members.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the nature and operation of the Laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, now in force in the several Provinces of the Dominion, have leave to report from time to time.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to the indemnity to Members, and the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Mr. Blake moved that the 6th clause of the said Bill be amended by inserting after the word "Commons" where it first occurs, the words following:—"his travelling expenses in going to and returning from Parliament, not exceeding a sum equal to," which was lost.

Bill to be reported without amendment.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Smith reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other Bank or Banks, or for its winding up, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Com-

mittee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Motion proposed on Tuesday last, "That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty;" the House resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

His Excellency the Governor General's Speech read. Resolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty. Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

On motion of Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Desaulniers,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor
General praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Principal Secretary of State for
the Colonies, upon the subject of the Terminus of the Railway connecting Quebec and
Halifax.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Howe, Ordered, That the subject of reporting the Debates of Parliament be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.

The Honorable Mr. Howland, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Province of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866 .-(Sessional Papers, No. 1.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Anglin, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A statement shewing, in detail, the Public Works and property of the Dominion of Canada, derived by virtue of the Act of Union. Also, a statement shewing the public debt and liabilities of such Dominion, together with the amount of securities for money deducted from the amount of the respective debts of the Provinces of the Union, under section 107 of the Act of Union. Also, a statement of all stocks, cash, and Bankers' balances, transferred to the Dominion, by the said Act of Union, on the first day of July last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Henorable the Privy Council.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 25th November, 1867.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :-By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of the Reverend S. Desjardins and others; and the Petition of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rimouski, and others.

By Mr. Currier,—The Petition of Francis Jones and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:— Of Mrs. Catharine Miller, praying that the Pension granted her late husband may be continued to her.

Of Robert Crawford and others, of the City of Ottawa; praying for an Act of Incor-

poration under the name of the Dominion Life Insurance Association.

Of Joseph Walker Cull, of the Village of Mitchell, Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the issue of Letters Patent to him, for a new and useful improvement in Centrifugal Filtering Machines.

Of George S. Cotter and others, Mill-owners, Millers, and others, on the Upper Level of the Welland Canal; praying that some remedy may be afforded against the partial distribution of the surplus water of the Welland Canal for milling purposes.

Of the County Council of the County of Essex; praying that steps may be taken to obtain a surrender of the Indian Reserve Lands in the Township of Anderdon, in the said

County.

Of Thomas Reynolds, Esquire, on behalf of himself, and as Attorney for Joseph Robinson and others, proprietors of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them under the name of "The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company," and to vest therein the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, and for other

Of the County Council of the County of Simcoe; praying for certain amendments to

the Insolvency Act of 1864.

The Honorable Mr. Tupper, from the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:---

Your Committee would respectfully recommend that their quorum be reduced to

seven Members.

Ordered. That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Ordered, That leave of absence for fifteen days be granted to the Honorable Mr. Galt, Member for the Electoral District of Sherbrooke.

Ordered, That Mr. Macfarlane have leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Traffic on Railways and Canals.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Grand "Trunk Arrangements' Act (1862) and for other purposes," being read;

Mr. Shanly moved, seconded by Mr. Simard, and the Question being put, That the Bill be new read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative. The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee

on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Dobbie,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Copies of all official reports in possession of the Government, having special reference to the survey and construction of a Harbor of Refuge at some point on the North Shore of Lake Erie, between Port Colbourn and Point Pelée, together with a Return of all appropriations made by the Canadian Government towards the construction of Harbors and Lighthouses, and the improvement of the navigation of Rivers in the now Province of Ontario, west of Port Colbourn; naming the respective localities where such moneys were expended, as well as the amount of such expenditures upon each locality; and the year or years in which they were made, such reports not to go back to an earlier date than 1845.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Redford,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of the quantity of Proof Spirits, Beer, Porter, and Ale manufactured, and the quantity of grain used in such manufacture, in each and every Distillery and Brewery in the late Province of Upper Canada, for each and every year from 1859 to the present time, also the amount of Excise duty paid by each and every Distillery and Brewery for each year during the said period.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Keeler, seconded by Mr. Grover,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of all Surveys and Reports relating to the proposed Canal to connect the waters of Lake Ontario, with those of the Bay of Quinté; also, shewing the quantity and value of the lands, originally reserved in the Township of Murray, for the construction of the said Canal.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry), seconded by Mr. Scatcherd,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying Mis Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Statement shewing the quantity of water leased on the Luchine Canal and the St. Lawrence Canals, and to whom lessed, and as what rate leased, and the amount in arrears (if any), and the names of the party or parties so in arrears.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the rafting of timber in the inland waters of Canada, being read;

Mr. Bellerose moved, seconded by Mr. Masson (Terrebonne), and the Question being

proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Bowell moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Ault, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon; Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 26th November, 1867.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—By Mr. Bertrand,—The Petition of the Reverend J. O. Cloutier, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Wood, The Petition of John Elliott, and others, Merchants, Traders and others, resident in the Counties of Brant, Haldimand and Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario.

And a Motion being made and seconded, and the Question being proposed, That the Petition of Paul Denis, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, be now received.

And Objection being made to the reception of the said Petition, inasmuch as it had

been presented after the first fourteen days of the Session:

Mr. Speaker decided as follows: -The question is whether this Petition is in time, having been presented to The House on the 15th day of the Session, including the first day, on which the election of Speaker was the only business of The House.

The Statute requires that the last of the 14 days shall be a day on which that head of the Routine set apart for bringing up Petitions shall have been gone through with, in

other words a clear Parliamentary day.

It is fairly open to argument that the first day to be counted should also be a clear Parliamentary day, but practically, the first day of the Session is not open for the reception of Petitions by any Routine or Order of The House, and it is therefore a matter of doubt whether it should be counted against this Petitioner. The question is one which may be tried by the Select Committee, and, in order that it may be kept open, I recommend that the Petition should now be received by the House.

And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the said Petition was received and read; complaining of the undue Election and Return of Michael Cayley, Esquire, for the County of Beauharnois.

Mr. Macfarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:-

Your Committee have received the Petition of the Civil Service Building and Savings' Society, for an Act to grant them additional powers,—and of Thomas Reynolds and others, for an Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company, and to vest in the said Company the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, and they find the notice sufficient in each case.

On the Petition of the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, for an increase of

Capital Stock, and a change of their corporate name, Your Committee find that the notice was given only since the 19th of October, but inasmuch as the application is based on Resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Shareholders present at a Special General Meeting, convened for the purpose of considering the same, Your Committee recommend that the notice be deemed sufficient.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee,

which was read, as followeth :-

The several Contractors for the Printing, Binding and Printing Paper for the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, having signified their desire to continue and finish their respective contracts and to perform under them the like services for the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, the Committee respectfully recommend that they be considered as such contractors until the termination of their present contracts respectively, on the 1st day of January, 1870.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 15th November, 1867, for information respecting the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road.—(Sessional Papers, No. 15.)

Ordered, That Mr. Morris have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time. To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Crawford (South Leeds), have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

A Bill relating to the Indemnity of Members and the Salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament, was, according to order, read the Third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee to whom it was referred to consider the Motion, "That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty," a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The said Resolution, being read a second time;

Resolved, That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution,

That a Supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the Interpretation and Construction of Statutes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Ohauveau reported,—That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Thursday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Office of Speaker of the House of Commons being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time,

To-morrow.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 27th November, 1867.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the District of St. Francis, for the year 1866. (Sessional Papers, No. 10).

Mr. Speaker reported,—That a Petition was presented to the House on the 11th instant, signed by Benjamin Hutchins, complaining of the Return of the Honorable J.J. C. Abbott, sitting Member for the County of Argentowil: That no Recognizance was entered into in the matter of the said Petition: That objections to the security in the matter of the said Petition were presented to him, in writing, on the 19th instant, by George Irvine, Esquire, Agent for the said sitting Member: That the said objections were considered by and before him (after due notice to the parties interested) on Saturday, the 23rd instant. Having read and considered the said objections, he hereby reported, that no Recognizance having been entered into, and the security being objectionable, under the requirements of Chapter seven, Consolidated Statutes of Canada, he declared the security objectionable.

The Honorable Lucius Seth Buntington; Aquila Walsh, Esquire; Joseph Dufresne, Esquire; Alexander Morris, Esquire; Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire; and Joseph Godéric Blanchet, Esquire, being the six Members appointed by Mr. Speaker, to serve on the General Committee of Elections, and not objected to by the House, severally took the following oath:—

I swear that I will truly and faithfully perform the duties belonging to a Member of the General Committee of Elections, to the best of my judgment and ability, without fear

or favor. So help me God.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That, pursuant to the 39th Section of the Act of the late Province of Canada, respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, he had appointed to-morrow, at the hour of noon, for the first meeting of the General Committee on Elections; and the Office of Controverted Elections the place of such meeting.

Ordered, That the corrected Alphabetical List of Members to serve on Election

Committees, be referred to the General Committee of Elections.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Young,—The Petition of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

And a Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of Lestock P. W. Des Brisay
of Richibucto, in the Electoral District of Kent, in the Province of New Brunswick, be
now received:

And Objection being made to the reception of the said Petition, inasmuch as it had

been presented after the first fourteen days of the Session;

Mr. Speaker decided as follows:-

This Petition was presented on the sixteenth day of the Session, and the question

arises,-Is it in time according to the Laws of New Brunswick?

The Statute regulating Elections in that Province does not limit the term for presenting Petitions; that is done by a Rule of the House of Assembly. I think when the Election Law of that Province is imported here for the trial of Controverted Elections taking place there, the Rules of the House must be considered as a necessary accompaniment to the Statute Law. It was plainly the intention of the Union Act that the whole Law relating to Elections held in the respective Provinces should apply to those Elections.

And this object would be defeated, were a different Rule now to be adopted, from that hitherto in force in New Brunswick.

It may also be considered that this, if an unprovided case, comes under the 116th

Rule of this House, and that the practice in England must be resorted to.

In either view, the Petition is too late, and I rule that it should not be received as an Election Petition.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of the Reverend L. Desjardins, and others; and of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Rimouski, and others; severally praying for the adoption of the Robin son route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of Francis Jones, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation, under the name

of the "Intercolonial Assurance Company, and for other purposes.

Mr. Macfarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the

House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

The time limited by the Rules of Your Honorable House for the reception of Petitions for Private Bills will expire this day, and Your Committee would respectfully recommend that the same be extended to Monday the 16th December, and that the time for receiving Private Bills be extended to Wednesday the 18th December.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to Monday, 16th December, and for receiving Private Bills to Wednesday the 18th December.

Ordered, That leave of absence for one week be granted to the Honorable Mr. Huntington.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. Blake moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the question being proposed, that notice having been taken by a Member of this House, that the Honorable George Etienne Cartier, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been sitting and yoting in this House, during the present Session, as Member for East Montreal, while holding the Office of Minister of Militia, it be,—

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire, whether the said George Etienne Cartier has a legal right to sit or vote in this House; and that the said Com-

mittee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

And a Debate arising thereupon; Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned,

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 28th November, 1867.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By the Honorable Mr. Anglin,—The Petition of Henry W. Baldwin and others, Merchants, Traders and others, interested in the Trade of Bathurst, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—
Of the Revorend J. C. Cloutier and others, praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of John Elliott and others, Merchants, Traders and others, resident in the Counties of Brant, Haldimand and Wentworth, in the Province of Ontario; praying that a Com-

mission may be imused; and a Commissioner appointed, to investigate certain matters relating to the Members of the Six Nation Indians.

Mr.: Rarrison, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Francis Jones and others, for incor-

poration of the Intercolonial Assurance Company, and find the notice sufficient.

The Petition of F. Smith and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating the London Board of Trade, and to legalize the appointment of Official Assignee made by it previous to its incorporation, is not, in the opinion of Your Committee, one that requires the publication of notice.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Carling have leave to bring in a Bill to render valid certain appointments made by the London Board of Trade.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

A Bill respecting the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act respecting the Office of

"Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada."
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Fortin, seconded by Mr. Simard,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of the number of vessels owned in the Dominion of Canada, on the first of July, 1867, with a statement shewing whether they are steamers or sailing vessels; whether they are sea-going or river, or lake vessels, whether they are trading or fishing vessels; and also, indicating their tonnage, their value, and the port and the Province they belong to, and the number of their orew.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Smith, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Anglin, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of all correspondence had between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of New Brunswick, relating to the salaries of the Judges of the County Courts of New Brunswick; also, copies of all orders or minutes of Council of the Government of the Dominion relating to the subject; also, a statement of the amounts, if any, paid to the said Judges by the Government of Canada.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Fortin, seconded by Mr. Simard,
Revelock, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of the number of fishing Recence issued in the years 1866 and 1867, in the Provinces now forming the Dominion of Canada, in favor of the masters of fishing vessels of the United States of America, who applied for such licenses for the purpose of acquiring the liberty of fishing in the waters of the Provinces of British North America, with a statement shewing the amount of the fee of each license, the name, the tonnage, and the port of registration of each American vessel receiving such license; and also, the name of the Provincial Officer who issued the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That Notice having been taken by a Member of this House that the Honorable George Etienne Cartier, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been sitting and voting in this House, during the present Session as Member for East Montreal, while holding the Office of Minister of Militia, it be,-

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire whether the said George Etienne Cartier has a legal right to sit or vote in this House; and that the said Com-

mittee have power to send for persons, papers and records.

And the Question being again proposed; The House resumed the said adjourned Debate:—And the said Motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment, which was, on Monday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Bill (respecting the rafting of Timber on the Inland Waters of Canada) be now read a second time; and which amendment was, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day six months" added at the end thereof:

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.

The Order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to disqualify Members of the Local Legislatures from sitting or voting in the Senate or House of Commons, being read: Mr. Mills moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon; The said Motion was, with leave of the House,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged. Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Com-

mittee on Banking and Commerce.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 29th November, 1867.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Dobbie,-The Petition of the Port Burwell Harbour Company and others, of

the Village of Port Burwell, County of Elgin, Province of Ontario.

And a Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Honorable Jean Charles Chapais, Minister of Agriculture and Merchant, of the Parish of St. Denis, in the Electoral District of Kamouraska, in the Province of Quebec, be now received;

And Objection being made to the reception of the said Petition on the ground that it

is not an Election Petition;

Mr. Speaker decided as follows:-

The Petitioner alleges "That he had a right to vote, that he was a Candidate at said Election, and complains that he was not returned as Member Elect, but that the Returning Officer made a Special Return to his great prejudice, &c., &c."

There are three definitions by the Statute of what shall be deemed an Election Peti-

tion under it:

1st. When it complains of an undue Election.

2nd. That no Return has been made according to the requisition of the Writ.

3rd. Of the special matters contained in such Return.

This Petition falls under the second head, and the objection is taken that it cannot be deemed to be an Election Petition under the Statute, inasmuch as it appears by the Special Return of the Returning Officer before the House, "That by reason of a serious riot, &c., he was prevented from holding the said Election, and that no Election was in fact hold.

This Objection appeared to me at the first blush to be fatal to the Petition, but I have referred to an authority, which, I think, settles all doubts. The case of the Borough of Knaresborough, in 2 Peckwell's Election Cases, is remarkably similar in its facts. That was referred to a Select Committee, and adjudicated by that Committee under the same condition of Law as we have under the Controverted Elections Act of Canada.

In that case, the Election was prevented by riot before the candidates had been declared, and the Returning Officers returned that they were thereby unable to execute

their precept.

The Committee reported to the House:—

"That no Election had been held.

"That a new Writ ought to issue, and that certain persons, naming them, were con-

cerned in the riot."

The Report was adopted by the House, a new Writ was issued, and the Attorney General was ordered forthwith to prosecute the Rioters. An information was tried against them shortly after, and they were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by the Court of King's Bench. All these proceedings were taken in a case where, like the present, no Election had, in fact, been held.

In view of this authority I feel bound to recommend to the House that the Petition in question be received. The delay in issuing a new Writ may seem a present injustice to the Constituency, but a much greater evil might flow from an invasion of the Spirit of our Election Law, viz; to remove from the House all questions touching Elections or the rights of Candidates and Electors which are to be adjudicated under the sanctity of an oath.

I therefore recommend the reception of this Petition as an Election Petition.

The said Petition was then received and read complaining of the Return for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, and praying that the Petitioner may be declared duly elected to represent the said Electoral District.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was received and read :-Of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company; praying for a special Act of Incorporation.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, having presented the Indenture of his Election for the Electoral District of Huntingdon, and having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable

Mr. Cartier.

Resolved, That in admitting the Honorable Mr. Rose, elected to represent the Electoral District of Huntingdon, to take his seat on the production of the Duplicate Indenture only and without the return of the Indenture of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the Certificate of the latter Officer, this House still recommendas strict adherence to the practice of requiring the usual Certificate.

The Honorable Mr. Howland, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth: --

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other Bank or Banks, or for its winding up, to which they have made several amendments. Your Committee have had the Bill re-printed, incorporating said amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 21st November, 1867; for copies of all documents between the Government of the Dominion and the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.—(Sessional Papers No. 16.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 18th, November, 1867,—For certain statements respecting the Secret Service Fund, granted during the last Session of

the Parliament of the Province of Canada.—(Sessional Papers No. 17.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Howland have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Civil Service Building and Savings Society.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That all Election Petitions presented to this House, during the present Session, be referred to the General Committee of Elections, for the purpose of choosing Select Committees to try such Petitions.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the Interpretation and Construction of Statutes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Chauveau reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's Person and Government, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and the 62nd Rule of this House was suspended, as regards

the same.

And then the House adjourned, till Monday next.

Monday, 2nd December, 1867.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House,—That the Recognizance in the matter of the Petition of Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher, complaining of the last Election and Return for the Electoral District of Yamaska, is unobjectionable.

Also, That the Recognizance in the matter of the Petition of the Honorable Jean Charles Chapais, complaining of the last Return for the Electoral District of Kamouraska,

is unobjectionable.

Also, That the Clerk has received a detailed statement, shewing the cost of the roads of the Isle Jesus Turnpike Road Company in the County of Laval, etc., in obedience to the order of this House of the 21st ultimo.—Sessional Papers No. 15.)

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Toronto, for the year ending 30th November, 1866; Annual Report of the Provident Life Assurance and Investment Company of Toronto, for the year ending 30th April, 1867; and Statement of the affairs of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, on the 1st day of January, 1867.—(Sessional Papers No. 12.)

Also,-Report of the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in framing

Rules and Regulations for the Government of this House.

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :-

By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of the Reverend J. O. Perron and others; the Petition of the Reverend D. Vezina and others, of Matane; and the Petition of A. Bernier and others, of St. Simon, County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Bertrand,—The Petition of the Reverend J. B. Gagnon and others, of Trois

Pistoles; and the Petition of the Reverend O. Hebert and others, of St. Arsene.

By Mr. Metcalfe,-The Petition of Joseph Barber.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Henry W. Baldwin and others, Merchants, Traders and others, interested in the Trade of Bathurst, in the Province of New Brunswick, praying that certain obstructions in the Harbour of Bathurst be removed.

Of the Port Burwell Harbor Company and others, residents of the Village of Port Burwell, County of Elgin, Province of Ontario; praying for aid to enable them to extend piers, in order to make the Port Burwell Harbor safe and commodious as a Harbor of Refuge.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 2).

Ordered, That the said Report be printed for the use of the Members of this House.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 22nd November, 1867, for correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies upon the subject of the Terminus of the Railway connecting Quebec and Halifax. (Sessional Papers No. 18.)

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company, being read:

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to render valid certain appointments made by the London Board of Trade, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Macfarlane,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies and dates of all Orders in Council relating to the Excise duty or service; of all changes in the form of Returns or books of the Collectors of the Inland Revenue, and a return of all appointments of Excise Officers or temporary employés in the Excise service, and the salaries, dates, and continuance of such appointments or employments, between the first of June, 1866, and the first of September, 1867, and of all appointments or employes, who have passed the Excise Board, and of all who have not.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Anglin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Smith, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return shewing the entire amounts paid to the several Delegates sent to England, in the year 1866, by the Government of the old Province of Canada, and by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to promote the passage of the Act of Confederation, and the amounts paid on their accounts to any parties; distinguishing the amount paid to each delegate, or on his account; and also the amounts paid as remuneration for their services, and the amounts paid as expenses to each, and also the amounts (if any) yet due to any of the delegates, or on their account.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee, to consider certain proposed Resolutions, relative to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

Oh motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—The amount of costs paid in respect of the Fenian Prosecutions, and the trial for violation of the Revenue Laws, known as the "Holliday case," with dates and particulars of such payment in each case, and the names of parties receiving the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

A Bill for the Interpretation and Construction of Statutes, was, according to order,

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act respecting the Statutes "of Canada."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing Acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's Person and Government, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered. That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 3rd December, 1867.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of this House had received from the

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate, viz.:-

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the Eighteenth day of November last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Huntingdon, in the Province of Quebec, (Andrew Somerville, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Huntingdon, appointed Return. ing Officer for the said Electoral District) for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Huntingdon in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable John Rose, who, since his election as the Representative of the said Electoral District of Huntingdon, hath accepted the office of Minister of Finance of Canada,—the Honorable John Rose has been returned as duly elected, accordingly, as appears by the Return of said Writ, dated the twenty-eighth day of November last past, which is now lodged of record in my office.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Wm. B. Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, Canada. Ottawa.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Harrison,—The Petition of John Gooch.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend Joseph O. Drapeau and others.
By Mr. McLelan,—The Petition of William McKim and others, of Londonderry, County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, from the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

Your Committee, having fully considered the reference to them of the 21st ultimo, relating to the right of the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald, a Member of the Executive Council and Attorney General of the Province of Ontario, and the Honorable Christopher Dunkin, a Member of the Executive Council and Treasurer of the Pro-

vince of Quebec, to hold seats in the House of Commons, beg leave to report:

That in their opinion, the Honorable John Sandfield Macdonald and the Honorable able Christopher Dunkin have a legal right to sit and vote in the House of Commons, and are not disqualified from so doing by their holding the Offices above mentioned.

The Honorable Mr. Abbott, from the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the nature and operation of the Laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency now in force in the several Provinces of the Dominion, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:

Your Committee would recommend that their Quorum be reduced to five Members. Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to five Members.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Address to His Excellency the Governor General,-Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated 18th November, 1867, for Copies of Reports, Correspondence, and other papers relating to the Intercolonial Railway, since the Conference at Quebec, on the subject of the Union of the Provinces. (Sessional Papers No. 18).

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 18th November, 1867, for Correspondence, Report of proceedings, and other documents in possession of the Govern-

ment, relative to the Hudson Bay Territory. (Sessional Papers No. 19).

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose be added to the Select Standing Committees on Public Accounts; on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; and on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. Holmes be added to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver be added to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other Bank or Banks, or for its winding-up: and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Magill reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to Report the same, without any amendment. Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That for the purpose of constructing a Railway connecting the Port of Rivière du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, with the Line of Railway leading from the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at or near the Town of Truro, it is expedient to raise and appropriate, by loan, a sum not exceeding Three million pounds sterling, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding Four per centum per annum, upon the guarantee of the payment of the interest of such loan by the Commissioners of Her

Majesty's Treasury, under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada with the principal and interest of the loan, immediately after the charges specifically made thereon by sections one hundred and three, one hundred and four, and one hundred and

five, of the British North America Act, 1867.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the payment, by the Government of Canada, by way of Sinking Fund, of an annual sum, at the rate of One per centum per annum, on the entire amount of principal money whereon interest is guaranteed, to be remitted to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by equal half-yearly payments, in such manner as they may from time to time direct, and to be invested and accumulated. under their direction, in the name of four Trustees, nominated from time to time, two by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and two by the Government of Canada, such Sinking Fund and its accumulations to be invested in securities of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, issued before the Union of Canada, or at the option of the Government of Canada, in such other securities as may be proposed by that Government and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to be applied under the direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in discharge of principal money whereon interest is guaranteed.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada with the amount of the Sinking Fund immediately after the principal and interest of the

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada with any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, with interest thereon at the rate of Five per centum per

annum, immediately after the Sinking Fund.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the Sinking Fund until all principal and interest of the Loan, and all sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, and all interest thereon are fully discharged, or until the Sinking Fund and its accumulations are adequate to discharge so

much thereof as remains undischarged.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient that the Government of Canada be empowered to raise, by loan, for the completion of the Railway, a further sum not exceeding One million pounds sterling (without guarantee by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury), and that the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada be charged with the money so raised, and interest, immediately after the charges made thereon, in pursuance to the foregoing Resolutions.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that separate accounts of the moneys raised under the foregoing Resolutions be kept by the Receiver General, and that all sums required for the construction of the Railway and the carrying out the purposes of the Act authorizing such construction, shall be paid out of such moneys, and not out of any other fund;—except that the Governor in Council may authorize the advance, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of such sums as it may be necessary to expend for the purposes aforesaid, before the said loans can be raised; such sums to be repaid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund out of the loans.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morris reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received, To-morrow.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 4th December, 1867.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Annual Report of the Canada Life Assurance Company of Hamilton. (Sessional Papers No. 12).

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of Thomas LeBel and others, of the Parish of St. Anaclet; the Petition of the Reverend M. Duguay and others, of the Parish of Ste. Flavie; and the Petition of the Reverend G. Nadeau and others, of the Parish of Ste. Luce.

By Mr. Harrison,-The Petition of Auguste Eichhorn and others, Cigar Manufac-

turers, of the Dominion of Canada.

By Mr. Spreat,—The Petition of Daniel Heebner and others, of the Saugeen Indian Peninsula.

By Mr. Snyder,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of Keppel and Sarawak and others, of the Saugeen Indian Peninsula.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of Humphrey Lloyd Hime and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Tupper,—The Petition of J. S. Morse and others; the Petition of Stephen Rudd and others; and the Petition of C. B. Wilson and others; all of the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia.

Ordered, That the Petition of Humphrey Lloyd Hime and others, presented this day, be now received and read.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying for certain amendments to the Bill, now before the House, for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of *Upper Canada*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of the Reverend J. O. Perren and others; of the Reverend D. Vézina and others, of Matane; of A. Bernier and others, of St. Simon, County of Rimouski; of the Reverend J. B. Gagnon and others, of Trois Pistoles; and of the Reverend O. Hébert and others, of St. Arsène; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of Joseph Barber; praying that in the event of any Act being passed regulating the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, the interests of Depositors may be protected.

The Honorable Mr. Holton, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to

change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, and for other purposes, and have agreed to several amendments thereto, which they report for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1867, for information respecting Fishing Licenses issued in 1866 and 1867, to United States' vessels. (Sessional Papers No. 20).

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 2).

A Message from the Senate, by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery:

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Senate acquaint this House that they have added the Honorable Mr. Botsford to the Select Committee appointed to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of their House are concerned, and to act in behalf of their House as a Member of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Messrs. Cartier, John S. Macdonald, McDougall, Dorion, Fisher, Smith and Tupper, and Messrs. Morris, Blanchet, Chamberlin and Mills, be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, communicating to their Honors the

foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Connell, seconded by Mr. Bolton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return shewing the amount received by the Post Office Department for Postage on Newspapers, for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1867, and also the Ocean Postage for the same period.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return shewing the amount received from the Banking Institutions of Canada as a tax on their circulation, for the year ending 15th November, 1867, specifying the average circulation of each, and the amount paid by each Bank, respectively, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Masson (Soulanges), seconded by Mr. Dufresne,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A detailed statement of the sums paid by Government for lots of land, or parts of lots of land, in effecting the final settlement of the boundary line between the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; the quantity and extent of land taken, the numbers of the lots and the names of the proprietors thereof, the amount paid for each lot, and to whom paid, and also for copies of all the documents relating to the matter.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher, seconded by the Honorable Mr. McMillan, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A copy of His Excellency's Commission, and the Royal Instructions which accompanied the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 15th November, 1867, for information respecting issue of Provincial Notes, and mode of conducting Public Account by Bank of Montreal. (Sessional Papers No. 21.)

Mr. Morris reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, several

Resolutions, which were read, as follow:-

1. Resolved, That for the purpose of constructing a Railway connecting the Port of Rivière du Loup, in the Province of Quebec, with the line of Railway leading from the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, at or near the Town of Truro, it is expedient to raise and appropriate, by loan, a sum not exceeding three million pounds sterling, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum, upon the guarantee of the payment of the interest of such loan by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada with the principal and interest of the loan, immediately after the charges specifically made thereon by sections one hundred and three, one hundred and four, and one hundred and

five, of the British North America Act, 1867.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the payment by the Government of Canada, by way of Sinking Fund, of an annual sum, at the rate of one per centum per annum, on the entire amount of principal money whereon interest is guaranteed, to be remitted the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury by equal half-yearly payments in such manner as they may from time to time direct, and to be invested and accumulated, under their direction, in the name of four Trustees, nominated from time to time, two by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and two by the Government of Canada, such sinking fund and its accumulations to be invested in securities of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, issued before the Union of Canada; or at the option of the Government of Canada, in such other securities as may be proposed by that Government and approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to be applied under the direction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in discharge of principal money whereon interest is guaranteed.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada with the amount of the Sinking Fund immediately after the principal and interest of the

loan.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to charge the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada with any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per the consolidated Fund of the Parket Resolution. For the Sinking Fund.

annum, immediately after the Sinking Fund.
6. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the Sinking Fund until all principal and interest of the Loan, and all sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, and all interest thereon are fully discharged, or until the Sinking Fund and its accumulations are adequate to discharge so

much thereof as remains undischarged.

- 7. Resolved, That it is expedient that the Government of Canada be empowered to raise, by loan, for the completion of the Railway, a further sum, not exceeding one million pounds sterling (without guarantee by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury), and that the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada be charged with the money so raised, and interest, immediately after the charges made thereon, in pursuance of the foregoing Resolutions.
 - 8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that separate accounts of the moneys

raised under the foregoing Resolutions be kept by the Receiver General, and that all sums required for the construction of the Railway and the carrying out the purposes of the Act authorizing such construction, shall be paid out of such moneys, and not out of any other fund ;—except that the Governor in Council may authorize the advance, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, of such sums as it may be necessary to expend for the purposes aforesaid, before the said loans can be raised; such sums to be repaid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund out of the loans.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

A Bill to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other Bank or Banks, or for its winding up, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. McDougall moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Mucdonald, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the Incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada:

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 5th December, 1867.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. McConkey,-The Petition of T. R. Ferguson, Warden of the County of Simcoe, Province of Ontario.

By Mr. Robitaille,—The Petition of L. Hamilton and others, of the Township of Cox, County of Bonaventure, and the Petition of the Reverend P. L. Saucier and others.

By Mr. Cameron (Huron),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County

By the Honorable Mr. Tupper,-The Petition of Henry S. Jost and others, and the Petition of Benjamin Selig and others, Electors of the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia.

By. Mr. Stephenson,-The Petition of the Municipal Corporation of the County of

Kent.

Ordered, That the Petition of T. R. Ferguson, Warden of the County of Simcoe,

Province of Ontario, presented this day, be now received and read.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying to be heard by himself or counsel, before the Committee on Banking and Commerce, against the Bill for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :-

Of John Gooch; praying that the House will subscribe for a certain number of copies of a work written by him, intituled, "Manual of the Constitution of the Dominion " of Canada."

Of the Reverend Joseph O. Drapeau and others; praying for the adoption of the

Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of William McKim and others, of Londonderry, County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia; praying for the adoption of the Central route, via the Acadia Iron Mines.

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 3.)

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 18th November, 1867, for correspondence, report of proceedings, and other documents in possession of the Government relative to the Hudson's Bay Territory.—(Sessional Papers No. 19.)

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Brousseau, Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Petition of Auguste Eichhorn and others, cigar manufacturers, of the Dominion of Canada, presented Yesterday, be now received and read.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying to be placed on an equal footing

with the importers and venders of foreign cigars.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Petition of Augustin Laperrière, a Clerk in the Library of Parliament, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Civil Service

Building and Savings' Society, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and the 62nd Rule of this House was suspended as regards the same.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned debate upon the Question which was, Yesterday, proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House in Committee, to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the Incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada."

And the Question being again proposed:—The House resumed the said adjourned

debate;

And the House having continued to sit, till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 6th December, 1867.

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

.(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolution proposed:
1. That it would promote the prosperity of the Canadian people, and conduce to the advantage of the whole Empire, if the Dominion of Canada, constituted under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, were extended westward to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

To report progress; and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered,—That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the

House this day.

And then the House, having continued to sit till half-an-hour after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned until this day.

Friday, 6th December, 1867.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend M. Bilodeau and others, of Ste. Anne des Monts; and the Petition of George Prevel and others, of Malbaie, County of Gaspé.

By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of the Reverend P. Audet and others, of St. Octave de Métis.

By Mr. Bertrand,—The Petition of Louis Bertrand and others, of Isle Verte.

By Mr. Bown,—The Petition of George W. Malloch, of the Village of Paisley, County of Bruce.

By the Honorable Mr. Tupper,—The Petition of R. B. Boggs and others, of the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia.

and or compositional restriction of restriction

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of Thomas Le Bel and others, of the Parish of St. Anaclet; of the Reverend M. Duguay and others, of the Parish of Ste. Flavie, and of the Reverend G. Nadeau and others, of the Parish of Ste. Luce; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of Daniel Heebner and others, of the Saugeen Indian Peninsula; and of the Municipal Council of Keppel and Sarawak, and others, of the Saugeen Indian Peninsula; severally praying that free grants of land be given to actual settlers, and that patents be granted to those who have already purchased land, and settled on the said Peninsula.

Of J. S. Morse and others, of Stephen Rudd and others, and of C. B. Wilson and others, all of the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia; severally praying for the adoption of the Central route, via Amherst, Spring Hill, Westchester and Acadian Mines, for the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Walsh reported from the General Committee of Elections, That, in pursuance of the 48th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had selected from the alphabetical list of Members referred to them, the following eight Members to be the Chairmen's Panel, and to serve as Chairmen of Election Committees for the present Session:—Edward Blake, Esquire; Malcolm Colin Cameron, Esquire; George Crawford, Esquire; Napoleon Casault, Esquire; Henri Gustave Joly, Esquire; Thomas Scatcherd, Esquire; William Hoste Webb, Esquire; Christian Henri Pozer, Esquire.

Ordered. That the Report do lie on the Table.

Mr. Walsh also reported from the General Committee of Elections, That, in pursuance of the 49th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had divided the Members remaining on the Alphabetical List into three Panels, marked severally A. B. C., each containing as near as may be, the same number of names.

Whereupon the Clerk decided by lot, at the Table, the order of the said Panels, and distinguished each of them by a number denoting the order in which they were respec-

tively drawn, as follows: Panel C No. 1, B No. 2, A No. 3.

Ordered. That the said Panels be printed.

Mr. Macfarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House, the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Petitions of James Glass and others, for the establishment of a Local Bank in the County of Hastings; and of Joseph Walker Cull, for the issuing of Letters Patent to him for an improvement in Centrifugal Filtering Machines:—and find the Notices sufficient in each case.

The Petition of the *Gore* District Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for a Special Act of Incorporation, is one that, in the opinion of Your Committee, comes more properly within the Jurisdiction of the Local Legislature of *Ontario*.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th December, 1867, for a Copy of His Excellency's Commission, and of the Royal Instructions which accompany the same. (Sessional Papers No. 22).

Ordered, That Mr. Macfarlane have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Joseph Walker Cull, for a new and useful improvement in Centrifugal Filtering Machines.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Read have leave to bring in a Bill to Incorporate the Bank of Hastings.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read, for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, this day, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow, at Two o'clock, P.M., and that Government Measures only be then taken up.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled; An Act relating to the Indemnity to Members, and the Salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament.

Bill, intituled; "An Act respecting the office of Speaker of the House of Commons

"of the Dominion of Canada.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled; "An Act for the organization of "the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the organization of "the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, Tomorrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the Incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, with Canada.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That it would promote the prosperity of the Canadian people, and conduce to the advantage of the whole Empire, if the Dominion of Canada, constituted under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, were extended westward, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

2. Resolved, That the colonization of the fertile lands of the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, and the Red River Districts,—the development of the mineral wealth which abounds in the regions of the North-West,—and the extension of commercial intercourse, through the British Possessions in America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—are alike dependent upon the establishment of a stable government, for the maintenance of law and order in the North-Western Territories.

3. Resolved, That the welfare of a sparse and widely-scattered population of British subjects, of European origin, already inhabiting these remote and unorganized Territories, would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions

bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which exist in the several Provinces of this Dominion.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee, till after Twelve of the Clock, on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 7th December, 1867.

4. Resolved, That the 146th section of the British North America Act of 1867, provides for the admission of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into Union with Canada; upon the terms and conditions to be expressed on Address from the Houses of Parliament of this Dominion, to Her Majesty, and which shall be approved of by the Queen in Council.

5. Resolved, That it is accordingly expedient to address Her Majesty that she would be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, to unite Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and expressing the willingness of Canada to assume the duties

and obligations of Government and Legislation.

- 6. Resolved, That in the event of the Imperial Government agreeing to transfer to Canada the jurisdiction and control over this region, it would be expedient to provide that the legal rights of any Corporation, Company, or individual within the same, will be respected, and that in case of difference of opinion as to the extent, nature, or value of these rights, the same shall be submitted to judicial decision, or be determined by mutual agreement between the Government of Canada and the parties interested; such agreement to have no effect or validity until first sanctioned by the Parliament of Canada.
- 7. Resolved, That upon the transference of the Territories in question to the Canadian Government, the claims of the Indian Tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement, would be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the Crown in its dealings with the Aborigines.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

And then the House, having continued to sit till ten minutes after Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Two of the Clock, P.M., this day.

Saturday, 7th December, 1867.

Two o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:— By Mr. Chamberlin,—The Petition of Henry J. Morgan, of the City of Ottawa.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of L. Hamilton and others, of the Township of Cox, County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec; praying for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate for the said Township.

Of the Reverend P. L. Saucier and others; praying for the adoption of the Robinson

Route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Huron, Province of Ontario; praying for

the repeal of the Insolvency Act of 1864.

Of Henry S. Jost and others; and of Benjamin Selig and others, Electors of the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia; severally praying that the seat of the County of Lunenburg be declared vacant, and that a new Writ be issued for the said County, in the place of Edward M. McDonald, who has accepted the office of Queen's Printer in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Of the Municipal Corporation of the County of Kent, Province of Ontario; praying that certain obstructions, at the mouths of the Rivers Thames and Sydenham be removed, and that certain harbors may be made and repaired.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, That they had appointed the following days for choosing Select Committees for the trial of Election Petitiens for the following places:—

Electoral District of Kamouraska-Wednesday, 18th day of December, at 11 o'clock

A.M.—From Panel C., No. 1.

Electoral District of Yamaska—Thursday, 26th day of December, instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M.—From Panel B, No. 2.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being

uncovered, and is as followeth:-

Monck.

The Governor General transmits Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, and not otherwise provided for, for the nine months ending the 31st March, 1868; and, in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, December 7th, 1867.

ESTIMATES.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day being read for the Committee of Supply; the House resolved itself into the Committee.

(In the Committee.)

His Excellency's Message and Estimates read. To report progress; and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, for the year 1866.—(Sessional Papers No. 9.)

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 9th December, 1867.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By the Honorable Mr. Tupper,—The Petition of John Forbes, Postmaster of North
Sydney, County of Cape Breton.

By Mr. Dobbie,—The Petition of the President and Directors of the Port Burwell Harbor Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :-

Of the Reverend M. Bilodeau and others, of Ste. Anne des Monts; of George Prevel and others, of Malbaie, County of Gaspé; of the Reverend P. Audet and others, of St. Octave de Métis; and of Louis Bertrand and others, of Isle-Verte; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson Route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of George W. Malloch, of the Village of Paisley, County of Bruce; praying that in the event of the passing of the Bill to amend the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act of 1862,

the interests of certain creditors, represented by him, may be protected.

Of R. B. Boggs and others, of the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia; praying that a duty be imposed upon American coal imported into the Dominion, similar to that imposed by the United States upon coal exported from Nova Scotia.

Of Henry J. Morgan, of the City of Ottawa; praying that the House will subscribe for a certain number of copies of a work written by him, entitled "Bibliotheca Canadensis."

The Honorable Mr. Holton, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee having considered the Bill to render valid certain appointments made by the *London* Board of Trade, referred to them, and have agreed to recommend that the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee of Your Honorable House "On Bankruptcy and Insolvency."

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th December, 1867, for Statement of amount received as a tax from the Banking Institutions of Canada on their Circulation, for the year ending 15th November, 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 23.)

Ordered, That the Bill to render valid certain appointments made by the London Board of Trade be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the nature and operation of the Laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency now in force in the several Provinces of the Dominion.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair: and Mr. Walsh reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Walsh reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to. Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act (1862), and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair: and Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Blanchet reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Thompson (Haldimand), seconded by Mr. McCallum, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of all

moneys paid to the Indian Department by Mr. Superintendent Gilkison (Six Nation Indians) during the last four years; also, the amount of dues for lumber and license fees

collected from Indian and white people.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of the present Indian population of the Indian Reserve in each of the Townships of Oneida and Tuscarora, on the Grand River; also, an approximate estimate of the number of acres occupied and cultivated in each Township by the said Indians.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Cartwright,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of the two several Maps furnished to the Government of the late Province of Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the year 1864, and shewing, respectively, the territory then claimed by that Company, and the portion of land claimed by them which the Company proposed to surrender to the Crown.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Munroe,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of all Orders in Council and correspondence relating to the transfer of the Rond Eau Harbor and Public Works therewith connected, with the Rond Eau and St. Clair Plank Road Company, and the resumption of the said Harbor and Works from said Plank Road Company; also, a statement of the amount agreed to be paid the Government by the Rond Eau Harbor Company for said Harbor, the amount actually paid, and the length of time said Harbor was in possession of said Harbor Company.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Bown, seconded by Mr. Rankin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return for a period of the five past years ending on the 1st day of July, 1867, setting forth the number of prosecutions instituted against Indians in the County of Brant; the crimes for which such prosecutions were instituted, the verdicts rendered thereon, and the sentences recorded; also the costs incurred by the said County of Brant, in the above prosecutions; as well as the subsequent costs incurred by the County in carrying out the various sentences recorded; and if any and what portion of the above costs have been liquidated by the Indian Department.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Redford,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Statement of the amount due the Government by the Bank of Upper Canada on the first day of July, 1866, and the amount due by the said Bank to the Government at this date; and also all correspondence between the Government and the Bank relative to said debt during the above period.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Extellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Ordered, That the Petition of Arthur Harvey, Statistical Clerk, Finance Department, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

On motion of Mr. Lawson, seconded by Mr. Thompson (Haldimand),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, -- A Copy of all Engineers' Reports and other correspondence relative to the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road, since the 20th January, 1865.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Tremblay, seconded by Mr. Pouliot,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,-A Statement of the sums paid to the several Township Municipalities in Lower Canada; and of the sums still due to such Municipalities in compensation for the Seigniorial indemnity:

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Sproat, seconded by Mr. Snider,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,-A Separate Return, shewing the quantity of lands purchased (under the actual settlement system), in each of the Townships of Amabel, Albemarle, and Eastnor, in the Saugeen Indian Peninsula; and also the average price per acre.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Metcalfe, seconded by Mr. McMonies,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,-Any Correspondence which may have taken place between any Officer or Member of the Government, by authority, and the American Bank Note Company, or any other Bank Note Company, from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of July, 1867, on the subject of engraving Notes for the use of the Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Ordered, That the Petition of John Gooch be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A copy of the Report of Colonel Wolseley, as to the Camp at Thorold, assembled in the Fall of 1866.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General.

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, Reso'ved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, -- A Statement shewing the names of the different County Court Judges, Junior Judges and Deputy Judges in Onlario, with their present Counties and Salaries, and the length of service of each as Judge, and also the Fee Fund Returns in respect of each County Court for the financial year 1863, and for each of the following financial years, in respect of which the accounts are made up.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tupper, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, Reso ved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of all correspondence between the Dominion and the Local Governments, or any public departments therein, relating to immigration.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Cartier,

Resolved, That there be two distinct sittings of the House on every day during the remainder of the week; the first sitting to be from Three o'clock, P.M., to Six o'clock, P.M.; and the second from Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., until the adjournment of the House.

Ordered, That the Petition of Henry J. Morgan, of the City of Ottawa, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the Whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the Incorporation of Rupert's Land, and the North-Western Territory with Canada, being read:—

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of amending the same.

House, for the purpose of amending the same.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolutions, Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive, agreed to.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. McDougall, Resolution No. 6 was expunged, and the

following inserted instead thereof:-

6. That in the event of the Imperial Government agreeing to transfer to Canada the jurisdiction and control over this region, it would be expedient to provide that the legal rights of any Corporation, Company or individual shall be respected, and placed under the protection of Courts of competent jurisdiction.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee until after Twelve of the Clock,

on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 10th December, 1867.

Resolution Number 7 agreed to.

8. Resolved That in case any negotiation between the Canadian Government and the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of the rights of the latter, entered into in accordance with the Despatch of the 17th June, 1865, from the then Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, should result in an agreement between them, it is hereby declared that such agreement must be submitted to, and sanctioned by the Parliament of Canada before the same shall have any force or effect whatever.

Resolutions, as amended, to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received this day.

And the House, having continued to sit until Two of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 10th December, 1867.

Three o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the table:—
By Mr. Little,—The Petition of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 4.)

Mr. Street, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Bill respecting the Civil Service Building and Savings' Society referred to them; and a Question having arisen as to whether the objects sought to be obtained by the promoters of the said Bill are not Provincial in their character, and such as the Local Legislature is exclusively empowered to deal with: Your Committee therefore have agreed to remit the Bill to Your Honorable House, and to solicit instructions on the subject.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th December, 1867, for a statement of the amount received by the Post Office Department for Newspaper and Ocean Postage, for the year ending 30th June, 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 24.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Customs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg), and the Question being put, That the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, be referred back to the said Committee with instructions to present a formal recommendation of an official plan of reporting the Debates of Parliament;

The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:-

YEAS: Messicurs

Colby, Abbott, Huot,Morris, Hurdon, Archambeault, Connell, Morrison (Niagara), Irvine, Coupal, O'Connor, Béchard, Jackson, Bellerose, Currier, Pâquet, Benoit, Desaulniers, Johnson, Parker. Benson, Dorion, Jones (Halifax), Pozer, Kierzkowski, Rankin, Blake, Dufresne, Dunkin, Langevin, Blanchet, Ray, Macdonald, Sir John A, Renaud, Fisher, Bolton, Bourassa, Forbes. Mackenzie, Rose, Brousseau, Fortier, Masson (Terrebonne), Ross (Victoria, N.S.), Cameron (Huron), McDonald(Antig'nsh), Savary, Galt, Cameron (Peel), Geoffrion, McDonald(Lunenb'g), Simpson, Campbell, Gendron, Mc Donald (Middles'x), Smith, Carling, Gibbs, McDougall, Stephenson, Carmichael, Mc Greevey, Godin, Street, Caron, Gray, McKeagney, Tilley, Cartier, Tremblay, McLelan, Harrison, Gartwright, Heath.Mc Millan' (Restig'che), Tupper,

Casault, Chamberlin, Coffin,	Holton, Howe, Huntington,	Metçolfe, Mills,	Wright, and Young.—86.
		NATS:	
	I	Messieurs.	
Anglin, Ault, Beaubien, Bertrand, Bodwell, Bowell, Bowman, Bown, Brown, Burpee, Cameron (Inverne Cayley, Cheval, Crawford (Brock Crawford (Leeds Croke, Dabust,	ess), Keeler, Kempt, Killam, Kirkpatrick, v'le), Lapum,	Mucfarlane, Magill, Masson (Soular Mc Callum, Mc Carthy, Mc Conkey, Mc Monies, ren.), Morison(Victor Munroe, Oliver, Perry, Pope, Pouliot, Power, Read, wall), Redford,	Shanly, Snider, Sproat,

A Bill to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Steam Navigation Company, and for other purposes, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend and consolidate "the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Com-" pany, and to change its corporate name to that of the Canadian Navigation Company, and "for other purposes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act (1862) and for other purposes, being read;

Mr. Shanly moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, and the Question being

proposed. That the Bill be now read the third time;

And the Question being submitted by the Honorable Mr. Holton, a Member of this House, whether the consent of the Crown should not have been granted to the passing of the said Bill, which involves a postponement of the debt due to the Crown by the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada;

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, rose in his place and acquainted the House that His Excellency the Governor General, having been made aware of the provisions of the said Bill, consents to the passing thereof.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; It was resolved

in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put that the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Supply being read :-The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald. and the question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The Honorable Mr. Dorion moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Blake, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "while this "House will cheerfully grant the supplies required for the Public Service, it regrets that "there should have been a departure from the long established and wise constitutional "practice of basing the appropriations of public money for the ordinary public service of "the year upon detailed Estimates submitted by the Crown; and it cannot but regard "with profound disapprobation a proceeding which tends to subvert the surest safeguard "of the rights and liberties of the subject, namely, the complete control over the Public expenditure by the representatives of the people," inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon; And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M. this day, without a question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :-The Senate have passed the Bill intituled "An Act to amend the Act of Incorpora-"tion of the Commercial Bank of Canada, and to authorize its amalgamation with any "other Bank or Banks, or for its winding up," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intiuled, "An Act for the regulation of the

"Postal Service," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the regulation of the

"Postal Service," be now read a first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of John Forbes, Postmaster, of North Sydney, County of Cape Breton; praying for

an increase of Salary.

Of the President and Directors of the Port Burwell Harbor Company; praying for aid to complete the Harbour at the mouth of the Big Otter Creek, on the North Shore of Lake Eric.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, this day, proposed to be made to the Question: "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (for the House again in Committee of Supply), and which amendment was, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words :-- "while this House will cheer-" fully grant the Supplies required for the Public Service, it regrets that there should have "been a departure from the long established and wise constitutional practice of basing the "appropriations of public money for the ordinary public service of the year upon detailed "Estimates submitted by the Crown; and it cannot but regard with profound disapproba-"tion a proceeding which tends to subvert the surest safeguard of the rights and liberties "of the subject, namely, the complete control over the Public Expenditure by the Repre-"sentatives of the people," inserted instead thereof.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 11th December, 1867.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:-

> YEAS: Messieurs

Blake, Croke. meron (Inverness), Dorion,

Holton, Huntington,

Parker, Power,

Kierzkowski.

Cheval,

Unevai,		Tres and money	reay,
Chipman,	Geoffrion,	Mills,	Savary, and
Coffin,	Godin,	Oliver,	Young.—21.
Coupal,	•		
• •	NA	YS:	
	Mes	sieurs	•
Abbott,	Cotby,	Johnson,	Pinsonneault,
Anglin,	Connell,	Joly,	Pope,
Archambeault,	Crawford (Brockv'le)	,Keeler,	Pouliot,
Ault,	Crawford (Leeds),	Kempt,	Rankin,
Beaty,	Currier,	Kirkpatrick,	Read,
Beaubien,	Daoust,	Langevin,	Renau d ,
Béchard,	Desaulniers,	Lapum,	$oldsymbol{Robitaille},$
Bellerose,	Dobbie,	Lawson,	Rose,
Benoit,	Drew,	Little,	Ross(Dulldas),
Benson,	Dufresne,	Macdonald (Çornw'll),Ross(Prince Edward),
Bertrand,	Ferguson,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry	,) Simard,
Blanchet,	Ferris,	Macdonald, Sir . lohn	A, Simpson,
Bolton,	Fortin,	Mc Donald (Middles' x), Sproat,
Bowell,	Galt,	Magill,	Stevenson,
Bown,	Gaucher,	Masson (Soulanges)	Street,
Brousseau,	Gaudet,	Masson (Terrebonne)), Sylvain,
Brown,	Gendron,	Mc Callum,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Burpee,	Gibbs,	Mc Carthy,	Thompson (Ontario),
Burton,	Grant,	McDougall,	Tüley,
Cameron (Huron),	Gray,	Mc Greevey,	Tremblay,
Campbell,	Grover,	McKeagney,	Tupper,
Carling,	Hagar,	McMillan (Restig'ch	e), Wallace,
Caron,	Harrison,	McMillan(Vaudreur	ü), Walsh,
Cartier,	Holmes,	Morris,	Webb,
Cartwright,	Howe,	Morison(Victoria, C	D.), White,
Casault,	Huot,	Morrison (Niagara), Whitehead,
Cayley,	Hurdon,	Munroe,	Willson, and
Chamberlin,	Irvine,	O' Connor,	Wright.—115.
Cimon,	Jackson,	Perry,	•
So it passed i	n the Negative.	. .	

Then, the main Question being put,

Fortier,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE).

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five Millions two hundred and sixty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the expenses of the Service of the Dominion, not otherwise provided for, from the lat of July 1867, to the 31st day of March, 1868.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received this day.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

*Resolved, That this House will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then the House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 11th December, 1867.

Three o'clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:

Of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with Julia Wolff to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

On motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Stirton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of the Evidence and Report of the enquiry into the frauds alleged to have been committed by the Browers of the County of Waterloo.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mc Callum, seconded by Mr. Grover,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—The names of all vessels purchased and hired by the Government, and employed as Gunboats in the years 1866 and 1867; the age, class, and tonnage of each, the names of parties from whom purchased or hired, and the amount paid for each vessel and cost of repairs for the years 1866 and 1867; the amount of fuel used by each, and expense of such fuel, the names of all officers or agents employed by the Government, in connection with said Gunboats; and the amount paid each for their services.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—
The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Statutes of Canada."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against Her Majesty" Person and Government."

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of Supply, a Resolution which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding five millions two hundred and sixty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the expenses of the Service of the Dominion, not otherwise provided for, from the 1st day of July, 1867, to the thirty-first day of March, 1868.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will, at its second sitting this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the supply granted to Her Majesty.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the Incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. McDougall moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A.

Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Parker,
That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words
"it be resolved that, according to the provisions of the British North America Act,

"1867, an Order in Council, founded on an Address of the Canadian Parliament to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory should be united to this Dominion, on the terms and conditions in such Address set forth, would have the full force and effect of an Imperial Statute, and would bind this House to provide whatever sum of money might be required to extinguish the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company upon the said Territories; that to pledge, irrevocably, the public faith to the payment of a large and indefinite sum, for the extinction of vague and doubtful claims, would be alike unwise, on grounds of general policy, and imprudent, in view of the present financial position of the country; and that it is therefore inexpedient to adopt an Address under the 146th clause of the British North America Act, 1867, until the nature, extent, and value of the claims with which the Territories in question are burdened shall be ascertained," inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;
And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr.
Speaker till Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day, without a Question being first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—By Mr. Simard:—Two Petitions of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the collection and management of the Revenue, the Auditing of Public Accounts, and the liability of Public Accountants.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was this day proposed to be made to the Question, "That the Report of the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North Western Territory with Canada" be now received; and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, -- "it be Resolved that, according to the provisions of the British North America Ast "1867, an Order in Council, founded on an Address of the Canadian Parliament to Her "Majesty the Queen, praying that Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory should "be united to this Dominion, on the terms and conditions in such Address set forth, would "have the full force and effect of an Imperial Statute, and would bind this House to "provide whatever sum of money might be required to extinguish the claims of the "Hudson's Bay Company upon the said Territories; that to pledge, irrevocably, the public "faith to the payment of a large and indefinite sum, for the extinction of vague and "doubtful claims, would be alike unwise, on grounds of general policy, and imprudent, "in view of the present financial position of the country; and that it is therefore "inexpedient to adopt an Address under the 146th clause of the British North America "Act, 1867, until the nature, extent, and value of the claims with which the Territories "in question are burdened shall be ascertained," inserted instead thereof.

And the House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Thursday

morning;

Thursday, 12th December, 1867.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, were taken down as follow:—

YEAS: Messieurs

Anglin,	Croke,	Jones (Halifax),	Pâquet,
Béchard,	Dorion,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.), Parker,
Blake,	Forbes,	Kierzkowski,	Power,
Bourassa,	Fortier,	Killam,	Ray,

Cameron (Inverness), Carmichael, Cheval, Chipman, Coffin, Connell,	Godin, Holton, Howe, Huntington,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry), McDonald (Antig'nsh), McDonald (Lunenb'g), Masson (Terrebonne), McKeagney, McLelan,	Rymal, Savary, Shanly, Smith, and
Connell, Coupal,	Joly,		Tremblay.—41.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Abbott,	Cimon,	Langevin,	Pinsonneault,
Archambeault,	Colby,	Lapum,	Pope,
Ault,	Crawford (Brockv'le)		Pouliot,
Beaty,		Little,	Pozer,
Beaubien,	Currier,	Macdonald (Cornw'll),	Read.
Bellerose,	Daoust,	Macdenald, Sir John A,	
Benoit,	Desaulniers,	McDonald(Middles'x),	Renaud,
Benson,	Dobbie,		Rebitaille,
Blanchet,	Drew,	Mackenzie,	Rose,
Bodwell,	Dufresne,	Magill,	Ross (Dundas),
Bolten,	Ferris,		Ross(Prince Edward),
Bowell,	Fortin,	Mc Callum,	Simard,
Bowman,	Gaucher,	Mc Carthy,	Snider,
Bown,	Gaudet,	McConkey,	Sproat,
Brousseau,	Gendron,	McDougall,	Stephenson,
Brown,	Gibbs,	Mc Greevey,	Stirton,
Burpee,	Gray,		Thompson(Haldim'd),
Burton,	Grover,	Mc Millan (Vaudreuil),	
Cameron (Huron),	Hagar,	Mc Monies,	Walsh,
Campbell,	Huot,	Metcalfe,	Webb,
Carĥng,	Hurdon,	Morris,	Wells,
Caron,	Jackson,	Morison (Victoria, O.),	White,
Cartier,	Johnson,	Munroe,	Whitehead,
Casault,	Keeler,	O' Connor,	Willson,
Cayley,	Kempt,	Oliver,	Wright, and
Chamberlin,	$ extbf{\textit{Kirk}} extbf{\textit{patrick}},$	Perry,	Young.—104.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main question being put; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Honerable Mr. Campbell reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same

were read, as follow:---

1. Resolved, That it would promote the prosperity of the Canadian people, and conduce to the advantage of the whole Empire, if the Dominion of Canada, constituted under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, were extended westward, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean.

2. Resolved, That the colonization of the fertile lands of the Saskatchewan, the Assimiboine, and the Red River districts,—the development of the mineral wealth which abounds in the regions of the North-West,—and the extension of commercial intercourse, through the British Possessions in America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—are alike dependent upon the establishment of a stable government, for the maintenance of law and order in the North-Western Territories.

3. Resolved, That the welfare of a sparse and widely scattered population of British subjects, of European origin, already inhabiting these remote and unorganized territories, would be materially enhanced, by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which exist in the several Provinces of

this Dominion.

4. Resolved, That the 146th section of the British North America Act of 1867,

provides for the admission of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into union with Canada; upon terms and conditions to be expressed on Address from the Houses of Parliament of this Dominion, to Her Majesty, and which shall be ap-

proved of by the Queen in Council.

5. Resolved, That it is accordingly expedient to address Her Majesty that she would be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Her Most Honorable Privy Council, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with the Dominion of Canada, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and expressing the willingness of Canada to assume the duties and obligations of Government, and Legislation.

6. Resolved, That in the event of the Imperial Government agreeing to transfer to Canada the jurisdiction and control over this region, it would be expedient to provide that the legal rights of any Corporation, Company or individual shall be respected, and

placed under the protection of Courts of competent jurisdiction.

7. Resolved, That upon the transference of the Territories in question to the Canadian Government, the claims of the Indian Tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement, would be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the Crown in its dealings with the Aborigines.

8. Resolved, That in case any negotiation between the Canadian Government and the Hudson's Bay Company for the termination of the rights of the latter, entered into in accordance with the Despatch of the 17th June, 1865, from the then Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor General, should result in an agreement between them, it is hereby declared that such agreement must be submitted to, and sanctioned by the Parliament of Canada before the same shall have any force or effect whatever.

And the Question being put, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Resolutions were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Resolved, That an Address embodying the first seven of the said Resolutions, he presented to Her Majesty; and that a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. McDougall, the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Tilley, Mr. Mackenzie, and the Honorable Mr. Fisher, be appointed to draw up such Address.

The Honorable Mr. McDougall reported from the said Committee, that they had

drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :--

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:—

That it would promote the prosperity of the Canadian people, and conduce to the advantage of the whole Empire, if the Dominion of Canada, constituted under the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867, were extended westward, to the shores

of the Pacific Ocean.

That the colonization of the fertile lands of the Saskatchewan, the Assimiboine, and the Red River Districts,—the development of the mineral wealth which abounds in the regions of the North-West,—and the extension of commercial intercourse, through the British Possessions in America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific,—are alike dependent upon the establishment of a stable government, for the maintenance of law and order in the North-Western Territories.

That the welfare of a sparse and widely scattered population of British subjects, of European origin, already inhabiting these remote and unorganized territories, would be materially enhanced by the formation therein of political institutions bearing analogy, as far as circumstances will admit, to those which exist in the several Provinces of this Dominion.

That the 146th section of the British North America Act of 1867, provides for the

admission of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory, or either of them, into Union with Canada, upon terms and conditions to be expressed on Address from the Houses of Parliament of this Dominion, to Your Majesty, and which shall be approved of

by Your Majesty in Council.

That we do therefore most humbly pray, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Most Honorable Privy Council, to unite Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with this Dominion, and to grant to the Parliament of Canada authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government; and we most humbly beg to express to Your Majesty that we are willing to assume the duties and obli-

gations of Government and Legislation as regards these Territories.

That in the event of Your Majesty's Government agreeing to transfer to Canada the jurisdiction and control over the said region, the Government and Parliament of Canada will be ready to provide that the legal rights of any Corporation, Company, or individual within the same, shall be respected and placed under the protection of Courts of competent jurisdiction: And furthermore, that upon the transference of the Territories in question to the Canadian Government, the claims of the Indian Tribes to compensation for lands required for purposes of settlement, will be considered and settled in conformity with the equitable principles which have uniformly governed the British Crown in its dealings with the Aborigines.

All which we bumbly pray Your Majesty to take into Your Majesty's most gracious

and favorable consideration.

And the Question being proposed, That the said Address be now read a second time; And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Macdonall.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House, having continued to sit till Twenty-seven Minutes after One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 12th December, 1867.

Three o'clock, P.M.,

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, That the recognizance in the matter of the Petition of Adolphe Gagnon, complaining of the last Election and Return for the Electoral District of Oharlevoix, is objectionable.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Currier,—The Petition of Messieurs Gilmour and Company and others,
Manufacturers of sawn lumber, Forwarders and others.

The Honorable Mr. Gray, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the nature and operations of the Laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency now in force in the several Provinces of the Dominion, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the Bill to render valid certain appointments made by the London Board of Trade, which has been referred to them, and have agreed to report the same to your Honorable House, with several amendments.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 2).

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,--Return to Address of

the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1867, for the evidence and report of the inquiry into the frauds alleged to have been committed by the Brewers of the County of Waterloo. (Sessional Papers No. 25.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1867. for information respecting the salaries of County Judges of New Brunswick. (Sessional

Papers No. 26.)

The Honorable Mr. Galt moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Fisher, and the Question being proposed. That this House do now adjourn;

And a Debate arising thereupon;
And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P. M.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :-The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Grand Trunk "Arrangements Act, 1862," and for other purposes, without any amendment. And then he withdrew.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:-By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of the Reverend A. Chouinard and others, of St. Mathieu de Rioux.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-Of the Quebec Board of Trade, praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of the Quebec Board of Trade; praying for certain amendments to the Act for the

regulation of the Postal Service.

The Honorable Mr. Holton, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :-

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company, and have agreed to several amendments, which they report for the con-

sideration of your Honorable House.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Mems. (IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the several Acts in force in the Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada, imposing or providing for the collection of duties of excise on Spirits, Beer, Tobacco, and on goods manufactured in bond out of dutiable articles, or otherwise subject to duties of excise in any of the said Provinces, and to substitute other duties and provisions common to the whole Dominion.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose, on Spirits manufactured in Canada, a duty of excise of sixty cents for every wine gallon of such Spirits, of the strength of proof, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, or for any greater or less quantity than a gallon.

3. That it is expedient to impose on malt, manufactured or made in Canada, a duty

of excise of one cent for every pound weight.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose on fermented beverages made in imitation of Beer or of malt liquor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt, manufactured or made in Canada, a duty of excise of three cents and a quarter for every wine gallon.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose on Tobacco manufactured in Canada the

following duties of excise, viz.:-

On Cavendish Tobacco, Snuff, and on manufactured Tobacco of all kinds, except

Cigars and Common Canada Twist, for every pound weight, or less quantity than a

pound weight, ten cents; On Common Canada Twist, otherwise known as Tabac blanc en torquette, being the

unpressed leaf rolled or twisted, and made from raw Tobacco, the growth of Canada, for every pound weight, or less quantity than a pound weight, five cents;

On Cigars, per thousand, according to the value thereof, as hereunder, viz.:-

Valu	e not over \$10 per 1,000	\$1 0	0
	over \$10, but not over \$15 per 1,000		
	over \$15, but not over \$20 per 1,000	3 0	0
"	over \$20, but not over \$40 per 1,000	4 0	0
	over \$40 per 1,000		

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council to authorize the manufacture in bond of goods manufactured wholly or in part out of articles subject to duties of Customs or Excise, and to impose on goods so manufactured duties of Excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would be subject if imported from Great Britain and entered for consumption in Canada, and to provide that whenever any article not the manufacture of Canada, upon which a duty of excise would be levied if manufactured in Canada, is taken into a Bonded Manufactory, the difference between the duty of excise to which it would be liable if manufactured in Canada, and the Customs duty on such article if imported and entered for consumption, shall be paid when it is taken into the Bonded Manufactory.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the duties of excise mentioned in the preceding resolutions shall be imposed and payable (instead of the present duties of excise) on all goods manufactured or made or taken out of warehouse for consumption, on or after the 12th day of December, instant, and on all malt manufactured or made before the said day: and that no duty of excise shall be payable on beer made on or after the said day wholly from malt on which a duty of excise has been paid or is payable, a duty of excise of three cents and a quarter per gallon being payable on beer brewed or in process of brewing on the said day from malt on which no duty of excise has been paid.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that no person shall carry on the trade or business of distiller, brewer, maltster, tobacco manufacturer or bonded manufacturer, unless he has obtained a license for that purpose, and that the following sums shall be

payable for such licenses, viz.:-

For a license for distilling and rectifying, or either, by any process, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For a license for malting, two hundred dollars;

For a license for brewing,—or for manufacturing tobacco,—or for manufacturing in bond, fifty dollars.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 13th December, 1867.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the several Tariffs of Duties of Customs now in force in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, and to substitute one uniform Tariff for the whole Dominion of Canada.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to the specific duties of Customs set opposite to them respectively, that is to say:

GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Spirits and strong waters, viz:

Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky, Spirits of Wine, Alchohol, Bitters containing Spirit, Vermouth and other Spirituous Liquors of whatever strength, not otherwise specified, on every gallon, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of Proof by Sykes' Eydrometer, and for every less quantity than a gallon Duties. \$ Cts.

0.80

	Duties.	
	~ , % c	ts.
CordialsPer	Gallon 1	20
Perfumed spirits	т.	20
Tinotures		80
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks	" 0	:05
Do do do in bottles, (4 Quart or 8 Pint to	•	
be held to contain a Gallon)	" 0	07
Crude Petroleum	· (1)	·06
Oils:—viz.		
	" 0	10
Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined		15
Naptha Benzole		15
		15
Refined Petroleum		.10
Products of Petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not other-	"	10
wise specified	" ') 10
Sugar, &c.:—		
Candy-brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered		
by any process equal in quality thereto and manufac-		
tures of refined sugar, including succades and confec-		
tioneryPe	r 100 tbs	B 00
White clayed augar, or augar rendered by any process		
equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined nor		
equal in quality to refined	6.	2 60
Yellow Muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar ren-		2 00
dered by any process count in continue to rellem source		
dered by any process equal in quality to yellow musco-	66	0 05
vado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed	••	2 25
Brown Muscovado sugar, or sugar rendered by any pro-		
cess equal in quality to brown Muscovado and not		
equal to yellow Muscovade or brown clayed	66 ,	1 90
Any other sugar not equal in quality to brown Muscovado	. "	1 68
Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of		
Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, concentrated Melado		
or concentrated Molasses	"	1 37
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manu-		
facture of sugar	. 66	0 73
Molasses, if not so used		0' 55
Coffee, green	Per ib.	0 03
Do regated or ground	"	0 04
Do rossted or ground		שע, ט
Chickory or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, raw		4 44
or green	"	0 03
Chickory, kun-dried, roasted or ground		0 04
Common Soap	Per 100 lb	8. L .UU
Starch		2 50
Cigars: Value not over \$10 per Mille		
Do over \$10 and not over \$20	"	4 00
Do over \$20 and not over \$40	66	5 00
Do over \$40	"	6 00
Malt	Per Bush	el 0 40
Butter	Per lb.	0 04
Uneese	. "	0 03
Lard and Tallow	. "	0 03
Fish, salted or smoked		
Flour of Wheat or Rwa	, " . D. "D.	0 01
Flour of Wheat or Rye	. Per Brl	
Flour and Meal of all other kinds		0 25
Indian Corn and Grain of all kinds, except Wheat	. "Bus	h. 0 10
Meats, fresh, salted or smoked	. " It	0.01

	Duti	es. \$ c	ets.
Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, and, excepting Sparkling Wines, containing not over 26 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in wood	Per Gallon		10 25
Do do containing not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in bottles, per dozen	Per dos quarts pints	1	50 75
And an additional duty of 3 cents per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 42 degrees, whether in woo or bottles; four quart or eight pint to be held to contain gallon.	d		
Wine—Sparkling, of all kinds in bottles, when accompanied	Dan dan	Đ	ΛΛ
by a certificate of growth, in quarts Do do in pints	Per dog.		00 50
And when not accompanied by a certificate of growth an		_	•
additional duty of, in quarts	"	1	00
" in pints	46	0	50
Bottles commonly called quart bottles to be held to contain a quart, and bottles commonly called pint bottles to be held to contain a pint.			

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles shall be subject to a duty of Customs of twenty-five per cent ad valorem, that is to say:

GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM:

Cassia, ground, Cinnamon, "Ginger, "Mace, Nutmegs,

Pepper, ground, Perfumery, not otherwise specified,

Pimento, ground, Playing cards,

Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the receipt is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that Sole Leather and Upper Leather

shall be subject to a Duty of Customs of ten per centum ad valorem.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles shall be subject to the Duties of Customs hereinafter mentioned, respectively; that is to say:

GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES:

Tea, black, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb.

Tea, green, including Japan, fifteen per centum, ad valorum, and a specific duty of seven cents per 1b.

Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars, five per centum, ad valorem, and a specific duty of fifteen cents per lb.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all articles not enumerated in any of the foregoing Resolutions, and not declared to be free of duty by the following Resolutions, shall be subject to a Duty of Customs of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

Kryolite,

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles may be imported free of duty, subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: FREE GOODS. ARTS AND SCIENCE:-Anatomical preparations, Botany, specimens of, Cabinets of Antiquities, Coins, " Gems, " Medals, Drawings, not in oil, Gems, Medals, Mineralogy, specimens of, Models. Natural History, specimens of, Sculpture, specimens of, WORKS OF ART, VIZ: Busts-Natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical Casts—As models for use of schools of design, Paintings-In oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists. Statues-Of bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size. DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYR STUFFS, OILS AND COLOR'S NOT INCLUDING CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS OR CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, for dyeing or otherwise, not elsewhere specified. Acids of every description, except acetic and vinegar. Alum, Antimony. Argol, Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing. Barilla, Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing, Borax, Bleaching powders, Brimstone, in roll or flour. COLORS and other articles, when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to be used in their trade only, viz; Bichromate of potash, Blue Black. British gum, Chinese Blue, Lakes, scarlet and morone, in pulp, Paris and permanent Greens, Satin and fine washed White, Sugar of lead, Ultra Marine, Umber, raw. Cream of tartar in crystals, Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing, Essential Oils, Indigo, Kelp,

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Medicines for Hospitals,
Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not cal-
  cined,
Nitre,
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined.
Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state.
Phosphorus.
Red Lead, Dry,
Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state,
Sal ammoniac,
Sal soda,
Saltpetre.
Soda ash,
Soda caustic.
Soda, nitrate of
Soda, silicate of
Sulphur in roll or flour,
Vitriol, blue,
Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing.
White lead, dry,
Whiting or whitening,
Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Zinc, white, dry,
MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES:
Anchors.
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,
Bread and biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,
Bolting cloth.
Books—Periodicals and Pamphlets, Printed, not being foreign reprints,
  of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books,
  nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed
  in Canada, nor printed sheet music,
Book binders' tools and implements,
Brim moulds for gold beaters,
Burrstones.
Candle wick, cotton,
Cement, Marine unground,
Cement, Hydraulic, do
Church Belis.
Clothing donations of, for charitable institutions,
Communion Plate.
Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,
Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin,
Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes,
Ootton Waste,
Cotton Wool,
Drain tiles.
Duck for belting and hose,
Emery paper and emery cloth,
Electrotype Blocks for Printing purposes,
Farming implements and utensils when imported by Agricultural Socie-
  ties for the encouragement of Agriculture,
Felt for Hats and Boots,
Felt hat bodies,
Fire brick,
Fire Engines-Steam-when imported by the Municipal Corporations of
  Cities, Towns and Villages, for the use of such Municipalities.
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Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines.
Flax waste,
Glass paper and glass cloth.
Gold Beaters' Skin.
Gold Leaf.
Hoop Skirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline thread for
  covering Crinoline wire, clasps, tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted
   tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered.
Junk,
Linen Machine Thread.
Lithographic Stones.
Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and
   chestnut.
 Machine Silk Twist.
 Machinery when used in the original construction of Mills or Factories,
   not to include Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels, or Turbines.
 Nails. Composition.
 Nails, Sheathing,
 Oakum.
  Oil Cake.
  Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported
    by, and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary
    Bocieties.
  Platers' Leaf,
  Printing Ink,
  Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses.
  Prunella,
  Rags.
  Sand paper and sand cloth,
     Ships' Binnacle Lamps,
           Blocks and patent bushes for blocks.
       "
           Bunting,
            Cables, iron chain, over three-quarters of an inch, shackled or
               swiveled, or not.
       "
            Compasses.
       "
            Dead Eyes,
            Dead Lights.
       "
            Deck Plugs.
       "
            Knees, Iron,
        "
            Masts or parts of, Iron,
        "
            Pumps and pump-gear,
        "
            Riders, Iron,
        "
            Shackles.
            Sheaves.
            Signal Lamps,
            Steering apparatus,
             Travelling Trucks,
             Wedges,
             Wire-rigging,
    And the following articles when used for ships or vessels only, viz:
       Cables, hemp and grass,
       Cordage,
       Sail cloth or canvas from No. 1 to No. 6,
       Varnish, black and bright.
     Silver Leaf.
     Spikes, composition,
     Straw Plaits, Tuscan and grass, fancy.
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Stereotype blocks for printing purposes,
Treenails,
Twists, silk, for hats, boots and shoes,
Veneering of wood or ivory,
Weaving or tram silk, for making elastic webbing,
Weaving or tram cotton, for making elastic webbing,
Wire cloth of brass and copper,
Woollen netting for India rubber shoes.
METALS-
  Brass,—Bar, Rod, Sheet and Scrap,
  Cranks for Steamboats forged in the rough,
              and Mills, do
                                    do
  Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing,
  Iron of the descriptions following :-
    Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet, Scrap, Galvanized or Pig,
    Bars, puddled,
     Bolts and Spikes, galvanized,
     Boiler Plate,
     Canada Plates and tinned plates,
     Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat,
     Rolled Plate,
     Wire,
  Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires.
              wheels, bent and welded,
            Crank Axles, Pistor Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins,
              Connecting Rods.
  Lead in Sheet or Pig.
  Litharge.
  Railroad Bars, wroughtiron Chairs, wroughtiron Fish Plates and Car Axles,
  Shafts for Mills and Steamboats, in the rough,
  Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pig,
  Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods,
   do plates out to any form, but not moulded,
  Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated,
  Tubes and piping-of brass, copper or iron, drawn,
  Type Metal, in blocks or pigs,
  Wire, of brass, copper or iron, round or flat,
  Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,
  Zinc, in sheets, blocks, and pigs.
NATURAL PRODUCTS:-
   Bristles,
   Broom Corn,
   Bulbs,
   Caoutchone, unmanufactured,
   Clays,
   Coal and Coke,
   Cork wood,
   Cork wood bark,
   Diamonds, unset,
   Earths,
   Eggs,
   Emery,
   Fibre, Mexican.
   Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,
   Fibrilla,
   Flax, undressed,
   Fire Clay,
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Fire Wood.
 Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs.
 Furs, undressed,
 Gravels.
 Grease and Grease Scrap.
 Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,
 Gypsum, not ground or calcined.
 Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanu-
    factured.
  Hay,
  Hemp, undressed.
  Hides.
  Hops.
  Horns.
India Rubber, unmanufactured,
Lemons, Oranges and Citrons or the rind of such when imported in brine
  for the purpose of being candied.
Marilla Grass.
Manures.
Marble in blocks, unwrought, or sawn on two sides only; and
   Slabs from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought,
Moss for upholstery purposes,
Ores of metals, of all kinds,
Osiers.
Pelts,
Pipe Clay,
 Pitch,
 Plants.
 Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined.
 Precious Stones, unset,
 Ratan for chair makers.
 Rice,
 Roots.
 Rosin.
 Salt.
 Sand.
 Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes only, and
    not to include Cereals.
  Shrubs.
 Skins undressed,
 Slate,
  Stone, unwrought,
  Tails, undressed,
  Tanners' Bark,
  Tampico, white and black.
  Teasels,
  Tobacco unmanufactured,
  Tow undressed,
  Trees.
  Turpentine, other than spirits of,
   Vegetables, culinary,
   Vegetable fibres,
   Whale Oil, in the casks from on Ship-board and in the condition in which
     it was first landed,
   Wheat,
   Willow for basket makers,
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Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,
      Wool.
      SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY:-
      Apparel, wearing, of British Subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in
         Canada.
      Articles by and for the use of the Governor General,
               for the public uses of the Dominion,
                     use of Foreign Consuls.
      Arms and clothing for Indian Nations.
      Army and Navy, for use of,-
                                   Arms,
                                   Bagatelle Tables,
                                   Billiard Tables,
                                   Clothing,
                                     D٥.
                                            plain for Officers.
                                   Musical Instruments for Bands,
                                   Stores,
       "
                 Canteens, under regulations by Order in Council,—
                                   Coffee,
                                   Sugar,
                                   Tea,
                 Officers' Mess, under regulations by Order in Council,—
                                   China ware,
                                   Cigars,
                                   Glass ware,
                                   Malt Liquors,
                                   Plated ware,
                                   Silver ware,
                                   Spirits,
                                   Table Linen.
                                   Wine,↑
      Settlers' Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise.
         brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent
         settlers within the Dominion.
        UNDER REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE
                                MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.
       Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to
         include circus troops, nor hawkers.
       Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon
         any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives
         and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.
       Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of.
     8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles, when the
growth and produce of any British North American Provinces, may be imported free of
duty, that is to say:--
       Grain, Flour and Breadstuffs, of all kinds.
       Animals of all kinds.
       Fresh, Smoked and Salted meats.
       Seeds,
       Green and dried fruits,
       Fish of all kinds,
       Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water,
       Poultry,
       Butter,
       Cheese,
       Lard,
       Tallow,
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Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part,

Fish oil,

Gypsum, ground or unground.

9. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all or any of the articles mentioned in the next preceding resolution, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada free of duty, upon proclamation by the Governor in Council, whenever satisfactory arrangements can be made with the United States for the importation of the like articles free of duty from Canada into the United States.

10. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:

Books, Drawings, Paintings and Prints of an immoral or indecent character, coin,

base and counterfeit.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles, when exported from the Province of Ontario, or of Quebec, shall be subject to the export duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :-

EXPORT DUTY FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO OR OF QUE	BEC.
Saw logs of pine, on every one thousand feet, board measure	\$1 00
Saw logs of pine, on every one thousand feet, board measure	0 50
Shingle bolts and stave bolts, on every cord	1 20
Hop poles, per hundred	0 60
Hop poles, per hundred	0 08

12. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the substitution of the several duties mentioned in the preceding resolutions for those now in force, shall take effect immediately.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Crawford (Leeds, South Riding), reported That the Committee had come to several Resolutions;

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day. Mr. Crawford also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into

the said Committee.

And then the House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 13th December, 1867.

Three O'clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, That the Recognizance in the matter of the Petition of Paul Denis, Advocate, of the City of Montreal, complaining of the last Election and Return for the Electoral District of Beauharnois is objectionable.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the table:-By Mr. Sproat,-The Petition of Moses Pratt and others, Electors of the County of Essex.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:— Of Messrs. Gilmour and Company and others, manufacturers of sawn lumber, forwarders, and others; praying that certain obstructions in the navigation of the Ottawa River be removed, and that the Grenville and Carillon Canal be enlarged.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pur; suant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 21st November, 1867—For names and salaries of officers and employes of Government and Legislature, and Statement of cost and annual expense,

&c., of Public Buildings. (Sessional Papers, No. 26.)
Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867; for statement of amount due Government by the Bank of Upper Canada, on the 1st July, 1866, and at date of Address; also, copies of correspondence relative thereto. (Sessional

Papers, No. 27.)

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dunkin,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns at its second sitting, this day, it do stand adjourned until to-morrow, at three o'clock, P.M., and that Government measures have

precedence on that day.

Resolved, That during every day next week, there shall be two distinct sittings: the first from three o'clock, P.M., to six o'clock, P.M.; and the second from half-past seven o'clock, P.M., till the adjournment of the House.

Ordered, That Mr. Morris have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the carrying into effect capital punishment within prisons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message from the Senate by John Fennings Taylor, one of the Masters in Chancery :-

Mr. SPEAKER,

The Senate acquaint this House that they have appointed a Special Committee to enquire into and report on the classes of Acts for the incorporation of Private Companies, which properly, under the British North America Act of 1867, come within the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Dominion, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of any Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons which may be ordered on the subject; and that such Committee consist of the Honorable Messieurs Campbell, Allan, Fergusson Blair, Bossé, Dickey, Letellier de St. Just, McOrea, McCully, Miller, Odell, and Tessier.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Crawford (Leeds, South Riding), reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the several Acts in force in the Provinces composing the Dominion of Canada, imposing or providing for the collection of duties of excise on Spirits, Beer, Tobacco, and on goods manufactured in bond out of dutiable articles, or otherwise subject to duties of excise in any of the said Provinces, and to substitute other duties and provisions common to the whole Dominion.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose, on Spirits manufactured in Canada, a duty of excise of sixty cents for every wine gallon of such Spirits, of the strength of proof, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, or for any

greater or less quantity than a gallon.

3. Resolved, That it expedient to impose on Malt, manufactured or made in Canada,

a duty of excise of one cent for every pound weight.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose on fermented beverages made in imitation of Beer or of Malt Liquor, and brewed in whole or in part from any other substance than malt, manufactured or made in Canada, a duty of Excise of three cents and a quarter for every wine gallon.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose on Tobacco manufactured in Canada the

following duties of excise, viz.:-

On Cavendish Tobacco, Snuff, and on manufactured Tobacco of all kinds, except Cigars and Common Canada Twist for every pound weight, or less quantity than a pound weight, ten cents;

On Common Canada Twist, otherwise known as Tabac blanc en torquette, being the unpressed leaf rolled or twisted, and made from raw Tobacco, the growth of Canada, for every pound weight, or less quantity than a pound weight, five cents;

On Cigars, per thousand, according to the value thereof, as hereunder, viz:

 Value not over \$10 per 1000
 \$1 00

 " over \$10, but not over \$15 per 1000
 2 00

 " over \$15, but not over \$20 per 1000
 3 00

 " over \$20, but not over \$40 per 1000
 4 00

 " over \$40 per 1000
 5 00

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council to authorize the manufacture in bond of goods manufactured wholly or in part out of articles subject to duties of Customs of Excise, and to impose on goods so manufactured duties of excise equal to the duties of Customs to which they would be subject if imported from Great Britain and entered for consumption in Canada, and to provide that whenever any article not the manufacture of Canada, upon which a duty of excise would be levied if manufactured in Canada is taken into a Bonded Manufactory, the difference between the duty of excise to which it would be liable if manufactured in Canada, and the Customs duty on such article if imported and entered for consumption shall be paid when it is taken into the Bonded Manufactory.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the duties of excise mentioned in the preceding resolutions shall be imposed and payable (instead of the present duties of excise) on all goods manufactured or made or taken out of warehouse for consumption, on or after the 12th day of December, instant, and on all malt manufactured or made before the said day; and that no duty of excise shall be payable on beer made on or after the said day wholly from malt on which a duty of excise has been paid or is payable, a duty of excise of three cents and a quarter per gallou being payable on beer brewed or in process of brewing on the said day from malt on which no duty of excise has been paid.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that no person shall carry on the trade or business of a distiller, brewer, malster, tobacco manufacturer or bonded manufacturer, unless he has obtained a license for that purpose, and that the following sums shall be payable for such licenses. vis:

For a license for distilling and rectifying, or either, by any process, Two hundred and

fifty dollars

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For a license for malting, Two hundred dollars;

For a license for brewing,—or for manufacturing tobacco,—or for manufacturing in bond, Fifty dollars.

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the several Tariffs of Duties of Customs now in force in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively, and to substitute one uniform Tariff for the whole Dominion of Canada.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject

Goods paying specific duties.

to the specific duties of Customs set opposite to them respectively, that is to say :

Duties. Spirits and strong waters, viz: \$ Cts. Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky, Spirits of Wine, Alchohol, Bitters containing Spirit, Vermonth and other Spirituous Liquors of whatever strength, not otherwise specified, on every gallon, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of Proof by Syles Hydrometer, and for every less quantity than a gallon 0 80 Perfumed spirits..... 1 20 Tinctures..... 0 80 Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks..... " 0 05 do in bottles, (4 Quart or 8 Pint to be held to contain a Gallon)..... 0 07

	Dutie	_	
Q		§ c	
Crude Petroleum	Per Gallon	O '	06
Oils:—viz.		_	- 0
Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined	"	_	10
Naphtha	"	-	15
Benzole		0	
Refined Petroleum	"	0	15
Products of Petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not other-			
wise specified	"	0	10
Sugar, &c.:			
Candy-brown or white, refined sugar or sugar rendered			
by any process equal in quality thereto, and manufac-			
tures of refined sugar, including succades and confec-			
tionery	Per 100 lbs	3	00
White claved sugar, or sugar rendered by any process	1		
equal in quality to white clayed, not being refined nor			
equal in quality to refined	"	2	60
Yellow Muscovado and brown clayed sugar, or sugar ren-		_	••
dered by any process equal in quality to yellow musco-			
vado or brown clayed, and not equal to white clayed		2	25
Brown Muscovado sugar, or sugar rendered by any pro-		4	40
cess equal in quality to brown Muscovado and not			
cess equal in quanty to prown intuscovato and not	,		00
equal to yellow Muscovado or brown clayed	. "		90
Any other sugar not equal in quality to brown Muscovado		1	68
Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of			
Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, concentrated Melado		_	~=
or concentrated Molasses	, "	1	37
Molasses, if used for refining purposes, or for the manu-		_	
facture of sugar	. "		73
Molasses, if not so used	"		55
Coffee, green	Per lb.		03
Do roasted or ground	"	0	04
Chickory or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, raw	•		
or green	. "	0	03
Chickory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground			04
Common Soap	Per 100 lbs.	1	00
Starch	. "	2	5 0
Cigars: Value not over \$10 per Mille	Per Mille.	3	00
Do over \$10 and not over \$20	"	4	00
Do over \$20 and not over \$40	. "	5	00
Do over \$40	. "		00 .
Malt	Per Bushel	0	40
Butter	Per lb.	0	04
Cheese	. "	0	03
Lard and Tallow	. "	0	01
Fish, salted or smoked	. "	0	01
Flour of Wheat or Rye	. Per Brl.	_	25
Flour and Meal of all other kinds	"		25
Indian Corn and Grain of all kinds, except Wheat		Ō	10
Meats fresh salted or smoked	" th.	_	01
Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon,			
Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Current	, a		
Wines, and, excepting Sparkling Wines, containing	•		
not over 26 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydro-	<u>,</u>		
meter, in wood	Per Gallen	٥	10
Do do containing over 26 degrees and not more than	. Z Or CHRISTON	•	10
42 degrees of proof spirits by Sylves' Hydrometer, in wood	. "	Q	25
" Out to Entry LEmmin 10 102 100 well are annually itt Hood	•	•	~~

•	Duti	ies. cts.
Wines, &c., containing not more than 42 degrees of proof spirits by Sykes' Hydrometer, in bottles, per dozen	Per dos quarts pints	
And an additional duty of 3 cents per gallon for every degree of strength beyond 42 degrees, whether in wood or bottles; four quart or eight pint to be held to contain gallon.	ì	
Wine-Sparkling, of all kinds in bottles, when accompanied	Per doz.	3 UU
by a certificate of growth, in quarts	rer doz.	1 50
Do do in pints And when not accompanied by a certificate of growth an		1 00
additional duty of, in quarts	"	1 00
in pints	"	0 50
Bottles commonly called quart bottles to be held to contain a quart, and bottles commonly called pint bottles to be held to contain a pint.		

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles shall be subject to a duty of Customs of twenty-five per cent ad valorem, that is to say:

GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM:

Castia, ground,
Cinnamon, "
Ginger, "
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Pepper, ground,
Perfumery, not otherwise specified,
Pimento, ground,
Playing cards,

Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the receipt is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that Sole Leather and Upper Leather

shall be subject to a Duty of Customs of ten per centum ad valorem.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles shall be subject to the Duties of Customs hereinafter mentioned, respectively; that is to say:

GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES:

Tea, black, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb.

Tea, green, including Japan, fifteen per centum ad valorum, and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, except cigars, five per centum ad valorem, and a

specific duty of fifteen cents per ib.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all articles not enumerated in any of the foregoing Resolutions, and not declared to be free of duty by the following Resolutions,

shall be subject to a Duty of Customs of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles may be imported free of duty, subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that

is to say:

FREE GOODS.

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ARTS AND SCIENCE:
  Anatomical preparations,
  Botany, specimens of,
  Cabinets of Antiquities,
              Coins,
     "
              Gems,
     "
              Medals,
  Drawings, not in oil,
  Gems,
  Medals.
  Mineralogy, specimens of,
  Models,
  Natural History, specimens of,
  Sculpture, specimens of,
Works of art, viz:
  Busts-Natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical
  Casts—As models for use of schools of design,
  Paintings-In oil, by artists of well known merit, or copies of the old
       masters by such artists.
  Statues—Of bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, OILS AND COLORS NOT INCLUDING
   CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS OR CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS, for dyeing or other-
   wise, not elsewhere specified.
   Acids of every description, except acetic and vinegar.
   Alum.
   Antimony,
   Argol,
   Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing.
   Barilla,
   Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing,
   Borax.
   Bleaching powders,
   Brimstone, in roll or flour.
 COLORS and other articles, when imported by room-paper makers and
        stainers, to be used in their trade only, viz:
   Bichromate of potash,
   Blue Black,
   British gum,
   Chinese Blue,
   Lakes, scarlet and morone, in pulp,
   Paris and permanent Greens,
   Satin and fine washed White,
   Sugar of lead,
   Ultra Marine,
   Umber, raw.
 Cream of tartar in crystals,
 Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing,
 Essential Oils,
 Indigo,
 Kelp,
  Kryolite,
  Medicines for Hospitals,
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Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not cal-
  oined,
Nitre,
Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state,
Phosphorus,
Red Lead, Dry,
 Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state,
 Sal ammoniac.
 Sal soda,
 Saltpetre,
 Soda ash,
 Soda caustic,
 Sods, nitrate of
 Soda, silicate of
  Sulphur in roll or flour,
  Vitriol, blue,
  Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing,
  White lead, dry,
  Whiting or whitening,
  Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing,
  Zinc, white, dry,
  MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES:
   Anchors,
   Ashes, pot, pearl and sods,
   Bread and biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,
   Bolting cloth.
   Books—Periodicals and Pamphlets, Printed, not being foreign reprints,
      of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy books,
      nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor reprints of books printed
      in Canada, nor printed sheet music,
    Book binders' tools and implements,
    Brim moulds for gold beaters.
    Burrstones.
    Candle wick, cotton,
    Cement, Marine unground,
    Cement, Hydraulic,
Church Bells,
    Clothing—donations of, for charitable institutions,
    Communion Plate,
     Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,
     Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin,
     Cotton Netting for India Rubber Shoes,
     Cotton Waste,
     Cotton Wool.
     Drain tiles,
     Duck for belting and hose,
      Emery paper and emery cloth,
      Electrotype Blocks for Printing purposes,
      Farming implements and utensils when imported by Agricultural Socie-
        ties for the encouragement of Agriculture,
      Felt for Hats and Boots,
      Felt hat bodies,
      Fire brick,
      Fire Engines—Steam—when imported by the Municipal Corporations of
         Cities, Towns and Villages, for the use of such Municipalities.
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Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines.
Flax waste,
Glass paper and glass cloth,
Gold Beaters' Skin,
Gold Leaf,
Hoop Skirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline thread for
  covering Crinoline wire, clasps, tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted
  tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered.
Junk,
Linen Machine Thread,
Lithographic Stones,
Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and
  chestnut,
Machine Silk Twist,
Machinery when used in the original construction of Mills or Factories,
  not to include Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels, or Turbines.
Nails, Composition,
Nails, Sheathing,
Oakum,
Oil Cake,
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported
  by, and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary
  Societies.
Platers' Leaf,
Printing Ink,
Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses,
Prunella,
Rags,
Sand paper and sand cloth,
  Ships Binnacle Lamps,
         Blocks and patent bushes for blocks,
    "
         Bunting,
    "
         Cables, iron chain, over three-quarters of an inch, shackled or
            swiveled, or not.
         Compasses,
         Dead Eyes,
    "
         Dead Lights,
         Deck Pluge,
    "
         Knees, Iron,
    "
         Masts or parts of, Iron,
    "
        Pumps and pump-gear,
    "
        Riders, Iron,
    "
        Shackles.
    "
        Sheaves,
        Signal Lamps,
         Steering apparatus,
    "
         Travelling Trucks,
     "
         Wedges,
         Wire-rigging,
And the following articles when used for ships or vessels only, viz:
  Cables, hemp and grass,
  Cordage,
  Sail cloth or canvas from No. 1 to No. 6.
  Varnish, black and bright.
Silver Leaf,
Spikes, composition,
Straw Plaits, Tuscan and grass, fancy.
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Stereotype blocks for printing purposes,
Treenails.
Twists, silk, for hats, boots and shoes,
Veneering of wood or ivory,
Weaving or tram silk, for making elastic webbing,
Weaving or tram cotton, for making elastic webbing,
Wire cloth of brass and copper,
Woollen netting for India rubber shoes.
METALS-
   Brass,—Bar, Rod, Sheet and Scrap,
   Cranks for Steamboats forged in the rough,
                and Mills, do
   Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing,
   Iron of the descriptions following:-
      Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet, Scrap, Galvanized or Pig,
      Bars, puddled,
      Bolts and Spikes, galvanized,
      Boiler Plate,
       Canada Plates and tinned plates,
       Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat,
       Rolled Plate.
       Wire,
     Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires,
                 wheels, bent and welded.
               Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins,
                 Connecting Rods.
     Lead in Sheet or Pig.
     Litharge.
     Railroad Bars, wroughtiron Chairs, wroughtiron Fish Plates and Car Axles,
      Shafts for Mills and Steamboats, in the rough,
      Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pig,
      Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods,
       do plates cut to any form, but not moulded.
      Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated,
      Tubes and piping—of brass, copper or iron, drawn,
      Type Metal, in blocks or pigs,
      Wire, of brass, copper or iron, round or flat,
      Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,
      Zinc, in sheets, blocks, and pigs.
    NATURAL PRODUCTS:-
      Bristles.
       Broom Corn,
       Bulbs,
       Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,
       Clays,
       Coal and Coke.
       Cork wood,
       Cork wood bark.
       Diamonds, unset,
       Earths,
        Eggs,
        Emery,
        Fibre, Mexican,
        Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.
        Fibrilla,
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Flax, undressed,
  Fire Clay,
  Fire Wood,
 Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs.
 Furs, undressed,
 Gravels,
  Grease and Grease Scrap,
  Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,
  Gypsum, not ground or calcined.
  Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanu-
    factured.
  Hay,
  Hemp, undressed,
  Hides,
  Hops,
  Horns,
India Rubber, unmanufactured,
Lemons, Oranges and Citrons or the rind of such when imported in brine
  for the purpose of being candied,
Manilla Grass,
Manures,
Marble in blocks, unwrought, or sawn on two sides only; and
  Slabs from such blocks, having at least two edges unwrought.
Moss for upholstery purposes,
Ores of metals, of all kinds,
Osiers.
Pelts,
Pipe Clay.
Pitch.
Plants.
Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined.
Precious Stones, unset,
Ratan for chair makers,
Rice,
Roots,
Rosin,
Salt.
Sand.
Sea Grass,
Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes only, and
  not to include Cereals,
Shrubs,
Skins undressed.
Slate,
Stone, unwrought,
Tails, undressed,
Tanners' Bark,
Tampico, white and black,
Tar,
Teasels.
Tobacco unmanufactured,
Tow undressed,
Trees,
Turpentine, other than spirits of,
Vegetables, culinary,
 Vegetable fibres,
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Whale Oil, in the casks from on Ship-board and in the condition in which
      it was first landed,
    Wheat,
    Willow for basket makers,
    Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,
    Wool.
    SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY:
    Apparel, wearing, of British Subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in
       Canada.
    Articles by and for the use of the Governor General,
            for the public uses of the Dominion,
               " use of Foreign Consuls.
    Arms and clothing for Indian Nations.
    Army and Navy, for use of,-
                                 Arms,
                                 Bagatelle Tables,
                                 Billiard Tables,
                                 Clothing,
                                   Do.
                                          plain for Officers,
                                 Musical Instruments for Bands,
                                 Stores,
      66.
               Canteens, under regulations by Order in Council,-
                                 Coffee,
                                 Sugar,
                                 Tea,
      66 .
                Officers' Mess, under regulations by Order in Council,-
                                  China ware,
                                  Cigars,
                                  Glass ware,
                                  Malt Liquors,
                                  Plated ware,
                                  Silver ware.
                                  Spirits,
                                  Table Linen,
      Wine, Settlers' Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise,
        brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent.
        nettlers within the Dominion.
        UNDER REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE
                               MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.
      Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to
         include circus troops, nor hawkers.
       Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, running upon
         any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives
         and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.
       Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of.
    8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles, when the
growth and produce of any British North American Provinces, may be imported free of
duty, that is to say :--
       Grain, Flour and Breadstuffs, of all kinds.
       Animals of all kinds.
       Fresh, Smoked and Salted meats.
       Seeds.
       Green and dried fruits,
       Fish of all kinds,
       Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water,
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Poultry, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Tallow,

Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part,

Fish oil.

Gypsum, ground or unground.

9. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all or any of the articles mentioned in the next preceding resolution, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada free of duty, upon proclamation by the Governor in Council, whenever satisfactory arrangements can be made with the United States for the importation of the like articles free of duty from Canada into the United States.

10. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars together with the forfeiture

of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:

Books, Drawings, Paintings and Prints of an immoral or indecent character, coin,

base and counterfeit.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles, when exported from the Province of Ontario, or of Quebec, shall be subject to the export duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

EXPORT DUTY FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO OR OF QUEBEC.

Saw logs of pine, on every one thousand feet, board measure	\$ 1	00
Saw logs of all other kinds, on every one thousand feet board measure.	0	50
Shingle bolts and stave bolts, on every cord	1	20
Hop poles, per hundred		
Railway ties and sleepers, each	0	03

12. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the substitution of the several duties mentioned in the preceding resolutions for those now in force, shall take effect immediately.

The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, that the First Resolution (relative to Excise) be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon:

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, The House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, till Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past seven o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg); the Petition of William Cleveland and others, of
Blandford and Sandy Beaches, in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—
Of the Reverend A. Chouinard and others, of St. Mathieu de Rioux; praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that

they be printed :-

Return to Address,—Reports, Correspondence and other papers relating to Intercolonial Railway, since the Conference held at Quebec on the subject of the Union of the Provinces.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, Report of Proceedings and other documents in possession of the Government relative to the Hudson's Bay Territory.

Return to Address,-Respecting the issue of Provincial Notes and mode of conducting

Public Account by Bank of Montreal.

Petition of the Cigar Manufacturers of the Dominion of Canada.

On the reference to the Committee—That the Reports of Major Robinson and Sandford Fleming on the Intercolonial Railway be published in pamphlet form for the use of the Members, the Committee recommend that the former Report be printed, the usual number in the English language, and 500 in the French language.

The Committee also recommend that the latter Report, that of Sandford Fleming,

be not reprinted.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Resolutions which were, this day, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means: And the Question being again proposed, That the First Resolution (relative to Excise) be now read a second time;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday

morning:

Saturday, 14th December, 1867.

And the Question being put, That the First Resolution be now read a second time: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Resolution was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

The remaining Resolutions (relative to Excise) being read a second time, were agreed to.

The First Resolution (relative to the Tariff) being read a second time, was agreed to. And the Question being proposed, That the Second Resolution be now read a second

time;

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Pope, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to "a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of reducing the duty proposed to be "imposed on molasses, tea, and several other articles which enter into the consumption of "the whole people of the Dominion, and of admitting flour, meal and corn free," inserted "instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Coupal,	Holton,	McLelan,
Béchard,	Croke.		Mills,
Bolton,	Dorion,		Pâquei,
Bourassa,	Ferris,		Pinsonneault,
Burpee,	Fisher,		Pozer.
Cameron (Inverness)	, Forbes,	McDonald(Antign'sh),	Ray.
Cheval,	Fortier,	McDonald(Lunenb'g),	Renaud.
`Chipman,	Gaudet,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.).
Cimon,	Geoffrion,	Masson (Śoulanges),	
Coffin,	Godin,	Mc Callum,	Smith, and
Connell,	Hagar,	McKeagney,	Wallace.—44.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Colby,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry,) Read,
Beaubien,	Crawford (Brockv'l	e), Macdonald, Sir John A. Rose.
Bellerose,	Crawford (Leeds),	Mc Donald (Middles'x), Ross (Dundas),
	• • , ,,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

Benoit,	Currier,	Mac Farlane,	Ross (Prince Edward),
Bertrand,	Desaulniers,	Magill,	Rymal,
Blake,	Dobbie,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Simard,
Blanchet,	Drew,	Mc Carthy,	Simpson,
Bodwell,	Dufresne,	Mc Conkey,	Spreat,
Bowell,	Ferguson,	McDougall,	Stevenson,
Bowman,	Fortin,	Mc Greevey,	Stirton,
Boson,	Gaucher,	McMillan(Restig'che),	Street.
Brousseau,	Gendron,	McMillan (Vaudrevil),	Sylvain,
Brown,	Gibbs,	Mc Monies,	Thompson (Haldim'd),
Burton,	Grover,	Morris,	Tilley,
Cameron (Peel),	Harrison,	Morison (Victoria, O.),	Tremblay,
Carting,	Hurdon,	Morrison (Niagara),	Tupper,
Caron,	Jackson,	Munroe,	Wakh,
Cartier,	Keeler,	Oliver,	Wells,
Cartwright,	Kempt,	Perry,	Whitehead,
Casault,	Kirkpatrick,	Pope,	Willson,
Cayley,	Langevin,	Pouliot,	Wright, and
Chamberlin,	Lapum,	Rankin,	Young.—88.

So it peased in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the second Resolution be new read a

second time;

Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. McLelan, that all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of placing wheat and rye "flour, cornmeal and corn in the free list," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS

Messieurs

Anglin,	Cimon,	Holton,	Mc Millan (Restig'che),
Béchard,	Coffin,	Huntington,	Mills,
Blake,	Connell,	Jones (Halifax),	Oliver,
Bodwell,	Coupal,		Pâquet,
Bolton,	Croke,	Kierzkowski,	Pozer,
Bourassa,	Dorion,	Killam,	Ray,
Brousseau,	Ferris,	McDonald(Antig'nsh),	Renaud,
Burpee,	Fisher,	McDonald(Lunenb'g),	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Cameron (Inverness),	Forbes,	Mucfarlane,	Savary,
Cartwright,	Fortier,	Mackenzie,	Smith,
Casault,	Geoffrion,	Masson (Soulanges),	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Cheval,	Godin,	McKeagney,	and
Chipman,	Hagar,	McLelan,	Wallace.—51.

NAYS:

Messieurs.

Ault,	Dę $saulniers,$	Magill,	Rose,
Beaubien,	Dobbie,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Ross (Dundas),
Bellerose,	Drew,	Mc Callum,	Ross(Prince Édward),
Benoit,	Dufresne,	Mc Carthy,	Rymal,
Bertrand,	Ferguson,	Mc Conkey,	Simard,
Blanchet,	Fortin,	Mc Dougall,	Simpson,
Bowell,	Gaucher,	Mc Greevey,	Sproat,

Boroman,	Gaudet.	McMillan (Vaudreu	nil), Stephenson,
Dolon.	Gendron,	Mc Monies,	Stirton,
Brown,	Gibbs.	Morris,	Street,
Jurton	Grover,	Morison (Victoria,	9.), Sylvain,
ameron (D.A)	Harrison,	Morrison (Niagara	
rur una	Hurdon,	Munroe,	Tremblay,
Gron	Jackson,	Perry,	Tapper,
artier	Keeler,	Pinsonneault,	Walsh,
Jayley.	Kirkpatrick,	Pope,	Wells,
i ham han i :-	Langevin,	Pouliot.	Whitehead,
iolbu.	7	Panlein.	Willson,
Faraford (D.	2 \ M. J. J 13/ (17 m.)	r'ru). Read.	Wright, and
	macaonata, dirio	ma, neajora,	Young.—82.
Currier, (Leeas),	. McDonald(Middl	(es'x),	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put, That the Second Resolution be now read a second time; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Resolution was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

The Third to the Sixth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to. And the Question being proposed, That the Seventh Resolution be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered. That the Debate be adjourned.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the remaining Resolutions (relative to the Tariff) be postponed.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the second sitting of the House, this day.

And then the House having continued to sit till Three of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 14th December, 1867.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table: By Mr. Fertin,—The Petition of the Reverend F. A. Blowin and others, of Grande Rivière, County of Gaspé.

The Honorable Mr. Holton, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, resented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:

Your Committee have considered Bill referred to them for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, and have had the said Bill reprinted as proposed to be amended, which reprinted Bill they have agreed to Report further amended, together with a Statement of the Trustees of the Bank of Upper Canada, dated 13th November, 1867, laid before your Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, Pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867,—For a Copy of the Report of Colonel Wolseley as to the Camp at Thorold. (Sessional Papers No. 28.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated 9th December, 1867,—For

information respecting County Courts in Ontario, and Fee Fund since 1863, and including 1863. (Sessional Papers No. 29.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill constituting the

Department of Inland Revenue.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley have leave to bring in a Bill constituting

the Department of Customs.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the Seventh and remaining Resolutions (relative to the Tariff) which were, yesterday, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means:—And the Question being put, That the Seventh Resolution be now read a second time: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Resolution was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

The Eighth to the Tenth Resolutions, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eleventh Resolution, being read a second time, as follows:

11. That it is expedient to provide, that the following articles, when exported from the Province of Ontario or of Quebec, shall be subject to the export duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

EXPORT DUTY FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO OR OF QUEBEC.

		CLS.
Saw logs of pine, on every one thousand feet, board measure		
Saw logs of all other kinds, on every one thousand feet, board measure		
Shingle bolts and stave bolts, on every cord	1	20
Hop poles, per hundred		
Railway ties and sleepers, each	0	03
t was with leave of the House withdrawn		

The Twelfth and last Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley have leave to bring in a Bill imposing Duties of Customs with the Tariff of Duties payable under it.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, the same was received and read

for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day at Six O'Clock, it do stand adjourned till Monday next, at Three O'Clock P.M.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd December, 1867,—For copies of Orders in Council, and other information respecting the Excise Service or Duties. (Sessional Papers, No. 30.)

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Three O'Clock, on Monday next, without a question first put.

Monday, 16th December, 1867.

Three o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table;
By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of the Reverend N. Audet and others, of Carleton.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:

Of William Cleveland and others, of Blandford and Sandy Beaches, in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia; praying that a Post Office be established at Rubbard's Cove proper, and that a bi-weekly mail be despatched therefrom, to East River, via Mill Cove, Northwest Cove, Sandy Beaches, Blandford and Indian Point.

Of the Reverend F. A. Blouin and others, of Grande Rivière, County of Gaspé;

praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

The Houorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1867,—For copies of all official Reports and other documents respecting Harbors and Light Houses and improvement of Navigation in Ontario, west of Port Colborne. (Sessional Papers, No. 31.)

Ontario, west of Port Colborne. (Sessional Papers, No. 31.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867,—For a Return of the Indian population in the Indian Reserve in each of the Townships of Oneida and Tuscarora; also, an approximate estimate of the number of acres occupied and

Oultivated in each Township by the said Indians. (Sessional Papers, No. 32.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867,—For a Return of all correspondence between the Dominion and the Local Governments or any Public Department therein, relating to Immigration. (Sessional Papers, No. 33.)

Mr. Morris, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:

Your Committee have had under their consideration the expediency of procuring a further supply of Todd's Manual of Private Bill Practice, for the use of the Members of Your Honorable House. This work was published in the year 1862, upon the recommendation of the Private Bill Committee, who after an examination of the manuscript, reported that 160 copies be purchased for immediate use, and that it be kept in type, so that any alterations in the Private Bills Regulations that might be made during the Session could be embodied therein, and that 300 copies of the complete work be then procured. The revised edition is now entirely exhausted, and as the Rules of Your Honorable House now under consideration will, if adopted, involve some few changes in the Private Bill system, it appears to them desirable that a new edition be prepared, explaining the course of proceeding with the modifications contained in the new Rules. Mr. Todd will undertake the work as soon as the Rules have been adopted, and Your Committee recommend that 300 copies (bound in half-calf, in the same style as the last edition) be purchased for the use of the Members of Your Honorable House, at a price not exceeding one dollar per copy:—and further that in the event of an edition of the work being published in French, for the use of the Legislature of Quebec, 100 copies of that edition be purchased for the use of the Members of this House speaking the French language.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the documents referred to in the following Motions for Printing, and recommend that they be printed.

By Mr. Blake,—Return to an Address, respecting County Courts in Ontario, and Fee Funds since 1863, and including 1863.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—Return to Address, Orders in Council and other information

respecting the Excise Service or Duties.

By Mr. White,—Return to Address, Evidence and Report of the enquiry into the frauds alleged to have been committed by the Brewers of the County of Waterloo. (This last return to be printed for distribution, and in the English language only.)

Mr. MacFarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—The time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire to day, and for receiving Private Bills

and Reports thereon, on the 18th instant, and Your Committee recommend that the same be extended to the 23rd instant. As an adjournment of the House for some length of time is expected to take place, Your Committee beg to recommend that the Rule limiting the time for receiving Petitions, &c., be made applicable to the adjourned sitting, as at the commencement of a new Session. If this recommendation be adopted, Petitions for Private Bills will be received within the first three weeks, Private Bills within the first four weeks, and Reports thereon within the first six weeks from the commencement of the adjourned sitting.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, and for receiving

Private Bills and Reports thereon, be extended to the 23rd instant.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to render valid certain appointments made by the London Board of Trade; and, after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morris reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Cameron (Peel) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this

day.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of *Upper Canada*; and after some time spent therein; Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. *Carling* reported That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Bank of Hastings, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Shanly, seconded by Mr. Crawford (South Leeds),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—All correspondence subsequent to the 1st of January, 1859, between the Imperial and Provincial Governments, relative to the claims of G. H. Ryland, Esq.; as well as copies of all proceedings by the Governor in Council thereon, and any letters on the same subject addressed by Mr. Ryland to the Governor General or to the Ministers of the Crown.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Savary, seconded by Mr. Croke,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Return of all fines imposed and seizures made in the County of Digby, for breaches of the Revenue Laws, since the first day of July last; such Return to shew also the amount realized from such fines and seizures, and which or how much of said fines were remitted and seizures abandoned, with the reasons for such remissions and abandonments respectively; especially all correspondence between the Government and their agents in Nova Scotia, on the one

hand, and the owners of a vessel called the "Union," owned in said County, on the other, relative to the seizure of said vessel and of other property, and the imposition of a fine upon said owners for violating said Revenue Laws. Such Return to shew also the particular breaches of the Law for which such fines and seizures were imposed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. McCarthy, seconded by Mr. Keeler,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor
General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A detailed Statement of all sums paid, up to the present date, by the Corporation of the Town of Sorel,
on account of their indebtedness to the Municipal Loan Fund; the date of the payments
and the amount of each payment; the amount of arrears, to the present date, not yet discharged by the said Corporation; the amount of interest upon such arrears; the rate of
interest charged by the Government on such arrears, and the amount that such Corporation still owes, both as arrears and as future payments, to free itself of such indebtedness.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General
by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. Gendron,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—A Statement shewing the number of persons employed in the Post Office at Montreal, and giving their names, their origin, their salaries, and the number of vacancies which have occurred in that office within five years, either from death, dismissal, or otherwise.

Ordered, That said Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Metcalfe, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, - A Statement shewing the amount at the credit of the Government of Canada at the Bank of Montreal, from all sources except Provincial notes, on the first of each month, and the average balances during each mouth from the first of August, 1866, to first of December, 1867, inclusive; and of the amounts, dates, terms and rates of all Bills of Exchange purchased from the said Bank by the Government during the same period. Also, a Statement of the "Provincial Note Account," "Receiver General's Issue Account," and the "Receiver General's Specie Reserve Account," with the said Bank on the first day of each month for the same period. And a Statement of the amount paid or payable by the Government to the Bank of Montreal for the surrender of its circulation, and the amount paid as cost of issued or unissued notes of Bank, and the amount paid or due as commission upon Provincial notes placed in possession of Bank, and the amount of Provincial Debentures exchanged by the Bank for Provincial notes. And of the amount of Debentures, and where lodged, to provide funds for the redemption of Provincial notes during the same period. Also, a return of all expenses or charges in preparing Provincial notes, and of the amount of remuneration paid or due to Commissioners, under Provincial Note Act, and all charges to the Government for signing, stamping, or marking notes of Bank of Montreal to identify them as Provincial Notes.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr Cimon, seconded by Mr. Tremblay, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Govenor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—Copies of returns of convictions and penalties levied under the Fish and Game Act, in the District of Saguenay, made by John McLaren, Esquire, during the years 1866 and 1867; Also, copies of the accounts and correspondence of the said John McLaren, since he has been in office; Also, the Reports of W. J. Whitcher, Esquire, relating thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday last, proposed, That the said Address (to Her Majesty founded on the Resolutions adopted by this House on the subject of the incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada), be now read a second time;

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the said Address be now read a second time.

The said Address was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, informing their Honors, That this House hath adopted an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada, and requesting the concurrence of their Honors thereto.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. McDougall do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Customs, being read;
The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Crawford (Leeds, South Riding), reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received. Mr. Crawford reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and

agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Inland Revenue being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the collection and management of the Revenue, the Auditing of Public Accounts, and the liability of Public Accountants, being read,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for this day.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the continuance of the Stamp duties now payable in that part of the Dominion of Canada forming the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, under the Acts of the late Province of Canada, 27, 28 Vic., cap. 4, and 29 Vic., cap. 4, and for levying the said duties under like provisions, throughout the whole Dominion, and for that purpose to impose the following duties to be paid by adhesive Stamps or otherwise, as the Governor in Council may direct, viz:

On every Promissory Note, Draft or Bill of Exchange, made, drawn or accepted in Quebec or Ontario after the passing of this Act, and in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, on

and after the first day of February, 1868,—that is to say:
On each such Note, Draft or Bill, a duty of one cent, if the same amounts to, but does not exceed twenty-five dollars, -a duty of two cents if the amount exceeds twentyfive dollars, but does not exceed fifty dollars; and a duty of three cents, if the amount exceeds fifty dollars, but is less than one hundred dollars :-

And if the amount is one hundred dollars or more, then-

On each such Promissory Note, and on each such Draft, or Bill of Exchange executed singly, a duty of three cents for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof; and a further duty of three cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

On each such Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in duplicate, a duty of two cents on each part for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof; and a further duty of two cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount

On each such Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in more than two parts, a duty of one cent on each part for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of one cent for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof.

Any interest made payable at the maturity of any Bill, Draft or Note, with the principal sum, to be counted as part of the amount thereof.

To report Progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into

the said Committee.

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, till half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:-The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the " several Acts Incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Com-"Pany, and to change its Corporate name to that of the Canadian Navigation Company, "and for other purposes," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating "and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its cor-"porate name to that of the Canadian Navigation Company, and for other purposes," and the same were read, as follow;

Page 3, line 12—After the first "The" in line 12, insert "Appointment."

Page 3, line 21—After "proxy" insert "each Shareholder being entitled to one vote "for every share of stock held by him."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

A Bill to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting the Customs was, according to Order, read the third time. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Ways and Means, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Ross moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 17th December, 1867.

And the Question being put;
Ordered, That the Speaker do now leave the Chair.
The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

- 2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor General in Council may from time to time, as the interests of the public service require, authorize the redemtion or purchase, by or on account of the Dominion, of any debt or liability of the late Province of Canada, or of the Province of Nova Scotia or of New Brunswick, existing at the Union,—and whether the same be in stock, debentures, notes of a Province in circulation, indebtedness to Savings Banks, or of any other description whatever:—and may for that purpose or for the purpose of covering any debt of the Dominion on open Account, from time to time, issue New Stock, Debentures, Notes or other security to an amount not exceeding the debt or liability as aforesaid so to be redeemed, purchased, or covered; and that the Stock, Debentures, Notes or Securities to be issued for any of such purposes shall bear such rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and be made payable in sterling money or currency, and at such times and places and may be in such form as may be directed by the Governor in Council, and the principal and interest thereof shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but the amount of any Stock, Debentures, Notes or Securities to be so issued under the authority of the Governor in Council, shall never at any one time exceed the amount of the debts or liabilities to be redeemed, purchased or covered at such time, to the intent that the public debt of Canada shall not be increased under this Resolution.
- 3. Resolved, That it is expedient to raise a sum of money not exceeding Five million dollars, upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and to be a charge upon the same, but subject to the several payments by the British North America Act, 1867, charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and as a subsequent charge next after those specified in the 103rd, 104th and 105th sections of that Act, and after any loan raised for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, and the charges constituted in respect of such loan by any Act of the Parliament of Canada, (and in addition to the Public Debt of Canada as constituted by the 111th section of the B. N. A. Act, 1867); and that the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of such sum by any of the methods following or partly by one and partly by another or others of such modes, that is to say: by the issue, or issue and sale of Stock, or of Debentures, or of Exchequer Bills, or by the granting of Terminable Annuities; any of which said securities shall be in such form and be made payable for such sums and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and for or redeemable at such periods of time respectively as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and all sums of money so raised shall form a part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.
- 4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may, from time to time, as the exigencies of public service require, in the event of the Consolidated Revenue Fund being at any time insufficient to meet the charges placed thereon by law, direct the proper officers to raise by temporary loans chargeable on the said Fund, in such manner and form, in such amounts, payable at such periods and at such rates of interest

not exceeding six per centum, as the Governor in Council may direct, such sums as may be necessary to enable the said Fund to meet such charges,—but the sums to be so raised shall never exceed the amount of the deficiencies in the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet the charges thereon, then due and payable, either as principal or interest, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatever, to the intent that the public debt shall not be

increased by any such loan.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may

Stock to be known as the Canada Dominion Stock, bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, as may be deemed most advisable, payable half yearly, and chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund; the said Stock not to be redeemable in less than twenty years, but at and after that time to be redeemable at the option of the Governor in Council, on giving six months' notice of such redemption, and to be subject to such regulations as to inscription, transfer, man-

agement and redemption thereof, as the Governor in Council may see fit to make.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may authorize the granting of Terminable Annuities chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion, such Annuitice being granted on terms in accordance with the most approved English Tables, and based on a rate of interest not exceeding six per cen-

tum per annum; the proceeds thereof to form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.
7. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may from time to time authorize the issue and sale of Exchequer Bills, in sums of not less than four hundred dollars, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and redeemable at such periods, and of such form, as the Governor in Council may approve; the proceeds to form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the continuance of the duty payable under chapter 21 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, of one per cent. on the average Bank Note circulation in that part of the Dominion of Canada now forming the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and for levying the said duty under like provisions on the Bank Note circulation throughout the whole Dominion.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House, this day. The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, that the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then, the House, having continued to sit till a Quarter of an hour after One of the Clock, on Tuesday morning adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 17th December, 1867.

Three o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate, viz. :

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Changery for Canada, Ottawa, 17th December, 1867.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the 15th day of November last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Montmorency, in the Province of Quebec, (Gabriel Dick, Esquire, Registrar of the County of Montmorency, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District), for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Montmorency, in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, who, since his Election as Representative of the said Electoral District of Montmorency, has been summoned to the Senate of Canada, Jean Langlois, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ, dated the Eleventh day of December instant, which is now lodged of record in my office.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To Wm. B. Lindsay, Junior, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of John Nixon, Reeve of Westminster, and others, Electors of the East Riding of Middlesex.

By Mr. Bertrand,—The Potition of the Reverend J. B. Blanchet and others, of St.

Eloi.

By the Honorable Mr. Benson,—The Petition of the Officers and Trustees of the St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Moses Pratt and others, Electors of the County of Essex; complaining of certain irregularities and corrupt practices at the last Election for the said County, and praying for an investigation.

Of the Reverend N. Audet and others, of Carleton; praying for the adoption of the

Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, That pursuant to the 60th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had changed the days appointed for choosing Select Committees for the trial of the Election Petitions for the Electoral Districts of Kamouraska and Yamaska, and had appointed subsequent days for the same, viz.: Electoral District of Kamouraska, Wednesday, 18th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., from Panel C No. 1; Electoral District of Yamaska, Tuesday, 24th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., from Panel B No. 2; and further, that their reason for making the above changes is, That so large a number of Members have returned to their homes in anticipation of an adjournment of the House, that, in the judgment of the Committee, the choosing of these Select Committees at present would be nugatory.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Langevin,

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to imposing Rates of Postage in Canada.

Resolved, That when this House resolves itself into a Committee on the Resolutions relative to imposing Rates of Postage, it will also consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to a Government Post Office Savings Bank System.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Inland Revenue; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the bar of the House, the following Message:-The Senate have passed the following Bills of their own, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms, and the practice of military evolutions; and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize "and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggres-

"sions from subjects of Foreign Countries at peace with Her Majesty."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cartier, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Langevin, Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms, and the practice of military evolutions; and to "authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes "dangerous to the public peace," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time at

at the next sitting of the House, this day.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cartier, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Langevin, Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggressions from subjects of Foreign Countries at peace "with Her Majesty," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at

the next sitting of the House, this day.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Collection and Management of the Revenue, the Auditing of Public Accounts, and the liability of Public Accountants; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker Resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Grey reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were

read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House, this

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, several

Resolutions, which were read, as follow:-

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the continuance of the Stamp duties now payable in that part of the Dominion of Canada forming the Provinces of Quebec and Untario, under the Acts of the late Province of Canada, 27, 28 Vic., cap. 4, and 29 Vic., cap 4, and for levying the said duties, under like provisions, throughout the whole Dominion, and for that purpose to impose the following duties to be paid by adhesive Stamps or otherwise, as the Governor in Council may direct, viz.:-

On every promissory note, draft or bill of exchange, made, drawn or accepted in Quebec or Ontario after the passing of the Act, and in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick on and after the first day of February, 1868,—that is to say:

On each such note, draft or bill a duty of One cent, if the same amounts to, but does not exceed Twenty-five dollars,—a duty of Two cents if the amount exceeds Twenty-five dollars, but does not exceed Fifty dollars; and a duty of Three cents if the amount exceeds Fifty dollars, but is less than One hundred dollars:

And if the amount is One hundred dollars or more, then-

On each such promissory note, and on each such draft, or bill of exchange executed singly, a duty of Three cents for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of Three cents for each additional hundred dollars or portion of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

On each such Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in duplicate, a duty of two cents on each part for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of two cents for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount

thereof;

On each such Draft or Bill of Exchange executed in more than two parts, a duty of One cent on each part for the first hundred dollars of the amount thereof, and a further duty of One cent for each additional hundred dollars or fraction of a hundred dollars of the amount thereof;

Any interest made payable at the maturity of any bill, draft or note, with the prin-

cipal sum, to be counted as part of the amount thereof.

- 2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, -That the Governor General in Council may from time to time, as the interests of the public service require, authorise the redemption or purchase, by or on account of the Dominion, of any debt or liability of the late Province of Canada, or of the Provinces of Nova Scotia or of New Brunswick, existing at the Union,—and whether the same be in stock, debentures, notes of a Province in circulation, indebtedness to Savings Banks, or of any other description whatever: --- and may for that purpose or for the purpose of covering any debt of the Dominion on open Account, from time to time issue New Stock, Debentures, Notes or other security to an amount not exceeding the debt or liability as aforesaid so to be redeemed, purchased, or covered, and that the stock, debentures, notes or securities to be issued for any such purposes shall bear such rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and be made payable in sterling money or currency, and at such times and places, and may be in such form as may be directed by the Governor in Council, and the principal and interest thereof shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but the amount of any Stock, Debentures, Notes or Securities to be so issued under the authority of the Governor in Council, shall never at any one time exceed the amount of the debts or liabilities to be redeemed, purchased or covered at such time, to the intent that the public debt of Canada shall not be increased under this Resolution.
- 3. Resolved, That it is expedient to raise a sum of money, not exceeding Five million dollars, upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and to be a charge upon the same, but subject to the several payments of the British North America Act, 1867, charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and as a subsequent charge next after those specified in the 103rd, 104th, and 105th sections of that Act, and after any loan raised for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, and the charges constituted in respect of such loan by any Act of the Parliament of Canada; (and in addition to the public debt of Canada as constituted by the 111th section of the B. N. A. Act., 1867;) and the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of such sum by any of the methods following, or partly by one and partly by another or others of such modes, that is to say: by the issue, or issue and sale of Stock, or of Debentures, or of Exchequer Bills, or by the granting of Terminable Annuities; any of which said securities shall be in such form and be made payable for such sums and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and for or redeemable at such periods of time respectively as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and all sums of money so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.
- 4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may, from time to time, as the exigencies of Public Service require, in the event of the Consolidated Revenue Fund being at any time insufficient to meet the charges placed thereon by law, direct the proper officers to raise by temporary loans chargeable on the said Fund, in such manner and form, in such amounts, payable at such periods and at such rates of interest net exceeding six per cent, as the Governor in Council may direct, such sums as may be necessary to enable the said Fund to meet such charges,—but the sums to be so raised shall never exceed the amount of deficiencies in the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet

the charges thereon, then due and payable, either as principal or interest, and shall be applied to no other purpose whatever, to the intent that the public debt shall not be in-

creased by any such loan.

- 5. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may authorize the creation of a Permanent Stock, to be known as the Canada Dominion Stock, bearing such rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as may be deemed most advisable, payable half yearly, and chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund; the said Stock not to be redeemable in less than twenty years, but at and after that time to be redeemable at the option of the Governor in Council, on giving six months' notice of such redemption, and to be subject to such regulations, as to inscription, transfer, management and redemption thereof, as the Governor in Council may see fit to make.
- 6. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may authorize the granting of Terminable Annuities chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion, such Annuities being granted on terms in accordance with the most approved English Tables, and based on a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; the proceeds thereof to form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.
- 7. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may, from time to time, authorize the issue and sale of Exchequer Bills, in sums of not less than Four hundred dollars, and bearing such rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and redeemable at such periods, and of such form as the Governor in Council may approve, the proceeds to form part of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the continuance of the duty payable under chapter 21 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, of one per centum on the average Bank Note circulation in that part of the Dominion of Canada now forming the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and for levying the said duty under like provisions on the Bank

Note circulation throughout the whole Dominion.

The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, and the

Question being proposed, That the First Resolution be now read a second time;

The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved, seconded by Mr. Burpee, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the said Resolution be deferred until the latter part of the Session, to enable the House to ascertain if the amount expected to be derived from the Stamp Duties cannot be provided by the diminution of some present unnecessary expenditure, or by some other mode of taxation, less objectionable, as the Ministers have stated it as their intention then to deal with the whole subject of taxation; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

		Messieurs	
Anglin, Burpee, Cameron (Inverness)	Coffin, Connell, Croke,	Ferris, Fisher, Ray,	Renaud, Savary, and Wallace.—12.
		NAYS:	

Ault,	Daoust,	Lawson,	Pope,
Beaty,	Desaulniers,	Little,	Pouliot,
Béchard,	Dobbie,	Macdonald(Gleng'ry),	Rankin,
Bellerose.	Dorion,	Macdenald, Sir John A.	
Benoit,	Drew,	McDonald(Middles'x),	
Benson,	Dufresne,	Macfarlane,	Robitaille,
Bertrand.	Dunkin,	Mackenzie.	Rose,
Blake.	Ferguson,	Magill,	Ross (Prince Edward),
Blanchet,	Fortier,	Masson (Soulanges),	Rymal,
Bodwell,	Fortin,	Masson (Terrebonné),	Shanly,

Bolton,	Gaucher,	Mc Callum,	Simard,
Bourassa,	Gaudet.	Mc Carthy,	Simpson,
Bowell,	Geoffrion,	McConkey,	Snider,
Bowman,	Gendron,	McDougall,	Stephenson,
Bown,	Gibbs,	Mc Greevey,	Stirton,
Brousseau,	Godin,	Me Lachlin,	Street,
Brown,	Grant,		Sylvain,
Carling,	Gray,	McMillan (Vaudreuil),	Thompson (Haldim'd).
Caron	Grover,	Mc Monies,	Thompson (Ontario),
Cartier,	Hagar,		Tilley,
Cartwright,	Heath,	Mills,	Tremblay,
Cayley,	Holton,	Morris,	Tupper,
Chamberlin,	Huntington,		Walsh,
Cheval,	Jones (Leed's & Gren.),	Munroe.	Wells,
Cimon,	Keeler,	O' Connor,	White,
Colby,	Kempt,	Oliver,	Whitehead,
Coupal,	Kierzkowski,	Pâquet,	Willson,
Crawford (Brockv'le)		Parker,	Wood, and
Crawford (Leeds),	Langevin,	Perry,	Young.—118.
Currier,	Lapum,	<i>U</i> /	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put, That the First Resolution be now read a second time. It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Resolution was accordingly read a second time and agreed to.

The Second Resolution being read a second time, was agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Third Resolution be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon; And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, till half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Resolutions which were this day reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

And the Question being put, That the Third Resolution be now read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the affirmative.

The said Resolution was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to. The remaining Resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the Public Service, not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the Public Debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Banks. He accordingly presented to the said Bill to House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill respecting Inland Revenue being read;

The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, and the

Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Burton moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Middlesex, West Riding), That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out the word 'two' in the 27th Section, and inserting the word 'one," instead thereof:

Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton, That all the words after "House" to the end thereof be left out, and the words "to re-consider the 27th section; with a view to the adoption of a graduated scale of licenses to Maltsters," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon:

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Public Works of the Dominion of Canada being read:

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House for To-morrow.

A Bill respecting the collection and management of the Revenue, the auditing of Public Accounts, and the liability of Public Accountants, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was yesterday proposed, That the Bill (respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway) be now read a second time;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday

morning:

Wednesday, 18th December, 1867.

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House:

The Honorable Mr. Dorion moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That the words "And that it be an instruction to the Committee, to amend "the Bill so as to provide that the location of the line of the Intercolonial Railway shall "not be finally adopted without the previous assent of Parliament," be added at the end thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour before Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 18th December, 1867.

Three o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, That the Recognizance to the Election Petition relating to the Electoral District of Quebec East, is objectionable.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend F. X. Bossé and others, of Rivière au

Renard.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:

Of John Nixon, Reeve of Westminster, and others, Electors of the East Riding of the County of Middlesex; praying for an investigation into the conduct of the Township Clerk of the Township of London, and the Deputy Returning Officers at the last Election for the said East Riding of the County of Middlesex, for fraudulently altering the Voters' list, and of receiving votes which the Judge had struck off the said list.

Of the Reverend J. B. Blanchet, and others, of St. Eloi; praying for the adoption

of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of the Officers and Trustees of the St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital; praying for aid in support of their institution.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1867; for a statement of the indebtedness of the Town of Sorel to the Municipal Loan Fund. (Sessional Papers No. 34.)

Ordered, That the Order of this House, referring the Election Petition relating to the Electoral District of Charlevoix to the General Committee of Elections, be discharged.

Ordered, That the Order of this House, referring the Election Petition relating to

the Electoral District of Quebec East to the General Committee of Elections, be discharged.

Ordered, That the Order of this House referring the Election Petition relating to the Electoral District of Beauharnois to the General Committee of Elections, be discharged.

A Message from the Senate by John Fennings Taylor, Esquire, one of the Masters in Chancery;

MR. SPEAKER,

The Senate have agreed to the Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty on the subject of the incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada, by

filling up the blank with the words "Senate and."

And also, The Senate have passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty on the subject of the Incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of the Dominion of Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our respectful request that you will be pleased to transmit our Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada, in such a way as to Your Excellency may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Address of the Senate to His Excellency, praying him to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty on the subject of the incorporation of Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory with Canada, in such a way as to His Excellency may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne; that the blank therein be filled up with the words "House of Commons" and that the said Address be signed by Mr. Speaker on behalf of this House.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to the said Address by filling up the blank with the words "House of

Commons."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. McDougall do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment which was, yesterday, proposed to be made to the proposed amendment to the Question, That the Bill (respecting the Inland Revenue) be now read the third time; and which amendment was, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of "local transfer of the word "one" instead. "leaving out the word 'two'" in the 27th section and inserting the word "one" instead thereof; and which amendment to the said proposed amendment was, That all the words after "House" to the end thereof, be left out, and the words to "re-consider the 27th "section, with a view to the adoption of a graduated scale of licenses to Maltsters," inserted instead thereof;

And the amendment to the original Question, and the amendment to the said pro-

Posed amendment were severally, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then, the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Bill was amended by adding the following sub-section to section 27:-"Pro-"vided that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct that establishments in "Which malting may be carried on, shall be divided into three classes, and to exact from "the first class a sum not exceeding \$200 for a License; for the second class a sum not exceeding \$150 for a License; and for the third class a sum not exceeding \$100 for a License.

Mr. Bechard moved, seconded by Mr. Masson (Soulanges), and the Question being Put, That the Bill be further amended by substituting for the words "and not" in the 4th sub-section of the 3rd section, the word "or" and by inserting after the word "sale" in the same sub-section, the word "rolled;" the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Béchard,	Coupal,	Gendron,	McMillan (Vaudrevil),
Benoit.	Daoust,	Godin,	Pâquet,
Bourassa,	Dorion,	Hagar,	Perry,
Burton.	Fortier,	Holton,	Pinsonneault,
C_{ayley}	Gaucher,	Kierzkowski,	Stevenson, and
Cheval,	Gaudet,	Masson (Soulanges),	Webb.—26.
Cimon,	${\it Geoffrion},$	•	

NAYS:

Renaud,
Robitaille,
Rose,
Ross (Dundas),
Ross(Prince Edward),
Rymal,
Shanly,
Simard,
Simpson,
Snider,
Sproat,
Stirton,
Street,

Cameron (Inverness),	Hurdon,	Morison (Victoria, O.),	Sylvain,
Carling,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.)	, Morrison (Niagara),	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Caron,	Keeler,	Munroe,	Thompson (Ontario),
Cartier,	Kempt,	O' Connor,	Tilley,
Chamberlin,	Killam,	Oliver,	Tremblay,
Coffin,	Kirkpatrick,	Parker,	Tupper,
Connell,	Langevin,	Pope,	Wallace,
Crawford (Brockv'le)	,Lapum,	Pouliot,	Walsh,
Crawford (Leeds),	Lawsen,	Pozer,	Wells,
Currier,	Little,	Rankin,	White,
Desaulniers,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	Ray,	Whitehead,
Dobbie,	Macdonald, Sir John A	Read,	Willson, and
Drew,	McDonald(Middles'x)	, Red ford,	Young.—104.

So it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Public Works of the Dominion of Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Street reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms, and the practice "of military evolutions, and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms "collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

Whole, for the next sitting of the House, this day.

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

A Bill respecting the Public Works of the Dominion of Canada was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act respecting the Public "Works of Canada."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment, which was, yesterday, proposed to be made to the Question, That the Bill (respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway) be committed to a Committee of the whole House; and which amendment was, That the words "and that it be an Instruction to the "Committee to amend the Bill so as to provide that the location of the line of the Inter-"colonial Railway shall not be finally adopted without the previous assent of Parliament," be added at the end thereof.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning.

Thursday, 19th December, 1867.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

3.5	•
M	essieurs
4.4	CODICAIN

Béchard,	Fisher,	McLachlin,	Sproat,
Bodwell	Fortier,		Stirton,
Bourassa,	Geoffrion,	Morison(Victoria, O.),	Sylvain,
Bowman	Holton,	Oliver,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Cheval.	Kempt,	Parker,	Thompson (Ontario),
Connell,	Kierzkowski,	Ray,	Tremblay,
Coupal,	Mucfarlane,	Red ford,	Wells, and
Croke,	Mackenzie,	Rymal,	Young.—35.
Dorion,	Magill,	Šavary,	·

NAY8:

Messieurs.

Ā	2.2000	TOWID.	
Anglin,	Desaulniers,	Kirkpatrick,	Pope,
A ' B	Dobbie,	Langevin,	Pouliot,
<i>B</i>	Drew,		Pozer,
B. llerose,	Dufresne,	Little,	Rankin,
crost.	Ferguson,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry),	
Bertrand	Ferris,	Macdonald, Sir John A.	Robitaille,
Blanchet	Fortin,	McDonald (Middles'x),	
Dolton	Gaucher,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ross'(Dundas).
Dowell	Gaudet,	Masson (Terrebonné),	Ross(Prince Edward),
Bown.	Gendron,	Mc Callum,	Simard,
Drouggen	Gibbs,	Mc Carthy,	Simpson,
Durnee	Grant,	McDougall,	Stephenson,
Durton	$Gray, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	Mc Gee,	Street,
Caron.	Grover,	Mc Greevey,	Tilley,
Cartier.	Harrison,	Mc Millan (Restig'che),	Tupper,
Cartagricht	Huot,	McMillan(Vaudreuil)	
vaylev	Hurdon,	Morris,	Walsh,
Unamherlin	Jackson,	Morrison (Niagara),	Webb,
$\circ mon$	Johnson.	Munroe.	Willson, and
Grawford (Brockv'le),Jones (Leeds & Gren.)	Perry,	Wright.—83.
Crawford (Leeds),	Keeler,	Pinsonneault,	•

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair: and Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same,

Without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the Public Service not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the Public Debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time.

at the next sitting of the House.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

And then the House, having continued to sit till half an hour after One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 19th December, 1867.

Three o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table: By Mr. Robitaille,—The Petition of Messieurs Charles Robin and Company, and others.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:— Of the Reverend F. X. Bossé, and others, of Rivière au Renard; praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867; For a statement of the sums received from sales of land, on account of the Six Nations Indians, during the last four years-(Sessional Papers, No. 36.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th December, 1867; For information respecting Government Gunboats, for the years 1866 and 1867. (Sessional

Papers, No. 37.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 25th November, 1867; for information respecting Brewing and Distilling in the late Province of Upper Canada, from 1859 to the present time. (Sesional Papers No. 38.)

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, being read;

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, till half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past seven o'clock, P.M.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:-

Bill, intituled, "An Act for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada." Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Com-" pany."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Customs." And then he withdrew.

A Bill for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the Public Service not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the Public Debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, was, according to order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the following amendments were made to the Bill:—

Section 3, line 19—After the word "Bills" insert the words "or Exchequer Bonds." Section 5, line 6-Leave out the word "twenty" and insert the word "ten."

Section 7, line 2-After the word "Bills" insert the words "or Exchequer Bonds." Section 8, line 2—After the word "Bills" insert the words "or Exchaquer Bonds."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Banks, being read ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

And the Question being proposed, That the report be now received;

Mr. Godin moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Paquet, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a "Committee of the Whole House, with an instruction to substitute the following for the seventeenth section :-

"All Banks may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by any Bank:—any rate of

interest whatever may be allowed by any Bank upon money deposited with it.

"2. Any Bank which shall stipulate for, take, receive, reserve or exact, either directly or indirectly, any higher rate of interest, shall incur a penalty of treble the amount of the sum of money or thing which may be the object of the convention; and all bonds, deeds, obligations or conventions upon which such higher rate shall be stipulated, covenanted or recovered shall be utterly void as to the said Bank;" inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names

being called for, were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

		Messieurs	
Ault, Béchard, Benoit, Bertrand, Bourassa, Bowell, Caron, Cayley, Cheval, Oimon,	Coffin, Coupal, Daoust, Dorion, Ferguson, Fortier, Gaucher, Gaudet, Geoffrion,	Grover, Hagar, Holton, Killåm, Macdonald (Gleng'ry), Masson (Soulanges), Masson (Terrebonne), Munroe, Påquet, Pinsönneault,	Pozer, Ray, Read, Ress (Dundas), Ross (Prince Edward), Rymal, Savary, Sylvain, Tremblay, and Walsh.—40.
	•	NAYS:	
		Messieurs	

Anglin,	Dunkin,	MacFarlane,	Redford,
Beaty,	Ferris,	Mackenzie,	Renaud,
Bellerose,	Fortin,	Magill,	Robitaille,
Benson.	Gibbs,	McCarthy.	Rose,
Blanchet,	Grant,	Mc Dougall,	Shanly,
Bodwell.	Harrison,	Mc Gee,	Simpson,
Bowman,	Heath,	McLachlin,	Stephenson,
15		,	Diepiscuson,

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Brousseau.
                     Holmes.
                                            McMillan (Restig'che), Stirton,
                                            Mc Millan (Vaudreuil), Thompson (Haldim'd),
Burnee,
                     Huot.
Burton,
                                                                   Thompson (Ontario),
                     Jackson.
                                            Mc Monies.
Cartier.
                                                                   Tilley,
                     Johnson.
                                            Mills.
Cartwright.
                     Jones (Leeds & Gren.), Morris,
                                                                   Tupper,
Chamberlin.
                     Keeler,
                                            Morison (Victoria, O.), Wallace,
                                            O' Connor,
Crawford (Brockville), Kempt,
                                                                   Webb.
                      Kirkpatrick.
                                            Oliver,
Crawford (Leeds),
                                                                   Wells,
Currier,
                                            Parker.
                      Langevin,
                                                                   Whitehead.
                                            Perry,
Dobbie.
                      Lapum.
                                                                   Willson.
Drew.
                      Macdonald, Sir John A. Pope,
                                                                   Wright, and
Dufresne,
                      McDonald (Midd'sex), Rankin,
                                                                   Young.-76.
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So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported the Bill accordingly. Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, this day, proposed, That the Bill (respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway) be now read the third time:

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms and the practice "of Military evolutions; and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain arms "collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the Public Peace;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Geoffrion reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors. That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill imposing duties of Customs, with the Tariff of Duties payable under it, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggressions from subjects "of Foreign Countries at Peace with Her Majesty," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

And then the House adjourned, till To-morrow.

Friday, 20th December, 1867.

Three o'clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—
Of Messieurs *Charles Robin* and Company, and others; praying that a Light-house may be erected on the Point of *Paspebiac Beach*.

Resolved. That when this House adjourns at its second sitting this day, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow at Eleven o'clock, A.M.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

McDougall,

Resolved, That this House will, immediately, resolve itself into a Committee on the Report of the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in framing Rules and Regulations for the Government of this House. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Rules and Regulations, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported the said Rules and Regulations accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

I. REGULATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE HOUSE.

1. The Time for the Ordinary Meeting of The House is at Three o'clock in the afternoon of each sitting day, and if at that hour there be not a Quorum, Mr. Speaker may take the Chair and adjourn. When the House rises on Friday, it shall stand adjourned, unless otherwise ordered, until the following Monday.

2. If at the hour of Six o'clock, p.m., the Business of the Day be not concluded,

Mr. Speaker shall leave the Chair until half-past Seven.

3. When The House adjourns, the Members shall keep their seats until The Speaker has left the Chair.

[By the 48th section of the Imperial Act 30 Victoria, Chapter 3, "The British North America Act, 1867," it is provided, that the presence of at least Twenty Members of The House, including The Speaker, shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the said House for the exercise of its powers.]

4. Whenever The Speaker shall adjourn The House for want of a Quorum, the time of the adjournment, and the names of the Members then present, shall be inserted in the

Journal.

5. Any Stranger admitted into any part of the House or Gallery, who shall misconduct himself, or shall not withdraw when Strangers are directed to withdraw, while The House, or any Committee of the whole House, is sitting, shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms; and no person so taken into custody is to be discharged without the special order of the House.

6. Any Member may require The House to be cleared of Strangers; and The Speaker shall immediately give directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms to execute the order, without

debate.

7. When the Sergeant-at-Arms shall announce that the Usher of the Black Rod is at the door, The Speaker shall take the Chair, whether there be a quorum present or not.

8. The Speaker shall preserve Order and Decorum, and shall decide Questions of Order, subject to an Appeal to the House; in explaining a point of Order or practice, he shall state the Rule or authority applicable to the case.

9. The Speaker shall not take part in any Debate before the House. In case of an equality of Votes, Mr. Speaker gives a Casting Voice, and any reasons stated by him are entered in the Journal. (See Imperial Act, 30 Victoria, c. 3, s. 49.)

II. RULES OF DEBATE.

10. Every Member desiring to speak is to rise in his place, uncovered, and address himself to Mr. Speaker.

11. When two or more Members rise to speak, Mr. Speaker calls upon the Member

who first rose in his place; but a motion may be made that any Member who has risen "be

now heard," or, "do now speak."

12. A Member called to Order shall sit down, but may afterwards explain. The House, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate. If there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be final.

13. No Member shall speak disrespectfully of Her Majesty, nor of any of the Royal Family, nor of the Governor or Person administering the Government of Canada; nor shall he use offensive words against either House, or against any Member thereof; nor shall he speak beside the Question in Debate. No Member may reflect upon any Vote of The House, except for the purpose of moving that such Vote be rescinded.

14. Any Member may require the Question under discussion to be read at any time

of the Debate, but not so as to interrupt a Member while speaking.

15. No Member may speak twice to a Question, except in explanation of a material part of his speech, in which he may have been misconceived, but then he is not to introduce new matter. A reply is allowed to a Member who has made a substantive motion to The House, but not to any Member who has moved an Order of the Day, an Amendment, the Previous Question, or an Instruction to a Committee.

III. CONDUCT OF MEMBERS.

16. No Member is entitled to vote upon any question in which he has a direct pe-

cuniary interest, and the vote of any Member so interested will be disallowed.

17. When The Speaker is putting a Question, no Member shall walk out of, or across the House, or make any noise or disturbance; and when a Member is speaking, no Member shall interrupt him, except to Order, nor pass between him and the Chair; and no Member may pass between the Chair and the Table; nor between the Chair and the Mace, when the Mace has been taken off the Table by the Sergeant.

18. Every Member is bound to attend the service of The House, unless leave of ab-

sence has been given him by The House.

IV. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Routine Business.

19. The Ordinary Daily Routine of Business in The House shall be as follows:—Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.

Motions.

The Order of Business for the consideration of The House, day by day, after the above Daily Routine, shall be as follows:—

MONDAY.

Private Bills.

Questions put by Members.

Notices of Motions.

Public Bills and Orders.

TUESDAY.

Government Notices of Motions. Government Orders. Public Bills and Orders. Questions put by Members. Other Notices of Motions.

WEDNESDAY.

(Until the hour of six o'clock, p.m.)

Questions put by Members. Notices of Motions. Public Bills and Orders.

(From half-past seven o'clock, p.m.)

Private Bills, for the first hour. Public Bills and Orders.

THURSDAY.

(Until the hour of six-o'clock, p.m.)

Questions put by Members. Notices of Motions. Public Bills and Orders.

From half-past seven o'clock, p.m.)

Public Bills and Orders.

FRIDAY.

Government Notices of Motions. Government Orders. Public Bills and Orders. Questions put by Members. Other Notices of Motions.

(From half-past seven o'clock, p.m.)

Private Bills, for the first hour.

20. Orders of the Day for the Third Reading of Bills shall take precedence of all other Orders for the same day, except Orders to which The House has previously given Priority.

21. Bills reported from Committees of the Whole House, with amendment, shall be placed on the Orders of the Day for consideration by The House next after Third Read-

ings.

22. Bills reported after Second Reading, from any Standing or Select Committee, shall be placed on the Orders of the Day following the reception of the Report, for reference to a Committee of the Whole House, in their proper order, next after Bills reported from Committees of the Whole House.

23. Amendments made by the Senate to Bills originating in this House, shall be

Placed on the Orders of the Day next after Bills reported on by Select Committees.

24. All items standing on the Orders of the Day shall be taken up according to the Precedence assigned to each on the Order Book; the right being reserved to the Administration of placing Government Orders at the Head of the List, in the rotation in which they are to be taken on the days on which Government Bills have precedence.

25. Items not taken up when called shall be dropped. Dropped Orders shall be set down in the Order Book, after the Orders of the Day for the next day on which The

House shall sit.

26. All Orders undisposed of at the adjournment of The House shall be postponed

until the next Sitting day, without a motion to that effect.

27. If at the hour of Six, p.m., on a Wednesday or Thursday, or at the time of the adjournment of The House, a motion on the Notice Paper be under consideration, that question shall stand first on the Order of the following day, next after Orders to which a special precedence has been assigned by Rule or Order of The House.

28. A Motion for reading the Orders of the Day shall have preference to any Motion

before the House.

Questions put by Members.

29. Questions may be put to Ministers of the Crown relating to public affairs; and to other Members, relating to any Bill, Motion or other public matter connected with the Business of The House, in which such Members may be concerned,—but in putting any such Question, no argument or opnion is to be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as may be necessary to explain the same. And in answering any such Question, a Member is not to debate the matter to which the same refers.

Motions and Questions.

30. A Motion to Adjourn shall always be in order; but no second Motion to the same effect shall be made until after some intermediate proceeding shall have been had.

31. Two days' Notice shall be given of a Motion for leave to present a Bill, Resolution, or Address for the appointment of any Committee, or for the putting of a Question; but this Rule shall not apply to Bills after their introduction, or to Private Bills, or to the

time of Meeting or Adjournment of The House. Such Notice to be laid on the Table before five o'clock, p. m., and to be printed in the Votes and Proceedings of that day.

32. A Motion may be made, by unanimous consent of The House, without previous

notice.

33. All Motions shall be in writing, and seconded before being debated or put from the Chair. When a Motion is seconded, it shall be read in English and in French by The Speaker if he be familiar with both languages; if not, the Speaker shall read the Motion in one language; and direct the Clerk at the Table to read it in the other, before debate.

34. A Member who has made a Motion may withdraw the same by leave of The House,

such leave being granted without any negative voice.

35. The Previous Question, until it is decided, shall preclude all amendment of the main question, and shall be in the following words, "That this question be now put."—
If the Previous Question be resolved in the affimative, the Original Question is to be put forthwith, without any amendment or debate.

36. A Motion to commit a Bill or Question, until decided, shall preclude all amend-

ment of the main Question.

37. Whenever The Speaker is of opinion that a Motion offered to The House is contrary to the Rules and Privileges of Parliament, he shall apprise The House thereof, immediately before putting the Question thereon, and quote the Rule or authority applicable to the case.

Privilege.

38. Whenever any matter of Privilege arises, it shall be taken into consideration immediately.

Proceedings on Bills.

39. Every Bill shall be introduced upon Motion for leave, specifying the Title of the Bill; or upon motion to appoint a Committee to prepare and bring it in.

40. No Bill may be introduced either in blank or in an imperfect shape.

41. No Bill relating to Trade, or the alteration of the laws concerning Trade, is to be brought into this House, until the proposition shall have been first considered in a Committee of the Whole House, and agreed unto by The House.

42. When any Bill shall be presented by a Member, in pursuance of an Order of The House, or shall be brought from the Senate, the Question, "That this Bill be now read a

first time," shall be decided without amendment or debute.

43. Every Bill shall receive three several readings, on different days, previously to being passed. On urgent or extraordinary occasions, a Bill may be read twice or thrice, or advanced two or more stages, in one day.

44. When a Bill is read in The House, the Clerk shall certify upon it the Readings and the time thereof. After it has passed, he shall certify the same, with the date, at

the foot of the Bill.

45. Every Public Bill shall be read twice in The House before committal or amendent.

46. In proceedings in Committee of the Whole House upon Bills, the Preamble shall be first postponed, and then every Clause considered by the Committee in its proper order:

the Preamble and Title to be last considered.

47. All amendments made in Committee shall be reported by the Chairman to The House, which shall receive the same forthwith. After Report, the Bill shall be open to debate and amendment, before it is ordered for a Third Reading. But when a Bill is Reported without amendment, it is forthwith ordered to be read a Third time, at such time as may be appointed by The House.

48. It shall be the duty of the Law Clerk of this House to revise all Public Bills after their First Reading, and to certify thereon that the same are correct; and in every subsequent stage of such Bills the Law Clerk shall be responsible for the correctness of said Bills, should they be amended. And he shall prepare a Breviat of every Public Bill,

previous to the Second Reading thereof.

Private Bills.

49. No Petition for any Private Bill is received by The House after the first three

weeks of each Session; nor may any Private Bill be presented to The House after the first four weeks of each Session; nor may any Report of any Standing or Select Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session. And no Motion for the general suspension or modification of this Rule shall be entertained by The House, unless after reference made thereof at a previous sitting of The House, to the several Standing Committees charged with consideration of Private Bills, or upon Report submitted hand have the several standing Committees charged with consideration of Private Bills, or upon Report submitted has been consideration.

ted by two or more of such Committees.

50. The Clerk of The House shall, during each Recess of Parliament, publish weekly in the Official Gazette, the following Rules respecting Notices of intended applications for Private Bills and in other newspapers (English and French) the substance thereof; and shall also, immediately after the issue of the Proclamation convening Parliament for the despatch of business, publish in the Official Gazette, and in other newspapers, as aforesaid, until the opening of Parliament, the day on which the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire, pursuant to the foregoing Rule; and the Clerk shall also announce, by Notice affixed in the committee rooms and lobbies of this House, by the first day of every Session, the time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, and Private Bills, and Reports thereon.

51. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act,—shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, to be published as follows, viz.:—

In the Province of Quebec.—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and one newspaper in the French language, in the District affected, or in both languages if there be but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the Official Gazette,

and in a paper published in an adjoining District.

In any other Province—A Notice inserted in the Official Gazette, and in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties, affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest County in which a newspaper is published.

Such Notices shall be continued in each case for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the considera-

tion of the Petition.

52. Before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll-bridge, is presented to The House the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the Notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give Notice of the Rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

58. Petitions for Private Bills, when received by The House, are to be taken into consideration (without special reference) by the Committee on Standing Orders; which is to report in each case, whether the Rules with regard to Notice have been complied with; and in every case where the Notice shall prove to have been insufficient, either as regards the Petition as a whole, or any matter therein which ought to have been specially referred to in the Notice, the Committee is to recommend to The House the course to be

taken in consequence of such insufficiency of Notice.

54. All Private Bills from the Senate (not being based on a Petition which has already been so reported on by the Committee) shall be first taken into consideration and

reported on by the said Committee in like manner, after the First Reading of such Bills, and before their consideration by any other Standing Committee.

55. No Motion for the suspension of the Rules upon any Petition for a Private Bill is entertained, unless the same has been reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders.

56. All Private Bills are introduced on Petition, and presented to The House upon a motion for leave, to be made on a Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, immediately before the calling of the Orders for Private Bills,—and after such Petition has been favorably reported on by the Committee on Standing Orders.

57. When any Bill for confirming any Letters Patent or Agreement is presented to

The House, a true copy of such Letters Patent or Agreement must be attached to it.

58. The expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege, or for any object of profit, or private, corporate, or individual advantage; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts, in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public; accordingly the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill shall be required to pay into the Private Bill Office the sum of one hundred dollars, immediately after the First Reading thereof: and all such Bills shall be prepared in the English and French languages, by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the Contractor for printing the Bills of the House, and 500 copies thereof in English, and 200 copies in French, shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, and distribution thereof made before the First Reading; and no such Bill shall be read a Third time until a certificate from the Queen's Printer shall have been filed with The Clerk, that the cost of printing 500 copies of the Act in English, and 250 in French, for the Government, has been paid to him.

The Fee payable on the First Reading of any Private Bill is paid only in the House in

which such Bill originates, but the cost of printing the same is paid in each House.

59. Every Private Bill, when read a First time, is referred to the Committee on Private Bills, if any such shall have been appointed, or to some other Standing Committee of the same character; and all Petitions before The House for or against the Bill are considered as referred to such Committee.

60. No Committee on any Private Bill originating in this House, of which Notice is required to be given, is to consider the same until after ten clear days' Notice of the Sitting of such Committee has been first affixed in the Lobby; nor, in the case of any such Bill originating in the Senate, until after two days' like Notice. And no Motion for any general suspension or modification of this Rule shall be entertained by The House, unless after reference made thereof at a previous sitting of The House, to the several Standing Committees, charged with consideration of Private Bills, or upon Report submitted by two or more of such Committees.

(2.) On the day of posting any Bill under this Rule, the Chief Clerk of the Private Bill Office shall append to the printed Votes and Proceedings of the day, a Notice of such posting: and he shall also append to the Votes of each day, a Notice of meetings of any of the Standing Committees charged with the consideration of Private Bills or Petitions therefor, that may have been appointed for the following day.

61. A copy of the Bill containing the Amendments proposed to be submitted to the Standing Committees shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before the

meeting of the Committee thereupon.

62. All persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill, shall, when required so to do, appear before the Standing Committee touching their consent, or may send such consent in writing, proof of which may be demanded by such Committee. And, in every case, the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company, may require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill, as composing the Company, are of full age, and in a position to effect the objects contemplated, and have consented to become incorporated.

68. All questions before Committees on Private Bills are decided by a majority of voices, including the voice of the Chairman; and whenever the voices are equal, the

Chairman has a second or casting vote.

64. It is the duty of the Select Committee, to which any Private Bill may be referred by The House, to call the attention of the House specially to any provision inserted in

such Bill that does not appear to have been contemplated in the Notice for the same, as

reported upon by the Committee on Standing Orders.

65. The Committee, to which a Private Bill may have been referred, shall report the same to The House in every case; and when any material alteration has been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration and the reasons for the same are to be stated in the Report.

66. When the Committee on any Private Bill report to The House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to their satisfaction, they must also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision; and no Bill so reported upon shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day, unless by special order of The House.

(2.) Private Bills otherwise reported to The House by such Committee shall be placed upon the Orders of the Day following the reception of the Report, for a second reading, in their proper order, next after Bills referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

67. The Chairman of the Committee shall sign with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill on which the Amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the several Amendments made and Clauses added in Committee; and another copy of the Bill with the amendments written thereon, shall be prepared by the Clerk of the Committee, and fyled in the Private Bill Office, or attached to the Report.

68. No important Amendment may be proposed to any Private Bill in a Committee of the Whole House, or at the Third Reading of the Bill, unless one day's notice of the

same shall have been given.

69. When any Private Bill is returned from the Senate with amendments, the same not being merely verbal or unimportant, such amendments are, previous to the Second Reading, referred to the Standing Committee to which such Bill was originally referred.

70. Except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no Motion may be made to dis-Pense with any Standing Order relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.

71. A Book to be called the "Private Bill Register," shall be kept in a room to be called the "Private Bill Office," in which Book shall be entered, by the Clerk appointed for the business of that Office, the name, description, and place of residence of the parties applying for the Bill, or of their agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill; such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in The House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or Petition may be referred, and the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit. Such Book to be open to public inspection daily, during Office hours.

72. The Chief Clerk of the Private Bill Office shall prepare, daily, lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for such Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of meeting and the room where the Committee shall sit; and the same shall

be hung up in the Lobby.

73. Every Parliamentary Agent conducting proceedings before the House of Commons, shall be personally responsible to The House and to The Speaker, for the observance of the Rules, Orders, and practice of Parliament, and Rules prescribed by The Speaker, and also for the payment of all fees and charges; and he shall not act as Parliamentary Agent until he shall have received the express sanction and authority of The Speaker.

74. Any Agent who shall wilfully act in violation of the Rules and practice of Parliament, or of any Rules to be prescribed by The Speaker, or who shall wilfully misconduct himself in prosecuting any proceedings before Parliament, shall be liable to an absolute or temporary prohibition to practise as a Parliamentary Agent, at the pleasure of The Speaker; provided, that upon the application of such Agent, the Speaker shall state in writing the ground for such prohibition. Committees.

75. The Clerk of The House shall cause to be affixed, in some conspicuous part of The

House, a list of the Several Standing and Select Committees appointed during the Session.
76. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker, before leaving the Chair, shall appoint a Chairman to preside, who shall maintain Order in the Committee; and the Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the Whole House so far as may be applicable, except the Rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

77. Questions of Order arising in Committee of the Whole House shall be decided

by the Chairman, subject to an appeal to The House; but disorder in a Committee can only be censured by The House, on receiving a report thereof.

78. A Motion that the Chairman leave the Chair shall always be in Order, and shall

take precedence of any other Motion.

79. No Select Committee may, without leave of The House, consist of more than Fifteen Members, and the Mover may submit the names to form the Committee, unless objected to by Five Members; if objected to, The House may name the Committee in the following manner:—each Member to name one, and those who have most voices, with the Mover, shall form the same; but it shall be always understood that no Member who declares or decides against the principle or substance of a Bill, Resolution, or matter to be committed, can be nominated of such Committee.

80. Of the number of Members appointed to compose a Committee, a majority of the

same shall be a Quorum, unless The House has otherwise ordered.

81. Reports from Standing and Select Committees may be made by Members standing in their places, and without proceeding to the Bar of the House.

Witnesses.

82. The Clerk of The House is authorized to pay out of the Contingent Fund to Witnesses summoned to attend before any Select Committee of The House, a reasonable sum per diem, to be determined by The Speaker, during their attendance, and a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses, upon any certificate or order of the Chairman of the Committee before which such witnesses have been summoned; but no witness shall be so paid, unless a certificate shall first have been fyled with the Chairman of such Committee, by some member thereof, stating that the evidence to be obtained from such witness is, in his opinion, material and important; and no such payment shall be made in any case, without the authority of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, which shall be signified by the endorsement of the Chairman thereof upon the aforesaid certificate; and when any witness shall have been in attendance during three days, if his presence is still further required, recourse shall again be had to the Contingent Committee, and so on, every three days; and no witness residing at the Seat of Government shall be paid for his attendance.

Divisions.

83. When Members have been called in, preparatory to a Division, no further debate is to be permitted.

84. Upon a Division, the Yeas and Nays shall not be entered upon the Minutes,

unless demanded by Five Members.

Petitions.

85. Petitions to The House shall be presented by a Member, in his place, who shall

be answerable that they do not contain impertinent or improper matter.

86. Every Member offering to present a Petition to The House, shall endorse his name thereupon, and confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, the number of signatures attached to it, and the material allegations it contains. Petitions may be either written or printed; provided always that the signatures of at least three Petitioners are subscribed on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition.

87. Every Patition not containing matter in breach of the Privileges of this House, and which, according to the Rules or practice of this House can be received, is brought to the Table by direction of The Speaker, who cannot allow any debate, or any Member to speak upon, or in relation to, such Petition; but it may be read by the Clerk at the Table, if required; or if it complain of some present personal grievance, requiring an immediate remedy, the matter contained therein may be brought into immediate discussion.

Aid and Supply.

[By the 54th Section of the Imperial Act, 30 Vic., c. 3, "The British North America" Act, 1867," it is provided that The House shall not adopt or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill for the Appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost, to ary purpose that has not been first recommended by a Message of the Governor General it the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill is proposed.]

88. If any Motion be made in the House for any public Aid or Charge upon the

People, the consideration and debate thereof may not be presently entered upon, but shall be adjourned till such further day as The House shall think fit to appoint; and then it shall be referred to a Committee of the Whole House, before any Resolution or Vote of The House do pass thereupon.

89. All Aids and Supplies granted to Her Majesty by the Parliament of Canada, are the sole gift of the House of Commons, and all Bills for granting such Aids and Supplies ought to begin with The House, as it is the undoubted right of The House to direct, limit, and appoint in all such Bills, the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and

qualifications of such Grants, which are not alterable by The Senate.

90. In order to expedite the business of Parliament, The House will not insist on the Privilege claimed and exercised by them, of laying aside Bills sent from the Senate because they impose pecuniary penalties; nor of laying aside amendments made by The Senate because they introduce into or after pecuniary penalties in Bills sent to them by this House; provided that all such penalties thereby imposed, are only to punish or prevent crimes and offences, and do not tend to lay a burden on the subject, either as Aid or Supply to Her Majesty, or for any general or special purposes, by Rates, Tolls, Assessments or otherwise.

Journal.

91. A copy of the Journal of this House, certified by the Clerk, shall be delivered

each day to His Excellency the Governor General.

92. This House doth consent that its Journal may be searched by the Senate, in like manner as this House may, according to Parliamentary usage, search the Journal of the Senate.

Printing.

93. All Bills shall be printed, before the Second Reading, in both languages, with the exception of Bills exclusively relating to any one or more Provinces other than the Pro-Vince of Quebec, which may be printed in English only, unless otherwise required by The House; or Bills merely continuing Acts, or other short Bills of minor importance, with the Printing of which The Speaker or The House may dispense.

94. On motion for Printing any Paper being offered, the same shall be first submitted to the Standing Committee on Printing, for Report, before the question is put thereon.

V. INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

95. A Master in Chancery attending the Senate shall be received as their Messenger at the Clerk's Table, where he shall deliver the Message wherewith he is charged.

96. Messages from this House to the Senate may be sent by a Member of this House,

to be appointed by The Speaker.

97. A Clerk of either House may also be the bearer of Messages from one to the other, and Messages so sent may be received at the Bar by a Clerk of the House to which they are sent, at any time whilst it is sitting, or in Committee, without interrupting the business then proceeding.

98. Messages from the Senate shall be received by The House as soon as announced

by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

99. When The House shall request a Conference with the Senate, the Reasons to be given by this House at the same shall be prepared and agreed to by The House before a Message shall be sent therewith.

100. Senators desirous of hearing the Debates in this House may have seats without the Bar, in a space to be set apart for that purpose, withdrawing when The House is

VI. OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF THE HOUSE.

101. The hours of attendance of the respective Officers of this House, and the Extra Clerks employed during the Session, shall be fixed from time to time by Mr. Speaker.

102. Before filling any vacancy in the service of The House by the Speaker, enquiry shall be made touching the necessity for the continuance of such Office; and the amount of Salary to be attached to the same shall be fixed by The Speaker, subject to the approval of The House.

103. It shall be the duty of the Officers of this House (including the Clerk and Clorks Assistant) to complete and finish the work remaining at the close of the Session.

104. The Clerk of the House shall be responsible for the safe keeping of all the Papers and Records of The House, and shall have the direction and control over all the Officers and Clerks employed in the offices, subject to such orders as he may, from time to time, receive from Mr. Speaker, or The House.

105. The Clerk of The House shall place on The Speaker's table, every morning,

previous to the Meeting of The House, the Order of the Proceedings for the day.

106. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make and cause to be printed, and delivered to each Member at the commencement of every Session of Parliament, a List of the Reports or other periodical Statements which it is the duty of any Officer or Department of the Government, or any Bank or other Coporate Body to make to The House, referring to the Act or Resolution and page of the volume of the Laws or Journals wherein the same may be ordered; and placing under the name of each Officer or Corporation a List of Reports or Returns required of him or it to be made, and the time when the Report or periodical Statement may be expected.

107. The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the Mace, Furniture, and fittings thereof, and for the conduct of the Messengers

and inferior Servants of The House.

108. No Stranger who shall have been committed by Order of The House, to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be released from such custody until he has paid a Fee of Four Dollars to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

109. No allowance shall in future be made to any person in the employ of this House, who may not reside at the Seat of Government, for travelling expenses in coming to attend

his duties.

110. The Clerk shall employ, at the outset of a Session, with the approbation of The Speaker, such Extra Writers as may be necessary; engaging others as the Public Business may require.

VII. LIBRARY.

111. A proper Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library shall be kept by the Librarian, in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested; and who shall be required to report to The House, through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the

actual state of the Library.

112. No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during a Session of Parliament, except the Governor General, the Members of the Privy Council and of the two Houses of Parliament, and the Officers of both Houses, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from the Speaker of either House. Members may personally introduce Strangers to the Library during the daytime, but not after the hour of seven o'clock, p.m.

113. During a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library shall be taken out of the Building except by the authority of The Speaker, or upon receipts given

by a Member of either House.

every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon; and access to the Library shall be permitted to persons introduced by a Member of either House, or admitted at the discretion of the Clerk or Librarian; subject to such regulations as may deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection; but no one shall be allowed to take any Book out of the Library except Members of either House, and such others as may be authorized by The Speaker of either House.

115. The Clerk of this House is authorized to subscribe for the newspapers published in the Dominion, and for such other papers, British and Foreign, as may, from time to time, be directed by The Speaker; and to import annually the continuation of Periodical

Works in the Library.

UNPROVIDED CASES.

116. In all unprovided Cases, the Rules, Usages and Forms of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be followed.

SESSIONAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That if anything shall come in question touching the Return or Election of

any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in debate; and all Members returned upon double Returns are to withdraw until their Returns are determined.

Resolved, That if it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a Member of this House, or endeavored so to be, by bribery, or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever depending or to be transacted in Parliament, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Rules and Regulations.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns To-morrow, it do stand adjourned till Thursday the Twelfth day of March next.

A Bill respecting Banks, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to imposing rates of Postage in Canada; and also certain proposed Resolutions relative to a Government Post Office Savings Bank System.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That the following rates of Postage be paid:-

On each letter transmitted by post for any distance within the Dominion of Canada, when paid at the time of posting, one uniform rate of three cents per half ounce or fractional Part thereof; and when not so pre-paid at the time of posting, a rate of five cents per halfounce or fractional part thereof.

On each letter not transmitted through the mails, but posted and delivered at the

same Post Office, known as "local" or "drop letters," a rate of one cant.

On each letter delivered by a letter carrier, a rate not exceeding two cents in addition

to the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.
On each "local" or "drop letter" delivered by a letter carrier in Cities or Towns, where there is a free delivery, a rate of one cent in addition to the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.

On each Dead Letter, when returned to the writer, the rate of five cents in addition to

the payment of the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.

On letters called Ship Letters, brought from beyond Sea in vessels not being Post Office Packets, a rate not exceeding five cents for each such letter, and that such rate be payable by the receiver in addition to the proper rate of postage, according to preceding

On Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and sent to Regular Subscribers

in Canada by mail, as follows :-

Upon each such newspaper, when issued once a week, the rate for each quarter of a year, commencing on the first of January, first of April, first of July, or first of October of each year, shall be five cents; when issued twice a week, ten cents; when issued three times a week, fifteen cents; when issued six times a week, thirty cents, And in that proportion, adding one rate of five cents for each issue more frequently than once a week; and that such rate be pre-paid in advance from the first day of the quarter from which the payment commences, for a term of not less than a quarter of a year, at either the office of mailing or delivery.

On each newspaper, other than those specified in the preceding Resolution, and other

than Exchange papers sent by post in Canada, a rate not exceeding two cents.

On periodical publications other than newspapers, a rate of one cent per four ounces. or of half a cent per number when weighing less than one ounce and posted singly.

On books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, prices current, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass, sheet music, whether printed or written, packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbous roots, soions or grafts, patterns or samples of merchandise or goods, a rate of one cent per ounce.

On all letters, newspapers and other mailable matter passing by mail between any place in *Uanada* and the *United Kingdom*, any British Possession, the *United States* or any other Foreign Country, such charges and rates of postage on being posted in *Canada*, or on delivery therein, as may be agreed upon under any arrangement made by the Postmaster General for the transmission, despatch, receipt and delivery of the same, and contained in any regulation made by the Postmaster General in pursuance of such arrangement.

On and for the registration of Letters or other mailable matter passing by mail between places in *Canada*, a rate of *two cents* for each Letter or article of mailable matter, in addition to the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.

On closed parcels, other than letters and not containing letters, and sent by parcel post, such rates for conveyance as the Postmaster General shall from time to time make.

On all mailable matter not being letters, newspapers or other things before mentioned, such rate of postage as the Postmaster General shall from time to time, by Regulation, approved by the the Governor General in Council, establish and declare.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a Government Post Office Savings Bank

System.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all expenses incurred in maintaining such system should be paid out of the moneys received under the provisions of any Act which may be relating to such Savings Bank, and that the Receiver General should credit to the Post Office Savings Bank account, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the uninvested balance from time to time at the credit of the said account, and also the interest accruing upon the Debentures in which surplus Post Office Savings Bank Funds may have been invested as above provided for, and should charge the said account with all moneys and interest paid to Depositors, and with all expenses incurred in maintaining the Post Office Savings Bank System, and that the balance of profit, if any, should form part of the Consolidated Revenue; and, in like manner, the balance of loss, if any, should be made good from the Consolidated Fund.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient further to provide that if and whenever the cash balance at the credit of the Post Office Savings Bank account at the end of any month, should exceed five hundred thousand dollars, it should be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to report such excess to the Minister of Finance, who should, with the consent of the Board of Treasury, from time to time, invest the amount of such excess in Government Debentures then already issued by the Dominion, or by the Government of either of the Provinces of Canada—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, and which should then be held in reserve by the Receiver General on account of the Post Office Savings Banks, and should then be available for repayment of deposits (and of the interest due thereon), should the current Savings Bank moneys not be sufficient at any time for that purpose.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House, this day.

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr-Speaker, till Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required "for defraying the expenses of the Public Service not otherwise provided for, for the

Bill, intituled, "An Act to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the collection and management of the Revenue, and the auditing of Public Accounts, and the liability of Public Accountants."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada."

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, purauant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1867; for a Statement of convictions and Penalties levied under the Fisheries and Game Acts, by John McLaren Esquire, during the years 1866 and 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 5.)

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to imposing rates of Postage in Canada, and also a certain proposed Resolution relative to a Government Post Office Savings Bank system, several Resolutions. which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That the following Rates of Postage be paid:—On each letter transmitted by post for any distance within the Dominion of Canada, when paid at the time of posting, one uniform rate of three cents per half-ounce or fractional part thereof; and when not so pre-paid at the time of posting, a rate of five cents per half-ounce or fractional part thereof.

each letter not transmitted through the mails, but posted and delivered at the

same Post Office, known as "local" or "drop letters," one rate of one cent.

On each letter delivered by a letter carrier, a rate not exceeding two cents in addition

to the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.

On each "local" or "drop letter" delivered by a letter carrier in Cities or Towns, where there is a free delivery, a rate of one cent in addition to the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.

On each Dead Letter, when returned to the writer, the rate of five cents in addition

to the payment of the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.

On letters called Ship Letters, brought from beyond Sea in vessels not being Post Office Packets, a rate not exceeding five cents for each such letter, and that such rate be payable by the receiver in addition to the proper rate of postage, according to preceding rates.

On Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and sent to Regular Subscribers in

Canada by mail, as follows:-

Upon each such newspaper, when issued once a week, the rate for each quarter of a year, commencing on the first of January, first of April, first of July, or first of October, of each year, shall be five cents; when issued twice a week, ten cents; when issued three times a week, fifteen cents; when issued six times a week, thirty cents. And in that proportion, adding one rate of five cents for each issue more frequently than once a week; and that such rate be pre-paid in advance from the first day of the quarter from which the payment commences, for a term of not less than a quarter of a year, at either the office of mailing or delivery.

On each newspaper, other than those specified in the preceding Resolution, and other

than Exchange papers sent by post in Canada, a rate not exceeding two cents.

On periodical publications other than newspapers, a rate of one cent per four ounces,

or of half a cent per number when weighing less than one ounce and posted singly.

On books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, prices current, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass or in cases containing glass, sheet music, whether printed or written, packages of seeds, cuttings, bulbous roots, scions or grafts, patterns or samples of merchandise or goods, a rate of one cent per ounce.

On all letters, newspapers and other mailable matter passing by mail between any place in Canada and the United Kingdom, any British Possessions, the United States or any other Foreign Country, such charges and rates of postage on being posted in Canada,

[&]quot;Period therein mentioned; for certain purposes respecting the Public Debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund."

or on delivery therein, as may be agreed upon under any arrangement made by the Postmaster General for the transmission, despatch, receipt and delivery of the same, and contained in any regulation made by the Postmaster General in pursuance of such arrangement.

On and for the registration of Letters or other mailable matter passing by mail between places in Canada, a rate of two cents for each Letter or article of mailable matter, in additional control of the control of the

dition to the proper rate of postage according to preceding rates.

On closed parcels, other than letters, and not containing letters, and sent by parcel post, such rates for conveyance as the Postmaster General shall from time to time make.

On all mailable matter not being letters, newspapers or other things before mentioned, such rate of postage as the Postmaster General shall from time to time, by Regulation, approved by the Governor General in Council, establish and declare.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a Government Post Office Savings Bank

System.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all expenses incurred in maintaining such system should be paid out of the moneys received under the provisions of any Act which may be relating to such Savings Bank, and that the Receiver General should credit to the Post Office Savings Bank account, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the uninvested balance from time to time at the credit of the said account, and also the interest accruing upon the Debentures in which surplus Post Office Savings Bank Funds may have been invested as above provided for, and should charge the said account with all moneys and interest paid to depositors, and with all expenses incurred in maintaining the Post Office Savings Bank System, and that the balance of profit, if any, should form part of the Consolidated Revenue; and, in like manner, the balance of loss, if any, should be made good from the Consolidated Fund.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient further to provide that if and whenever the cash balance at the credit of the Post Office Savings Bank account at the end of any month, should exceed five hundred thousand dollars, it should be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts to report such excess to the Minister of Finance, who should, with the consent of the Board of Treasury from time to time invest the amount of such excess in Government Debentures then already issued by the Dominion, or by the Government of either of the Provinces of Canada—Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, and which should then be held in reserve by the Receiver General on account of the Post Office Savings Banks, and should then be available for repayment of deposits (and of the interest due thereon), should

the current Savings Bank moneys not be sufficient at any time for that purpose.

Ordered. That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the first Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being proposed,

That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Mackenzie, moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dorien, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the seventh paragraph of the said Resolution be postponed till the twelfth day of March next; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bowell,	Dorion,	Mac Farlane,	Parker,
Chamberlin,	Geoffrion,	Mackenzie,	Perry,
Cheval,	Godin,	Mc Gee,	Redford,
Coffin,	Hagar,	Mills,	Savary, and
Croke,	Holton,	Pâquet,	Wright.—22.
Currier	Killam.	• '	, and the second

NAYS:

Messieurs

		ds & Gren.), Pozer,
Beaty, Daous	. 77 7	Rankin,
Bellerose, Dufres	ine, Kirkpatric	k, Read,

Bengit,	Dunkin,	Langevin,	Ross (Dundas),
Brousseau,	Fortin,	Macdonald, Sir.J	John A. Shanly.
Durton.	Grant,	Mc Donald (Midd	
Cartier,	Gray,	Masson (Terrebo	onne), Tilley,
Cartwright,	Grover,	Mc Dougall,	Tremblay,
Vaylen	Heath,	Mc Millan (Resti	g'che), Tupper, and
Cimon,	Jackson,	Morris,	Willson40

So it passed in the Negative.

And the question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Bowell moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the said "Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of substituting for the seventh paragraph the following "newspapers printed and published in "Canada, and sent to regular subscribers in Canada by mail, free," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bowell,	Dorion,	Killam,	Parker,
Chamberlin,	Geoffrion,	McFarlane,	Ray , $^{'}$
Cheval,	Godin,	Mackenzie,	Redford,
Coffin,	Grant,	Mc Gee,	Savary, and
Croke,	Hagar,	Mills,	Wright.—23.
Currier,	Holton,	Paquet,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Crawford (Brockv'l	e), Keeler,	Read,
Beaty,	Daoust,	Kirkpatrick,	Robitaille,
Bellerose,	Dufresne,	Langevin,	Ross (Dundas),
Benoit,	Dunkin,	Macdonald,Sir.lohn A	
Brousseau,	Fortin,	McDonald(Middles'x), Simard,	
Burton,	Gray,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Tilley.
Cartier,	Heath,	McDougall,	Tremblay, and
Cartwright,	Jackson,	Morris,	Tupper36.
Cayley, Cimon,	Jones (Leeds & Gren	.),Rankin,	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main question being put, That this House will concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The remaining Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the regulation of the Postal Service," being read.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Resolutions adopted, this day, relative to rates of Postage and a Government Post Office Savings Bank System, be referred to the said Committee.

The House, accordingly, resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

17

Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:--

Page 2, line 42—After "communications" insert "or in collecting or accounting

"for Postage duties and dues."

Page 2, line 45-After "Office" insert "and the salary and emoluments of the " Officer."

Page 3, line 13-After "Act" insert "payment for such services being made out of

"Canada Funds, but performance otherwise."

Page 3, line 22-After "Act" insert the following as Clause A:- "Any Act of the "Parliament of Canada respecting the collection and management of the Revenue, the "Auditing of Public Accounts, and the liability of the Public Accountants, shall apply "to the said Posts and Post communications, and to the officers and persons employed in "managing the same, or in collecting or accounting for the duties and dues aforesaid, ex-" cept in so far as any provision of such Act is not susceptible of such application or is "inconsistent with any provision of this Act."

Page 3, line 29—Leave out "General."

Page 8, line 35—Leave out "General" and insert "and other officers and servants." Page 3, line 44—After "publications" insert "establish the rates of postage on all "mailable matter, not being letters, newspapers or other things hereinafter specially pro-"vided for, and."

Page 4, line 10-After "the" insert "collecting and accounting for postage the." Page 4, line 12-After "business" insert "and the remuneration or indemnity to " be paid or received under any such arrangement; make arrangements for refunding such " postage as may from time to time be paid by Her Majesty's Military or Naval Authori-"ties on official correspondence passing between the several stations of Her Majesty's "Military and Naval Forces in Canada. Make orders and regulations concerning the "Money Order system and the issuing and paying of Post Office Money Orders in Canada, "and when he may deem it expedient arrange for the exchange of such Money Orders with "any British Possession or Foreign country on such terms and conditions as he may agree "upon, and as may be set forth in the regulations relating to the same, and all orders "and regulations so made by him shall be binding and conclusive upon the persons in "favor of whom such Money Orders shall be issued, and the payers thereof and all "persons interested through or claiming under them, and upon all other persons "whomsoever."

Page 4, line 16-After "duties" insert "prescribe and enforce such regulations as "to letters directed to be registered as to him may seem necessary, in respect to the regis-"tration of letters and other matter passing by mail, as well between places in Canada, as "between Canada and the United Kingdom, any British Possession, the United States, "or any other Foreign Country, and to the charge to be made for the same; and also in " respect to the registration by the Officers of the Post Office of letters unquestionably con-"taining money or other valuable enclosure, when posted without registration by the "senders of the same, and to imposing a rate of two cents registration charge upon such " letters."

Page 4, line 19—After "Act" insert "and as to the rate of postage to which it may " consequently be liable."

Page 4, line 20-After "for," where it occurs the second time, insert "postage or

Page 4, line 22—After "New Brunswick" insert "or by any Postmaster or his " sureties."

Page 4, line 30—After "envelopes" insert "and allow to such Agents a commission " of not exceeding five per cent. on the amount of their sales. Impose, with the approval " of the Governor in Council, pecuniary penalties not exceeding two hundred dollars for "any one offence on persons offending against any such regulation as aforesaid, whether "they be or be not officers of the Post Office."

Page 5, line 17—Leave out from "The" to "may," and insert "Governor," and from "time," where it occurs the second time, to "fit" in the following line, and insert

"appoint."

Page 5, line 32-After "duty" insert "in rendering their accounts and paying over "their balances."

Page 5. line 59-Leave out from "whatsoever" to "thereof" inclusive, in page six. "line nine, and insert the following as Clauses B and C.:—" Each Officer, Clerk or servant, employed in or by the Post Office Department shall be remunerated by a stated salary or pay to be fixed by the Postmaster General, subject to the provisions of any Act relating " to the Civil Service."

Clause C.—" No allowance or compensation shall be made to any Clerk or other "Officer in the Post Office Department, by reason of the discharge of duties which belong to any other Clerk or Officer in the same Department, and no allowance or compensation shall be made for any extra service whatever, which any such Clerk or Officer may be "required to perform."

Page 6, line 16-After "Postage" insert the following as Clause D.:-" On all etters transmitted by Post for any distance within Canada, except in cases herein otherwise specially provided for; there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of three cents per half ounce in weight, any fraction of an ounce being chargeable as a half ounce, provided that such three cents postage rate be prepaid by postage stamps, or in current coin at the time of posting such letters; and when such letters are posted without pre-payment being made thereon, then, and in such case, it shall be lawful to "charge, upon letters so posted unpaid, a rate of five cents per half ounce."

Page 6, line 19-Leave out from "be," where it occurs the first time, to "to," and insert "one cent."

Page 6, line 35—After "section" insert the following as Clause E:—" The rate of "Dostage upon newspapers printed and published in Canada and issued not less frequently than once a week, from a known office of publication, and sent to regular subscribers in "Canada by mail, shall be as follows:—upon each such newspaper, when issued once a Week, the rate for each quarter of a year, commencing on the first of January, first of April, first of July, or first of October, of each year, shall be five cents; when issued "twice a week, ten cents; when issued three times a week, fifteen cents; when issued six "times a week, thirty cents.; and in that proportion, adding one rate of five cents for "each issue more frequent than once a week; and such postage must be pre-paid in "advance from the first day of the quarter, from which the payment commences, for a "term of not less than a quarter of a year; and such pre-payment may be made at either "the office of mailing or delivery, at the option of the publisher or subscriber; provided, "hevertheless, that exchange papers, addressed by one editor or publisher of a newspaper

"to another editor or publisher, may be sent by post free of charge."

Page 6, line 87—After "of" insert "not exceeding two cents."

Page 8, line 44—After "be" insert "one cent," and after "or" insert "half a cent."

Page 7, line 5—After "book" insert "and newspaper."

Page 7, line 10—After "book" insert "one cent."

Page 7, line 10-After "be" insert "one cent."

Page 8, line 10-After "letters" insert the following as Clause F.: "The Postmaster General may make such reasonable compensation as he may see fit, to Masters of Vessels, not being Post Office packets, for each letter conveyed by such vessels between places beyond see and Canada, and the Governor in Council may direct that at any port or class "of ports, such vessels shall not be permitted by the Officers of Customs to enter or break "bulk until all letters on board the same have been delivered at the Post Office, nor until "the master has made declaration in such form as may be prescribed, that he has delivered "all such letters accordingly."

Page 8, line 16—Leave out from "within" to "Canada."
Page 8, line 18—Leave out from "within" to "or," where it occurs the first time in the following line, and insert " Canada."

Page 9, line 25—After "exceeding" insert "two cents."
Page 9, line 26—After "pamphlet" insert "one cent."
Page 9, line 38—After "city" insert "one cent."
Page 9, line 49—Leave out from "Governor" to "or," where it occurs the first time.

Page 10, line 3—Leave out "General."

Page 10, line 26-After "Nova Scotia" insert "or to any Branch thereof, and also

"Votes and Proceedings and other papers printed by order of any such Legislatures, or "any Branch thereof."

Page 10, line 48-After "with" insert "five cents."

Page 10, line 51-After "direct" insert "If any such Dead Letter, of which the "writer cannot be ascertained or found, contains money, the Postmaster General may "appropriate it as Postal Revenue, keeping an account thereof, and the amount shall "be paid by the Department to the rightful claimant as soon as he is found."

Page 12, line 30—Leave out from "Postmasters" to "contravention," inclusive, in

line thirty-seven.

Page 13, line 38-After "respectively" insert "and whatever sum appears from such "account to have been received by the Postmaster at any City, Town or place for such "boxes and pigeon-holes, and other receptacles for letters and papers, and for delivering "letters or papers at or from any place in such City other than the said Post Office, and "by reason of keeping a Branch Post Office or Branch Offices in such City, shall be then "paid to the Postmaster General as Post Office Revenue; and no Postmaster shall, under "any pretence whatsoever, have or receive, or retain for himself any greater or other allowance or emolument of any kind, than the amount of his salary and allowances as "fixed and authorized by law or by the Postmaster General," and also insert the following as Clause G.

Clause G.—" Postmasters whose salaries are not fixed by law may be paid by a per-"centage on the amount collected by them or by such salary, as the Postmaster General "by Regulation may determine, in each case, having due regard to the duties and responsi-"bilities assigned to each Post Office."

Page 14, line 8-Leave out "General." Page 15, line 53—Leave out "General."

Page 16, line 5-After "him" insert "together with the interest thereon."

Page 16, line 7-Leave out from "the," where it occurs the second time, to "establish," and insert "Governor in Council."

Page 16 line 10-Leave out from "the," where it occurs the second time, to "authorize" in the following line, and insert "Governor in Council."

Page 16, line 13-Leave out from "the," where it occurs the first time, to "may" in the following line, and insert "sanction of the Governor in Council."

Page 16, line 23—After "thereof" insert "with the interest thereon."

Page 16, line 36—After "detention" insert "while in the hands of any Postmaster,

"or while in course of transmission to or from the Postmaster General."

Page 17, line 2-After "Banks," insert the following as Clauses H. I. and J.:-

Clause H.—"All moneys so deposited with the Postmaster General shall forthwith be "paid over to the Receiver General of Canada and shall be credited to an Account called "' Post Office Savings Bank Account;' and all sums withdrawn by depositors, or by "parties legally authorized to claim on account of depositors, shall be repaid to them by "the Receiver General, through the Office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General and "charged to such account."

Clause I.—"The interest payable to the parties making such deposits shall be at the "rate of four dollars per centum per annum, but such interest shall not be calculated on "any amount less than three dollars or some multiple thereof, and not commence until the "first day of the calendar month next_following the day of deposit, and shall cease on

"the first day of the calendar month in which such deposit is withdrawn."

Clause J.—"On the thirtieth day of June in every year the interest on deposits shall

"be added to and become part of the principal money.

Page 17, line 3-Leave out from "the," where it occurs the first time, to "the" and insert "Governor in Council."

Page 17, line 5.—After "dollars" insert "and bearing interest at the rate of not ex-"ceeding five per cent. per annum."

Page 17, line 9.—After "certificates" insert "and bearing the rate of interest speci-"fied thereon."

Page 17, line 13.—After "certificate" insert "with the interest due thereon."

Page 17, line 16.—Leave out from," the," where "it occurs the second time, to "may" in the following line, and insert "sanction of the Governor in Council."

Page 17, line 22.—After "deposits" where it occurs the second time, insert "and "interest."

Page 17, line 49.—After "deposits" insert "and of the interest due thereon."
Page 18, line 6.—After "thereof" insert the following as Clause K:—"All expenses incurred in maintaining the Post Office Savings Bank system shall be paid out of the moneys received under the provisions of this Act relating to such Savings Bank, and the Re ceiver General shall credit to the Post Office Savings Bank Account, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the uninvested balance from time to time at the credit of the said account, and also the interest accruing upon the Debentures in which surplus Post Office Savings Bank funds may have been invested as above provided for; and shall charge the said account with all moneys and interest paid to depositors and with all expenses incurred in maintaining the Post Office Savings Bank system, and the balance of Profit, if any, shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and in like manner the balance of loss, if any, shall be made good from the Consolidated Revenue Fund; and a statement, shewing the result in each year ended 30th June, and the amount of Profit or loss, as the case may be, shall be laid, by the Receiver General, before both Houses of Parliament within ten days after the commencement of the next following Session thereof."

Page 18, line 8.-Leave out "General" where it occurs the second time.

Page 24, line 45.-Leave out "General."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved. That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to the second day of April next; for receiving Private Bills, to the ninth day of April next; and for receiving Reports on Private Bills, to the twenty-third day of April next.

Resolved, That the Second Report of the Standing Committee of Miscellaneous Private Bills be now taken into consideration.

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Report into consideration.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker be authorized to cause three hundred copies of Third Edition of Todd's Manual of Private Bill Practice to be purchased for the use of Members, and also, to expend not more than sixty dollars for translation thereof into French, and to Purchase one hundred and fifty copies in French, for like use.

Ordered, That the Rules and Regulations adopted by the House, this day, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, with a view of their being printed, together with the British North America Act, 1867, for the use of the Members of this House.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Saturday, 21st December, 1867.

The Clork of the Senate delivered at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—
The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill, intituled, "An Act imposing Duties of Customs with the Tariff of Duties payable under it."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Banks."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway."

Also, the denate have agreed to the amendments made by this House, to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the regulation of the Postal Service," without any amendment. And then he withdrew.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by Réné Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER,

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this House, in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber;

And, being returned;

Mr. Speaker reported, That agreeably to the command of His Excellency the Governor General, the House had attended upon His Excellency in the Senate Chamber, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Bills:—

An Act relating to the indemnity to Members, and the salaries of the Speakers of

both Houses of Parliament.

An Act respecting the Office of Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

An Act respecting the Statutes of Canada.

An Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's Person and Government.

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other Bank or Banks, or for its winding up.

An Act to amend the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, 1862, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its Corporate name to that of the Canadian Navigation Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company. An Act for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

An Act respecting the Customs.

An Act respecting the Inland Revenue.

An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada:

An Act respecting the collection and management of the Revenue, the auditing of Public Accounts, and the liability of Public Accountants.

An Act to protect the Inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggressions, from Sub-

jects of Foreign Countries at Peace with Her Majesty.

An Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of Arms and the practice of Military Evolutions, and to authorize Justices of the Peace to seize and detain Arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace.

An Act to impose duties on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the Public Service not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the Public Debt; and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

An Act respecting Banks.

An Act respecting the construction of "The Intercolonial Railway."

An Act impesing Duties of Customs with the Tariff of Duties payable under it.

An Act for the regulation of the Postal Service.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, and the question being put, That this House do now adjourn, it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House, accordingly, adjourned till Thursday, the twelfth day of March next.

Thursday, 12th March, 1868.

Jean Langlois, Esquire, Member for the E.ectoral District of Montmorency, having Previously taken the Oath according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that the Recognizances to the Election Petitions relating to the Electoral Districts of St. Hyacinthe, Joliette, and Montreal East, are unobjectionable.

Also, That the security deposited in lieu of Recognizance to the Election Petition

relating to the Electoral District of Argenteuil, is unobjectionable.

Mr. Speaker also reported, That during the adjournment he had received the following letter, and that he had accordingly issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chan-Copy to make out a new Writ for the Election of a Member to represent the Electoral District of Restigouche in this present Parliament;

Ottawa, 15th February, 1868.

Hon. James Cockburn,

Speaker, House of Commons.

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned, Members of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, hereby beg to inform you, that the Honorable John McMillan, member of the House of Commons for the County of Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, has vacated his seat by resignation and acceptance of Office under the Crown.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servts.,

J. L. TILLEY, M.P., City of St. John, CHARLES MAGILL, M.P., City of Hamilton.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of L'Islet, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No.

Also, Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, on the 1st day of July, 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 12.)

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, and laid before the House,-Return from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, shewing the aggregate number of votes polled in each Electoral Division in which there has been a contest, with the total number polled in each such Division, and the number of Votes on the Voters' Lists of the same respectively, and the population in each constituency as shewn by the last census; in obedience to an Order of the House of the 15th November, 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 41.)

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 25th November, 1867; For information respecting proposed Canal between Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte. (Sessional Papers, No. 51.)

Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 25th November, 1867; For information respecting Brewing and Distilling in the late Province of

Upper Canada. (Sessional Papers, No. 38.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1867; For copies of all papers respecting claim preferred by G. H. Ryland, Esquire, against the Government. (Sessional Papers, No. 52.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1867; For Statements of affairs between the Government and the Bank of Montreal, from the 1st of August, 1866, to the 1st December, 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 44.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867; For

Statement of sums paid and sums still due to Township Municipalities in Lower Canada;

as Seigniorial Indemnity. (Sessional Papers, No. 45.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867; For Statement of lands purchased (under actual settlement system) in Saugeen Indian Peninsula, with average price per acre. (Sessional Papers No. 36.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867; For correspondence with the American Bank Note Company, or any other, relating to the

engraving of Government Notes. (Sessional Papers, No. 47.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867; For information respecting number of prosecutions instituted against Indians in *Brant*; for what orimes and costs thereof. (Sessional Papers, No. 36.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1867; For statement of number of Employes in Post Office at Montreal; their salaries, origin, and the

vacancies therein, within five years. (Sessional Papers, No. 49.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 15th November, 1867; For copies of all documents in relation to the extradition of Lamirande. (Sessional Papers, No. 50.)

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow.

Friday, 13th March, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table.

By the Honorable Mr. Blanchet,—The Petition of Henry Fry and others; Timber Merchants and Tow-boat Proprietors, of Quebec.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend J. O. Drapeau, Curé, and others; of

the Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts.

By Mr. Masson (Soulange),—The Petition of Hugh Allan, President of the Canadian Navigation Company, and others, Proprietors and Captains of Vessels navigating the River St. Lawrence; and the Petition of Augustin Dupuis, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Anicet, County of Huntington.

By Mr. Bellerose,—The Petition of the Municipalities of the Parish and of the Vil-

lage of Ste. Rosc.

By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of John Lemesurier, Mayor, and others, of the City of Quebec.

By Mr. Benoit,—The Petition of the Reverend A. Thibault, Curé, and others, of the

Municipality of the Village of the Basin of Chambly.

By the Honorable Mr. Holton,—The Petition of Charles Laberge, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Joachim de Chateauguay, District of Beauharnois; the Petition of Joseph Amiot, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Philomène; and the Petition of James McGowan, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Martine, County of Chateauguay.

By Mr. Godin,—The Petition of M. Lavoie, Notary Public, and others, of the Parish

of St. Alphonse.

By the Honorable Mr. Benson—The Petition of the Officers and Trustees of the St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 9th December, 1867; For copy of all Engineers Reports, and other Correspondence relative to the Hamilton and Port Dover Plank Road, since the 20th January, 1865. (Sessional Papers, No. 15.)

Return to two Addresses of the House of Commons, dated respectively 15th and 18th November, 1867; For statement of the number of Inland Custom House Officers within

the Dominion, their salaries, collections, &c., and for statement respecting Collectors of Customs, their collections and Harbor Tolls. (Sessional Papers, No. 53.)

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 16th March, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By the Honorable Mr. Rose,—The Petition of Andrew Leclan, and others, Landholders and Farmers, of the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon.

By Mr. Pinsonneault,-The Petition of David Monet and others, of the Municipality

of St. Philippe.

By Mr. Bechard,—The Petition of L. Roy and others, of the Municipality of St. George de Henryville.

By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of John Lemesurier and others, of the Parish of St.

Roch de Québec.

By Mr. Tremblay,—The Petition of the Reverend A. Pelletier and others, of La Grande Baie, County of Chicoutimi; the Petition of the Reverend N. J. Gauvin and others; and the Petition of Joseph Hudon and others, Landholders and Electors of the County of Kamouraska.

By Mr. Masson (Soulanges),-The Petition of John Hodgson and others, of the

Pownship of Hemmingford; and the Petition of G. D. Dumesnil and others.

By Mr. Gaudet,—The Petition of J. R. Chamberlin and others, of the Municipality of Nicolet; the Petition of the Reverend P. de Villers and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Gertrude; and the Petition of L. B. Lemaire and others, of the Municipality of St.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of Archibald Muir and others.

By Mr. Robitaille, -The Petition of A. Fraser, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Restigouche.

By the Honorable Mr. McGee,—The Petition of the Montreal Temperance Society. By the Honorable Mr. Cartier,—The Petition of La Banque Jacques Cartier.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Henry Fry and others, Timber Merchants and Tow-boat Proprietors, of Quebec; praying for aid to remove certain obstructions in the River des Prairies at the Rapid called

"the Rapid of the River des Prairies."

Of the Reverend J. O. Drapeau, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts; of Augustin Dupuis, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Anicet, County of Huntingdon; of the Municipalities of the Parish and of the Village of Ste. Rose; of the Reverend A. Thibault, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of the Village of the Basin of Chambly; of Charles Laberge, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Joachim de Chateauguay, District of Beauharnois; of Joseph Amiot, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Philomene, County of Chateauguay; of James McGowan, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Martine, County of Chateauguay: guay; and of M. Lavoie, Notary Public, and others, of the Parish of St. Alphonse; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson Route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of John Lemesurier, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Quebec; praying for the adoption of the Robinson Route for the Intercolonial Railway, and that the terminus

of the said Railway be fixed at Lévis, opposite Quebec.

Of Hugh Allan, President of the Canadian Navigation Company, and others, Proprietors and Captains of Vessels navigating the River St. Lawrence; praying aid for the construction of a Harbour or Wharf at the Head of Coteau Rapids.

Of the Officers and Trustees of the St. Catharines General and Marine Hospital:

praying aid in support of the Institution.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Connell, seconded by Mr. Wallace,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A statement of all moneys in the hands of the late Provincial Treasurer of New Brunswick, and of the late Deputy Treasurers thoroughout the said Province on the 1st day of July last, with a statement of the amount received by the said Treasurer and Deputy Treasurers since 1st of July last until the 1st December last, on account of money due the Province of New Brunswick prior to 1st July last; and also a statement of all moneys paid by the Dominion of Canada on account of the Province of New Brunswick, from the 1st of July last, up to the 1st day of December, instant, specifying, in detail, on what account and for what reason the moneys have been so paid.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of the House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake,

Ordered, That the Petition of John Nixon, Reeve of Westminster, and others, Electors of the East Riding of the County of Middlesex, be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Ordered, That a Statement be laid before this House shewing the names of the shareholders in the several Banks in the Dominion, with the amount of Stock held by each individual, or by Trustees, Companies or others, and the Post Office address of all such shareholders, with the amount paid up on such stock.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—The names of Engineers appointed in connection with Intercolonial Railway, and the instructions issued with regard to survey of route, or other matters, to such Engineers.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Scoon, as the Postmaster of Strathroy, and his dismissal from that office, and all documents having reference to such appointment and dismissal.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all warrants, orders and other papers authorizing or connected with the issue of the writs for the late elections for Huntingdon, Montmorency, and Restigouche.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Ordered, That a Statement belaid before this House, shewing the warrants, orders and other papers connected with the issue of the writs for the late elections for Huntingdon, Montmorency, and Restigouche, and copies of the said writs.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Cartier,

Ordered, That a new Writ be issued for the election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Electoral Division of Lincoln, in the Province of Ontario, in the place of the Honorable James Rea Benson who has been appointed a Member of the Senate.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Tuesday, 17th March, 1868.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That the Recognizances to the Election Petitions relating to the Electoral Districts of Berthier, Verchères and Hochelaga, are unobjectionable.

Mr. Speaker also acquainted the House, That he had this day received a Letter from the Honorable Mr. Chapais, informing him that it is not his intention to proceed with his Petition complaining of the Return for the Electoral District of Kamouraska: And the said Letter was read as followeth:

> BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, Ottawa, 17th March, 1868.

The Hon. James Cockburn,

Speaker, House of Commons. SIR,—Having lately accepted a seat in the Senate and being now a Senator of the Dominion, I beg to inform you that I do not intend to proceed with my Election Petition claiming the seat in the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, and that as provided by the 9th Section, 22nd Vict., Chap. 7, of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, I withdraw the said Election Petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. Chapais.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,-General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of Bagot and St. Hyacinthe, Berthier, St. Johns (District of Iberville), and L'Assomption, and in the District of Saguenay, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

Also, Statement of the Affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank, for

the year ending 31st December, 1867. Sessional Papers, No. 12.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of Philippe Verreavlt, Mayor, and others, of the

Municipality of Mechins, County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Morrison,—The Petition of the Provincial Insurance Company; the British America Assurance Company; the Western Assurance Company; and the Montreal Assurance Company.

By Mr. Masson (Soulanges), - The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of

By Mr. Benoit,—The Petition of L. Benoit, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of St. Hubert; and the Petition of P. Betournay, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St.

Lambert, District of Montreal.

By Mr. Gaudet,—The Petition of O Methot, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Pierre les Becquets, County of Nicolet; the Petition of Antoine Mayrand, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of Bécancour; the Petition of the Reverend L. H. Dostie, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of Gentilly; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of Bécancour, County of Nicolet.

By Mr. Robitaille, .- The Petition of John Mowat, Mayor, and others, of the Munici-

Pality of Metapedia, County of Bonaventure.

By the Honorable Mr. Cartier, -Two Petitions of Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence, of Montreal.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses, on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :-

The Committee have carefully examined the Documents referred to them, and recom-

mend that the following be printed, vis.:-

Return from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons; shewing the aggregate number of Votes polled in each Electoral Division in which there has been a contest, with the total number polled in each such Division, and the number of Votes on the Voters' lists of the same respectively, and the population in each Con-

stituency, as shewn by the last Census.

Return to Address of the House of Commons of the 25th November last; For information respecting the proposed Canal between Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinté, together with small map attached.

Supplementary Return to Address of the House of Commons of the 25th November last; For a statement respecting Brewing and Distilling in the late Province of Upper

Canada.

Return to Address of the House of Commons of the 16th December last; For statement of the affairs between the Government and the Bank of *Montreal*, from the 1st August, 1866, to the 1st December, 1867.

Return to Address of the House of Commons of the 9th December last; For a statement of sums paid, and sums still due to Township Municipalities in Lower Canada, as

Seignional indemnity.

Return to Address of the House of Commons of the 9th December last; For a copy of the correspondence with the American Bank Note Company, or any other, relating to the engraving of Government Notes. (Distribution only.)

The Committee also recommend that the following be not printed, viz.:-

Return to Address of the House of Commons of the 9th December last; For a statement of lands purchased (under actual settlement system) in Saugeen Indian Peninsula, with the average price per acre.

Return to Address of the House of Commons of the 9th December last; For information respecting the number of prosecutions instituted against Indians in the County of

Brant; for what crimes, and costs thereof.

Return to two Addresses, of the 15th and 18th November last; For a statement of the number of Inland Custom House Officers within the Dominion, their salaries, collections, &c.;—and for a statement respecting Collectors of Customs, their collections and Harbor Tolls.

The Committee also recommend "That a copy of all documents printed be sent to "each of the Members of the Local Legislatures of the Dominion."

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said Report.

The Order of this House referring the Petition of the Honorable Jean Charles Chapais, complaining of the Return for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, to the General Committee of Elections was discharged.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 25th November, 1867; For a statement shewing the quantity of water leased on the Lachine and St. Lawrence Canals. (Sessional Papers, No. 54.)

On motion of Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), seconded by Mr. Ferguson,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House: A copy of all correspondence had with the Government respecting the location and construction of the Intercolonial Railway, since the 3rd December, 1867; together with a copy of all Reports and other documents relating to the said road, which have come into the possession of the Government since the above date.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House: A copy of all correspondence had with the Government respecting the North-West Territory, including British Columbia, since 5th December, 1867.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr Blake,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Copy of the Correspondence regarding the abduction of Allan Macdonald from the Township of Moore

by United States Officials.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of Letters addressed to Postmasters in the County of Lambton by the Post Office Inspector at London, and Copies of Letters or Instructions issued from the Department of the Postmaster General to the Inspector at London, having reference to the conduct of such Inspector or Postmasters in his Division at the late General Election.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of charges Preferred against Mr. Harrison, Postmaster of Oil Springs, and the answer made to such

charges, with Report of Inspector on the same.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of charges or complaints preferred against Mr. Kimball, Postmaster at Wilkesport, and the Report of the Inspector on such charges.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Parliament of Canada, in case of the demise of the Crown.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill Tespecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Currency.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relating to the expenses of the Geological Survey in C_{anada} .

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use Notes of the Dominion instead of issuing Notes of their own. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Insurance Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Civil Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Mac-donald,

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee t^0

consider the following proposed Resolution:-

That it is expedient to extend the privileges granted to Banks in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, by the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, 29, 30 Vict., Cap. 10, to Banks in any part of Canada, so as to enable them to use Notes of the Dominion instead of issuing Notes of their own, and to authorize the issue of Dominion Notes for that purpose; and also to issue and re-issue of a balance of Provincial Notes remaining unissued of the amount authorized by the said Act.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Railways.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Penitentiaries, and the Directors thereof, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, 18th March, 1868.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and return of Baptism⁵, Marriages, and Burials, in the District of Rimouski, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Sylvain,—The Petition of Elzéar Fiola and others, of the Municipality of L'Assomption; the Reverend J. O. Perron and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Félicité; and the Petition of the Reverend D. Vézina, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of Matane, all of the County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Robitaille,—The Petition of P. Winter, and others, of the Municipality of

By Mr. Brousseau,—The Petition of the Reverend P. G. Clarke, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of St. Basile.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of Thomas C. Remon, Mayor and others, of the Municipality of Pabos and Newport.

By the Honorable Mr. Cartier,-The Petition of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :-

Of Andrew Leclan, and others, Landholders and Farmers of the Township of Dundee.

County of Huntingdon; praying for certain Amendments to the Tariff.

Of David Monet, and others, of the Municipality of St. Philippe; of L. Roy, and others, of the Municipality of St. George de Henryville; of John Lemesurier, and others, of the Parish of St. Roch de Québec; of the Reverend A. Pelletier and others, of La Grande Baie, County of Chicoutini; of the Reverend N. J. Gauvin, and others; of John Hodgson, and others, of the Township of Hemmingford; of J. R. Chamberlain, and others, of the Municipality of Nicolet; of the Reverend P. de Villers and others, of the Municipality of Ste Gertrude; of L. B. Lemaire and others, of the Municipality of St. Gregoire; and of A. Fraser, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Restigouche; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson Route for the Intercolonial

Railway.

Of Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, Landowners, and Electors of the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and others, and the County of KamourOf Joseph Hudon, and the County of KamourOf Josep aska; praying that the Petition of the Honorable J. C. Chapais may not be entertained, and that a new Writ be issued for the election of a Member to represent the said County

in the House of Commons.

Of G. D. Dumesnil, and others, praying for certain Amendments to the Patent Law.

Of Archibald Muir, and others, praying for the Amendment of the Navigation Laws and their enforcement as regards United States vessels.

Of the Montreal Temperance Society; praying that there may be no return to the Practice of selling intoxicating liquors in any portion of the Parliament Buildings.

Of La Banque Jacques Cartier; praying for the passing of an Act to extend their Charter to the additional period of twenty-five years.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Regulations of the Post Office Savings Banks, Canada. (Sessional Papers, No. 4.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Connell, seconded by Mr. Young, Ordered, That the Return to an Address of this House of the 20th November last, in so far as it relates to the names and salaries of the Officers and Employes of this Heuse, be referred to the Standing Committee on Contingencies, with instruction to take into consideration the propriety of a general and equitable reduction of salaries, as well as of the number of Officers, consistent with due regard to the Public Service.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Connell be addded to the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Masson, (Terrebonne), seconded by the Honorable Mr. Gray, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; -Copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between the Imperial Government and the Government of the late Province of Canada since February, 1863, on the subject of Colonial military expenditure and military defence of the late Province of Canada, and between the Imperial Government and that of the Dominion since 1st July, 1867, on the same subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, 19th March, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table:-

By the Honorable Mr. Blanchet,—The Petition of Charles Bourget and others, Landholders, of the Parish of St Joseph de Lévis.

By Mr. Robitaille,—The Petition of B. McGee, Mayor, and others, of the Munici-

pality of Hope, County of Bonaventure.

By Mr. Brousseau, -The Petition of Eugène Larue, and others, of the Municipality

of the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, County of Portneuf.

By Mr. Magill,—The Petition of B. H. Bricker, and others, of the County of Waterloo-By Mr. Masson (Soulanges),—The Petition of William Jamieson, Reeve, and others, of the Township of East Hawkesbury.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of Philippe Verregult, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Méchins, County of Rimouski; of the Municipality of the Township of Elgin; of L. Benoit, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of St. Hubert; of P. Betournay, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Lambert, District of Montreal; of O. Méthot, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St Pierre les Becquets, County of Nicolet; of Antoine Mayrand, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of Bécancour; of the Reverend L. H. Dostie, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of Gentilly; and of John Mowat, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Metapedia, County of Bonaventure; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of the Provincial Insurance Company; the British America Assurance Company; the Western Assurance Company; and the Montreal Assurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them under the name of "The Canadian Lake Under-

"writers' Association."

Of the Municipality of the Parish of Bécancour, County of Nicolet; praying for the passing of an Act fixing the rate of interest at seven per cent.

Of Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence of Montreal; praying that the Government

Grant for the half-year (1867) be paid them.

Of Les Sœurs de l'Asile de la Providence of Montreal; praying that the Government Grant for the half-year (1867) be paid to La Salle d'Asile de St. Vincent de Paul.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1868; For Copies of complaints preferred against Mr. Kimball, Postmaster at Wilkesport, and Report of Inspector thereon. (Sessional Papers, No. 55.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1868; For Copies of charges preferred against Mr. Harrison, Postmaster at Oil Springs, and Report

of Inspector thereon. (Sessional Papers, No. 55.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 15th November, 1867; For a Statement of Election Expenses of the Dominion; and also of the Local Legislatures. (Sessional Papers, No. 41.)

Mr. Walsh reported from the General Committee of Elections, the amended Panels.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, Ordered, That the 22nd Rule of this House be amended by adding thereto the following words "and Bills ordered by the House for reference to a Committee of the "whole House shall be placed for such reference on the Orders of the Day following the "Order of Reference, in their proper order, next after Bills reported from any Standing or "Select Committee."

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, 20th March, 1868

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By the Honorable Mr. Abbott,—The Petition of the Merchants Bank of Canada. By Mr. Sylvain,—Two Petitions of the Reverend M. Duguay and others; the Petition of Magloire Danjou, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Simon; the Petition of Vital Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; the Petition of the Roy, Mayor, and the Roy, Mayor, Reverend A. Chouinard and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Mathieu; the Petition of François Corriveau, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Angele; the Petition of Bazile Ouellet, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Anaclet; and the Petition of J. E. L'Arrivée and others, of the Municipality of Macnider, all of the County of Rimouski.

By Mr. Masson (Soulanges),—The Petition of John J. Loy and others.

By Mr. Street,—The Petition of Thomas Burger and others, of the Village of Welland; and the Petition of J. G. Sutherland and others, of the Village of Port Welland; and the Petition of Thomas McIntyre and others, of St. Catharines and vicinity.

By Mr. Godin,—The Petition of Pierre Coutu and others; and the Petition of

Joseph Pilon, and others, of the County of Berthier, District of Richelieu.

By Mr. Workman,—The Petition of W. Darling & Co., and others, Paper Dealers, Stationers, Printers, and Publishers.

By Mr. Brousseau,—The Petition of the Reverend J. M. Guertin and others, of the Municipality of St. Casimir, County of Portneuf. By Mr. Tremblay,-The Petition of Joseph Leveque, and others, Land-holders and

Electors of the County of Kamouraska.

By Mr. Dobbie,—The Petition of Messrs. Lindop Brothers, and others, of the Town

of St. Thomas, County of Elgin.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Elzear Fiola and others, of the Municipality of L'Assomption; of the Reverend O. Perron and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Félicité; of the Reverend D. Vezina, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of Matane, all of the County of Rimouski; of P. Winter and others, of the Municipality of Cox; of the Reverend P. G. Clarke, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of St. Basile, District of Quebec; and of Thomas C. Remon, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Pabos and Newport; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson Route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; praying that the Government Grant for the half-year (1867) be paid to the Montreal Deaf and Dumb In-

stitution.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, That they had appointed the following days for choosing Select Committees for the trial of Election Petitions, in the following cases:-

Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe,—Wednesday, 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock

in the forenoon.—From Panel A., No. 3.

Electoral District of Argenteuil,—Thursday, 2nd day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—From Panel A., No. 3.

Electoral District of Joliette, -- Monday, 6th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forencon.—From Panel C., No. 1.

Electoral District of Montreal East, -Tuesday, 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forencon.—From Panel C., No. 1.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Mac.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Currency.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:

The Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the security to be given by Officers of Canada."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Commissions and Oaths of Allegiance and of "Office."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rose.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the security

"to be given by Officers of Canada," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rose.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Commissions,

"and Oaths of Allegiance and of Office," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Senate and House of Commons, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary Papers.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, and the Question being proposed, That the Return of the Returning Officer for the last Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, and the Petition of the Honorable J. C. Chapais, relating to that Election, be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, and report thereon; and that, pending their consideration of the subject the issue of a Writ for an Election in said Electoral District be postponed.

Mr. Joly moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Tremblay, That all the words after

"thereon" to the end of the Question, be left out.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Dorion,	Mackenzie,	Rymal,
Béchard,	Godin,	Mc Monies,	Savary,
Bodwell,	Holton,	Mills,	Snider,
Bourassa,	Huntington,	Oliver,	Stirton,
Bowman,	Joly,		Sylvain,
Cheval,	Kempt,	Parker,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Coffin,	Kierzkowski,	Pozer,	Thompson (Ontario),
Colby,	Macdonald (Cornwall)		Tremblay,
Costigan,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	Redford,	Wells, and
Coupal,	Macfarlane,	Ross (Victoria, N.B.),	Young40.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault, Ault,	Desaulniers,	Kirkpatrick,	Munroe,
	Dobbie,	Langloi s ,	Perry,
		· · ·	• •

Beaty,	Drew,	Langevin,	Pinsonneault,
Bellerose,	Dufresne,	Lapum,	Pouliot,
Benoit,	Dunkin,	Lawson,	Rankin,
Bertrand,	Ferguson,	Little, .	Renaud,
Blanchet,	Fortin,	Macdonald, Sir J. A	.Robitaille,
Brousseau,	Gaucher,	Mc Donald (Middles'x)	,Rose,
4Dr01Dn	Gaudet,	Masson (Soulanges),	
$\cup am_{nh_{n}l_{n}}$	Gendron,	Masson (Terrebonne)	, Ross (Prince Edward),
Garling.	Gibbs,	Mc Callum,	Simard,
Caron	Grant,	Mc Carthy,	Simpson,
Cartier,	Gray,	McDougall,	Stephenson,
Variania.	Grover,	Mc Gee,	Street,
~48/20//s	Holmes,	Mc Greevey,	Walsh,
Varies,	Huot,	McKeagney,	Webb,
Unava hamlin	Hurdon,	Mc Millan,	Willson, and
V/1021 110	Irvine,	Morris,	Workman77.
~ unnn	Jackson,	Morrison (Niagara),	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Daoust,	Keeler,		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put; Ordered, That the Return of the Returning Officer for the last Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, and the Petition of the Honorable J. C. Chapais, relating to that Election, be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections to report thereon; and that, pending their consideration of the subject, the issue of a Writ for an Election in the said Electoral District be postponed.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 23rd March, 1868.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Annual Report of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Toronto, for the year ending 30th November, 1867; and Annual Statement of the Northumberland and Durham Savings' Bank, on 1st December, 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 12.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Walsh,-The Petition of Daniel Matthews, Warden, and others, of the

County of Norfolk.

By Mr. Webb, - The Petition of G. Goodenough, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of South Ham, County of Wolfe; the Petition of A. Rankin, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Windsor, County of Richmond; the Petition of Alexis Demers, J.P., and others, of the Municipality of the Township of North Ham; the Petition of J. Z. C. Miquilan, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Camille, County of Wolfe; the Petition of Thomas Mackie and others; the Petition of John Hetherington, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Village of Melbourne; and the Petition of the Roverend H. P. Hamelin and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Wotton.

By Mr. Dobble,—The Petition of D. Foster and others.
By Mr. Gaudet,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Nicolet.
By Mr. Young,—The Petition of George Simpson and others.
By Mr. Magill,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Stevenson,—The Petition of A. McKellar, and others.
By Mr. Oliver,—The Petition of H. Parker and others, of the County of Oxford.
By Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville),—The Petition of John Sherwood, Ensign, 3rd Battalion, Leeds Militia.

By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of Jeachim Bédard and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Roch.

By Mr. Snider,—The Petition of Thomas Scott and others.

By Mr. Brousseau,—The Petition of J. P. Déry, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Raymond, County of Portneuf.

By Mr. Benoit,—The Petition of A. L. Williams, Mayor, and others, of the Muni-

cipality of the Parish of Longueuil.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—
Of Charles Bourget and others, Landholders, of the Parish of St. Joseph de Lévis; praying for the passing of an Act granting an appeal to ordinary Courts of Justice from

the decisions of the Official Arbitrators.

Of B. McGie, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Hope, County of Bonaventure; of Eugène La Rue and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, County of Portneuf; of the Reverend M. Duguay and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Flavie; of Magloire Daujon, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Simon; of Vital Roy, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Fabien; of the Reverend A. Chouinard and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Matthieu; of Francois Corriveau, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Angele; of Basile Ouellet, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Anaclet; of J. E. L'Arrivée and others, of the Municipality of Macnider, all of the County of Rimouski; and of the Reverend J. M. Guertin and others, of the Municipality of St. Casimir, County of Portneuf; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson Route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of B. H. Bricker and others, of the County of Waterloog praying that the duty of

twenty per cent. be re-imposed upon all imported hops.

Of William Jameson, Reeve, and others, of the Township of East Hawkesbury, and of John J. Loy and others; severally praying for certain amendments to the Patent Law.

Of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, praying for the passing of an Act confirming their amalgamation with the Commercial Bank of Canada, and for extending the period of their Charter, and for other purposes.

Of the Reverend M. Duguay and others, of the County of Rimouski; praying for

aid to construct a Grist Mill at or near the Métapédiac Road.

Of Thomas Burger and others, of the Village of Welland; of J. G. Sutherland and others, of the Village of Port Welland; and of Thomas McIntyre and others, of St. Catharines and vicinity; severally praying that immediate operations be commenced for procuring a supply of water from Lake Erie for the use of the Welland Canal.

Of Pierre Coutu and others, of the County of Berthier, in the District of Richelieu; praying that that portion of the Township of Brandon, in the Parish of St. Felix de

Valois, be annexed to the County of Joliette for Electoral purposes.

Of Joseph Pilen and others, of the County of Berthier, in the District of Richelieu; praying that that portion of the Township of Brandon, in the Parish of St. Jean de Matha, be annexed to the County of Joliette for Electoral purposes.

Of W. Darling and Company, and others, Paper Dealers, Stationers, Printers and Publishers; praying that Printing paper, as also other classes of paper, may be admitted

free of Duty, or a more moderate rate levied than that now imposed.

Of Joseph Leveque and others, Landholders and Electors of the County of Kamouraska; praying that the Petition of the Honorable J. C. Chapais may not be entertained, and that a new Writ be issued for the Election of a Member to represent the said County in the House of Commons.

Of Messieurs Lindop Brothers and others, of the Town of St. Thomas, County of Elgin; praying for the passing of an Act regulating the legal value of American silver

coin.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General;—Return to an Address of the House of Commons dated 9th December, 1867; For Copies of all Orders in Council and Correspondence relating to the transfer of the Rond Eau Harbor and Public Works therewith connected, with the Rond Eau and St. Clair Plank Road Company, and the resumption of said Harbor and Works from said Plank Road Company; also a statement of the amount agreed to be paid the Government by the Rond Eau Harbor Company for said Harbor, the amount actually paid, and the length of time said Harbor was in possession of said Harbor Campany. (Sessional Papers No. 57.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1868; for copies of the Warrants, Orders, and Papers connected with the issue of the Writs for the late elections of Huntingdon, Montmorency, and Restigouche, and copies of the Writs. (Sessional

Papers, No. 58.)

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier.

Ordered, That all Petitions relating to the late Election in the Electoral District of Kamouraska be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. O' Connor, seconded by Mr. Sproat,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; A Return shewing:

1. What sum or sums of money (if any) has or have been paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the late Province of Canada, and of the Dominion, to the credit of the Upper Canada (now Ontario) Municipal Loan Fund, under the provisions of the Seigniorial Amendment Act, 1859, with the date or dates of such payment.

2. What advances have been made (if any) from time to time, from Provincial Funds

on account of the said Municipal Loan Fund, with the dates of such advances.

3. What sum or sums of money (if any) has or have been paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the late Province of Canada, under the provisions of the Seigniorial Act of 1854, in excess of the total amount of the sums arising from the sources of Revenue specially appropriated by the said Act for the purposes thereof, and of any interest allowed thereon.

4. What Municipalities in the Province of Ontario have borrowed and become indebted on the security of the said Municipal Loan Fund—the amounts so borrowed by the said Municipalities respectively, with the date or dates thereof; what sum or sums have been re-paid by the said Municipalities severally, on account of principal and interest, or either, with the dates thereof, and the balance still due by the said Municipalities respectively.

5. Which (if any) of the Municipalities are in default as to any payment or payments which ought to have been made by them severally to the said Municipal Loan Fund and

the amount or amounts thereof.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Masson (Soulanges), seconded by Mr. Dufresne,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; Copies of all Correspondence which may have passed between the Imperial Government and that of the Dominion of Canada, respecting the liberation by Royal Pardon of the Rev. Mr. Mc-Mahon and other Fenian Prisoners confined in the Penitentiary and other Prisons.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Parker, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; Copies of any Representations addressed to His Excellency by Members of this House, respecting the mark of Royal favor which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon them; and of all Despatches on the same subject, to or from Her Majesty's Principal Scoretary of State for the Colonies.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mc Carthy, seconded by Mr. Keeler,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; —A Return of the number of Inspectors of Steam Boats in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario respectively; their Names, Duties, and Salaries, together with a statement of Vessels inspected by each, and their Tonnage; also of the Contingent Expenses paid by the Government to the said Inspectors; the whole from the year 1865, to this date.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being put, That a Statement be laid before this House, shewing the amount of Dominion Stock sold, the names of the purchasers, and the rates obtained; and shewing also from whom, for what amounts, and what rates, unaccepted tenders were received:—It passed in the Negative.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier;

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Inquiries

"concerning Public Matters," be now read a first time;

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by Mr. Cartwright, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House; -- Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada, or any of its Members, and the Northern Railway Company, the Great Western Railway Company, and any other Railway Company in the Dominion, with respect to the indebtedness of such Companies to the Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Morris, seconded by the Honorable Mr. McGee,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; -Copies of all correspondence had between the Postmaster General of Canada, and any Companies or persons with reference to the Steamers of the Canadian Ocean Mail Line, or of any other line calling at the Port of Halifax.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Tuesday, 24th March, 1868.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate, viz:-

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA, Ottawa, 23rd March, 1868.

This is to certify that, in virtue of a Writ of Election dated the Twentieth day of February last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Restigouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, John M. Campbell, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Restigouche, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Restigouche, in the House of Commons of Canada, in the Present Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable John McMillan, who, since his election as the Representative of the said Electoral District, hath resigned his seat as Member for the said Electoral District; William M. Caldwell, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ, dated the thirteenth day of the month of March, instant, which is now of record in my office.

> EDOUARD LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To Wm. B. Lindsay, Esq., Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the County of Yamaska, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

Also, Statement of operations of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre Dame de Québec, for

the year ending 31st May, 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 12.)

And also, Returns respecting the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 13.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-By Mr. Joly, - The Petition of A. Grénier and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Croix; the Petition of James Lefebure and others, of the Municipality of St. Giles; the Petition of Reverend L. Roy, and others, of the Municipality of St. Louis de Lotbinière; and the Petition of the Reverend F. J. Paradis and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Agathe, all of the County of Lotbinière; the Petition of J. O. Villeneuve, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste; and the Petition of Basile Piché, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of Sault au Recollet (Hochelaga).

By Mr. Morrison (Niagara), -The Petition of Messrs. Moffat, Murray and Beattie and others, of the City of Toronto; the Petition of George Taylor Denison, the younger,

of the City of Toronto.

By the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, -The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of Bienville, County of Levis, and the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Levis.

By the Honorable Mr. Dorion,-The Petition of John Roswell, Reeve, and others,

of the Township of Hope; and the Petition of La Banque du Peuple.

By Mr. Cimon,-The Petition of the Reverend L. A. Martel and others, of the Municipality of St. Irénée, and the Petition of the Reverend Clovis Gagnon and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of Les Eboulements, both of the County of Charlevoix.

By Mr. Redford,—The Petition of Messrs. Fuller Bros. and others, of Stratford, County of Perth; and the Petition of D. H. Stewart and others, of the Village of Mitchell.

By Mr. Robitaille,—The Petition of J. A. Verge and others, of the Municipality of Mann; and the Petition of William McPherson, Mayor, and another, on behalf of the Municipality of the Township of Port Daniel.

By the Honorable Mr. Carling,—The Petition of Robert Rae and others, of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1868, for a copy of all correspondence had with the Government respecting the North-West Territory, including British Columbia, since the 5th December, 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 59.)

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jones reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to-Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, for continuing the Parliament of Canada, in case of the demise of the Crown, being read; the Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time, on Friday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the *United States* of *America*, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders, being read; the Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, to consider a certain proposed Resolution, relative to the expenses of the Geological Survey of Canada.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to appropriate the sum of \$30,000 per annum for five years, from the 1st day of July, 1867, to defray the expenses of the Geological Survey of Canada; any surplus in any one year to be applied toward the expenses to be incurred in other years.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Currency.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that there shall be but one Currency

throughout the Dominion of Canada.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that on and after the day to be fixed by Proclamation of the Governor in Council, the Duties of Excise under the Act of this Session, Chapter Eight, shall be the same in amount and payable in the same Currency in the Province of Nova Scotia as in the other Provinces of Cunada.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that on and after the said day, the Duty on Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, under the Act of the present Session, Chapter Nine, shall be the same in amount, and payable in the same Currency, in the Province of

Nova Scotia as in the other Provinces of Canada.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient that the Currency of Canada should be that of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick, subject to the provision in the next following Resolution.

5. Resolved, That it is desirable that the Currency of Canada should, as far as possible, be assimilated to that agreed upon by the International Monetary Conference held in Paris, in the year 1867, for the purpose of effecting uniformity of Currency among the Nations; and that if the Bill now before the Congress of the United States for adapting the Metallic Currency of that Country, to the basis agreed upon at the said Conference, should become Law during the present Session of Congress, it is expedient that the Currency of Canada should be established upon the same basis, by which Five Dollars in Canadian Currency would be equal to the Half Eagle of the United States, and to the Twenty-five Franc Piece of France, (and very nearly equivalent to the British Sovereign and to Five Dollars of the present Currency of Nova Scotia), and that with this view, it should be provided that the alteration of the Currency Laws of Canada, with a view to uniformity throughout the Dominion, shall not take place until after it is known whether the said Bill will or will not pass.

Resolutions to be reported.

' Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received, on Friday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee, to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the privileges granted to Banks.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend the privileges granted to Banks in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, by the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, 29, 30 Vic., cap. 10, to Banks in any part of Canada, so as to enable them to use Notes of the Dominion instead of issuing Notes of their own, and to authorise the issue of Dominion Notes for that purpose; and also to issue and re-issue of a balance of Provincial Notes remaining un-issued of the amount authorised by the said Act.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, that the Report be received, on Friday next.

Mr. On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Cartier,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Thursday next.

And then the House adjourned till Thursday next.

Thursday, 26th March, 1868.

William M. Caldwell, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Restigouche, having previously taken the Oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the County of Rouville, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Bown,—The Petition of Hiram Capron and others, of the County of

Brant.

By Mr. Shanly,—The Petition of John T. Bush, of Clifton, and others. By Mr. White,—The Petition of G. C. McKindsay and others. By Mr. Beaty,—The Petition of S. Atkinson and others.

By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of La Banque Nationale.

By Mr. Coupal, -The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Napier-

By the Honorable Mr. Blanchet,—The Petition of Louis Ruel. of the Parish of St. Joseph de Lévis; and the Petition of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Joseph de

By the Honorable Mr. Campbell,-The Petition of Messrs. A. Keith & Son, and

others, Brewers, of the City of Halifax.

By Mr. Magill,—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City

of Hamilton, and the Petition of E. Browne and others.

By Mr. O'Connor,—The Petition of J. E. Cuff and others; the Petition of J. A. Nelles and others; and the Petition of Henry Steel and others; all of the Province of Ontario.

By Mr. Fortin,-The Petition of William Hyman, Mayor, and others, of the Township of Cape Rosiers, County of Gaspé.

By Mr. Street,—The Petition of B. Tucker and others.

By Mr. Forbes,—The Petition of E. E. B. Nichols, and others, of Liverpool, and other parts of Queen's County, Province of Nova Scotia.

By the Honorable Mr. Mc Gee,—The Petition of the Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

By Mr. Scatcherd,-The Petition of Adolphus M. Hart, of the City of Montreal, Advocate.

By Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), -The Petition of John Mc Carney, and others; and the Petition of John Johnston, and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Cartier,—The Petition of His Lordship, the Right Reverend

the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal.

By Mr. McDonald (Middlesex),—The Petition of John Courtnay, and others. By the Honorable Mr. Carling,—Two Petitions of the London Board of Trade; and the Petition of the Directors of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company; and

Trustees of the Port Stanley Harbor Company.

By Mr. Archambeault,—The Petition of E. LeBlanc, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of L'Epiphanie; the Petition of P. U. Archambeault, and others, of the Municipality of the Village of L'Assomption; and the Petition of the Municipality of St. Sulpice.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Daniel Matthews, Warden, and others, of the County of Norfolk; and of D. Foster and others; severally praying that a similar tax be imposed on American vessels trading to Canadian Ports, as that imposed by the United States upon British vessels trading to

American Ports.

Of G. Goodenough, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of South Ham, County of Wolfe; of A. Rankin, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Windsor, County of Richmond; of Alexis Demers, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of North Ham; of J. Z. C. Miquilon, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Camille, County of Wolfe; of Thomas Mackie, and others, of the Municipality of the Village of Melbourne; of John Hetherington, Mayor, and others, of Melbourne; of the Reverend H. P. Hamelin, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Wotton; of Joachim Bédard, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Roch; of J. P. Dery, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Raymond, County of Portneuf; of A. L. Williams, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of Longueuil; of A. Grenier, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Croix; of James Lefebvre, and others, of the Municipality of St. Giles; of the Reverend L. Roy, and others, of the Municipality of St. Louis de Lotbinière; of the Reverend F. J. Paradis, Curé, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Agathe, County of Lotbinière; of J. O. Villeneuve, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, Hochelaga; of Basile Piche, Mayor,

Reverend L. A. Martel, and others, of the Municipality of St. Irênée; of the Reverend Clovis Gagnon, and others, of the Municipality of St. Irênée; of the Reverend Clovis Gagnon, and others, of the Municipality of Les Eboulements, both of the County of Charlevoix; of J. A. Verge, and others, of the Municipality of Mann; and of William McPherson, Mayor, and another, on behalf of the Municipality of the Township of Port Daniel; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of the Municipality of the Village of Bienville, County of Lévis; of the Town Council of the Town of Lévis; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway, and that the terminus of the said Railway by fixed at Lévis,

Opposite Quebec.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Nicolet; praying for the passing of an

Act fixing the rate of interest at seven per cent.

Of George Simpson, and others; praying for the passing of an Act, imposing a duty upon all saw-logs, round timber, and shingle bolts exported from the Dominion.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of Hamilton; praying for a proper adjustment of

tolls on the Burlington Bay Canal.

Of A. McKellar M.P.P., and others; of Thomas Scott, M.P.P., and others; and of Robert Rae and others, of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; severally praying for certain amendments to the Patent Law.

Of H. Parker and others, of the County of Oxford; praying that a pension be granted to John George Powell, of the Township of East Oxford, a volunteer who was wounded in the engagement at Ridgeway, on the first day of June, 1866.

Of John Sherwood, Ensign 3rd Battalion, Leeds Militia; praying for a pension.

Of Messieurs Moffat, Murray & Beattie and others, of the City of Toronto; praying for the passing of an Act, compelling all Foreign Insurance Companies before they transact any Inland Marine Insurance business, to take out a license from the Minister of Finance.

Of George Taylor Denison, the younger, of the City of Toronto; praying compensation for damages sustained in consequence of the seizure of the propeller Georgian.

Of John Roswell, Reeve, and others, of the Township of Hope; setting forth certain grievances, and praying for redress in the premises.

Of La Banque du Peuple; praying for a prolongation of their charter.

Of Messieurs Fuller, Brothers, and others, of Stratford, County of Perth; and of D. H. Stewart and others, of the Village of Mitchell; severally praying for the passing of an Act regulating the legal value of American silver coin.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1868; For Copies of all Correspondence which may have passed between the Imperial Government and that of the Dominion of Canada, respecting the liberation by Royal Pardon, of the Reverend Mr. McMahon, and other Fenian prisoners confined in the Penitentiary and other prisons. (Sessional Papers, No. 60.)

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Yamaska, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the Names of the Committee were read, as follow: Pierre Fortin, Esquire, George Jackson, Esquire; David Sutherland Parker, Esquire; François Bourassa, Esquire; Chairman, Napoléon Casault, Esquire.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed. viz:

Return to Address of the House of Commons; For Copies of all documents in relation to the Extradition of Lamirande.

Return to Address of the House of Commons; For Statement shewing the quantity of water leased on the Lachine Canal, and the St. Lawrence Canals, &c.; also,

Return to Address,—Correspondence respecting North-West Territory.

The Committee beg also to submit the following Resolutions as Recommendations: Resolved, That for the purpose of Efficiency as well as Economy, in the management of the printing services of Parliament, it is recommended that, as the Committee is a joint one, from which all orders in reference to those services emanate, it is advisable for the practical carrying into effect thereof there should be a joint room, equally accessible to both Houses for the reception and distribution of all printed matter in equal proportion to the Members of each; and also, that all proofs, messages to and from the printers, should be sent to such room, the party in charge being responsible for their faithful delivery, thus avoiding, on the one hand, the mistakes by the printers' messengers, of parcels being left at the wrong offices; and on the other hand the serious expense now incurred by the employment of a number of the House Messengers carrying messages to and from the printer's office at nearly the same time; whereas, under the proposed plan, one or two could perform that duty with perfect regularity and more efficiency. It is respectfully suggested that the Committee on Contingencies should unite with this Committee in carrying out the above recommendation.

Resolved. That the Committee in auditing the Printing Accounts and examining the vouchers verifying the same, find that much printing is being performed without being first submitted to them, they recommend that in future all matter required to be printed should go through the hands of the Clerk of the Committee, and be performed by the Contractors for that service, and that the Clerk is hereby instructed not to certify any account for services unless in accordance with the above regulations; and also, That it be an instruction to the Accountant not to pay any account for printing services except as

above directed.

Ordered, That Mr. Godin have leave to bring in a Bill to change the limits of the Counties of Joliette and Berthier for Electoral purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Chauveau have leave to bring in a Bill to annex a portion of the Seigniory of Bélair to the County of Quebec, and another portion thereof to the County of Portneuf.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Mills have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the River Sydenham.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Mills have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act respecting the Statutes of Canada."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Bowman,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Return of all sums paid by the Government and both Houses of Parliament for printing, advertising, stationery and pens during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867; the name of the Department, or person ordering the same, with the name of the persons to whom the same was paid; and also a statement of all sums paid for advertising and subscription to the "Canada Gazette" during the same period.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Huntingdon,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Return containing Copies of all Correspondence and Petitions complaining of the conduct or proceedings of the Agent for Indian Affairs at Manitoulin Island; also, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the matters complained of, and any other documents or papers relating to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Bodwell, seconded by Mr. Savary,

Ordered, That it be an instruction to the Joint Committee on Printing to take into consideration the propriety of having a number of copies of the late Report of Mr. Sandford Fleming, on the Intercolonial Railway, printed, for the use of Members of this House, together with the observations of Mr. Wilkinson (a Civil Engineer employed by Major Robinson) upon Major Robinson's Report, addressed to Sir Edmund Head, dated the 18th and 21st December, 1848.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Gray, seconded by Mr. Fortin,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—The Report of the Prison Inspectors of the late Province of Canada, on the Prisons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Bodwell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of any offer which may have been made to the Government in relation to the building of the Intercolonial Railroad; and also, copies of all communications to or from the Government relating to said offer.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Mr. Fortin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being proposed, That a Special Committee be appointed on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion; to report thereon from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

And a Debate arising thereupon, Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House adjourned, till to-morrow.

Friday, 27th March, 1868.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:-

In the matter of the Controverted Election for the Electoral District of the County of Megantic.

To the Honorable James Cockburn, Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

Sir,—I hereby give you notice that it is not my intention to proceed further with the

petition presented by me complaining of an undue Election and Return in this matter, and that I desire to withdraw the same.

Plessisville, 18th March, 1868.

JEAN BAPTISTE MERCURE.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Northern Railway of Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 13.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Rymal,—The Petition of the Canada West Farmers Mutual and Stock Insurance Company.

By Mr. Godin,—The Petition of G. de Lanaudière, Mayor, and others, of the Town

of Joliette.

By Mr. Young,—The Petition of G. M. Nickerson and others; the Petition of T. Seagram and others; and the Petition of T. Brownlow and others.

By Mr. Robitaille,—The Petition of John Fallue and others, of Shoolbred and Norval.

By the Honorable Mr. Blanchet,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Village of

Lauzon de Lévis.

By Mr. Magill,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Street,—The Petition of J. G. McGrath and others, and the Petition of D. W. Beadle and others.

By Mr. Snider,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Sarawak, County of Grey.

By Mr. Blake,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of the Town of Cobourg.

By Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), - The Petition of E. Brislin and others.

By Mr. Lawson,—The Petition of William C. Hagerman and others, of the County of Norfolk.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of Robert S. Gurd, Mayor, and others, of Sarnia. By the Honorable Mr. Cartier,—The Petition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Montreal.

Ordered, That the Order of this House referring the Election Petition relating to the Electoral District of Megantic to the General Committee of Elections be discharged.

Ordered, That leave of absence for one month be granted to Mr. Joly, on account of urgent private business.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, requesting their Honors will permit the Honorable Mr. Chapais, one of the Members of the Senate, to attend and give evidence before the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald do carry the said Message to

the Senate.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier.

Resolved, That Government Measures have precedence on Thursdays, during the remainder of the Session; and that Government measures be taken up on all days, not being Government days, after the other business of the House is gone through.

Pierre Fortin, Esquire; George Jackson, Esquire; David Sutherland Parker, Esquire; François Bourassa, Esquire; Chairman, Napoléon Casault, Esquire; being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Pettion complaining of the undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Yamaska, their names were called over; and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee do meet to morrow in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at Eleven of the Clock.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Fortin, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Chauveau,	Gendron,	Meteglfe,
Archambeault	Coffin,	Godin,	Mills,
Beaubien	Colby,	Holton,	Oliver,
Bechard.	Connell,	Hurdon,	Pâquet,
Bellerose	Costigan,	Irvine,	Parker,
Benoit.	Desaulniers,	Kempt,	Ray,
Blake.	Dorion,	Kierzkowski,	Renaud,
Blanchet,	Dun k i n ,	MacFarlane,	Savary,
Campbell.	Fisher,	Mackenzie,	Stnical,
Carling.	Forbes,	McDougal!,	Smith,
Cartwright.	Fortier,	McKeagney,	Thompson (Ont.), and
Chamberlin,	Fortin,	McLellan,	Tilley.—48.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Autt,	Ferguson,	Magill,	Shanly,
Bertrand.	Ferris,	Masson (Soulanges),	Simard,
-Bodwell	Gaucher,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Simpson,
Bornell.	Gaudet,	Mc Callum,	Snider,
Bowman	Gibbs,	McCarthy,	Sproat,
Brovenan	Grant,	Mc Conkey,	Stephenson,
40010n.	Gray,	Mc Gee,	Stirton,
Burpee.	Grover,	Mc Millan (Vaudreuil)	
Caldwell.	Hagar,	Mc Monies.	Sylvain,
Cameron (Huron).	Heath,	Munroe,	Thompson (Haldim'd),
$\circ aron$.	Howland,	O'Connor,	Tremblay,
Cartier.	Huot,	Perry,	Wallace,
Casault.	Jackson,	Pinsonneault,	Walsh,
Caulen.	Joly,	Pouliot,	Webb,
Cheval	Jones (Leeds & Gr		Wells,
Camon	Keeler,	Rankin,	White,
Coupal.	Kirknatrick.	Redford,	Whitehead,
□ □ F@wford(Brockville	Langlois.	Robitaille,	Willson,
Grantord (Leads).	Langevin,	Rose,	Wood,
Cuprier	Lapum,	Ross ($Dundas$),	Workman,
Daniet	Lawson,	Ross(Prince Édward)	Wright, and
Dobbie	Little,	Ryan,	Young94.
Drew.	Macdonald, Sir Joi	nA,Rymal,	
Dufresne,	McDonald(Midd'	sex),Scatcherd,	

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Young,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Ninth Report of the Joint Committee
of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of the Province of Canada, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 2.)

A Bill respecting the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, was according,

to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act providing for the organi"zation of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management
"of Indian and Ordnance Lands."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for continuing the Parliament of Canada in case of the demise of the Crown, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House

on certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Geological Survey, being read:

And objection being taken by the Honorable Mr. Holton, a Member of the House, that the grant proposed for the said Survey should have been recommended by His Excellency, by Message:

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A.

Macdonald,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House on certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Currency being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of amending the same.

Resolved. That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that there shall be but one currency

throughout the Dominion of Canada.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that on and after the first day of July next, the Duties of Excise under the Act of this Session, chapter 8, shall be the same in amount and payable in the same currency in the Province of Nova Scotia as in the other Provinces of Canada.

3. Resolved, That it is desirable that the currency of Cunada should, as far as possible, be assimilated to that agreed upon by the International Monetary Conference held at Paris, in the year 1867, for the purpose of effecting uniformity of currency among the Nations; and that it the Congress of the United States shall adopt the standard agreed on, it is expedient that the currency of Canada should be established upon the same basis, by which five dollars in Canadian currency would be equal to the half eagle of the United States, and to the twenty-five franc piece of France, (and very nearly equivalent to the British sovereign and to five dollars of the present currency of Nova Scotia) and that with this view, it should be provided that the alteration of the currency laws of Canada with a view to uniformity throughout the Dominion, shall not take place until after it is known whether the said Bill will or will not pass.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received, on Tuesday next.

Mr. Street reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to privileges granted to Banks, a Resolution which was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend the privileges granted to Banks in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario by the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, 29, 30 Vict., Cap. 10, to Banks in any part of Canada, so as to enable them to use Notes of the Dominion instead of issuing Notes of their own, and to authorize the issue of Dominion Notes for that purpose; and also to issue and re-issue of a balance of Provincial Notes remaining unissued of the amount authorized by the said Act.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use Notes of the Dominion instead of issuing Notes of their own, being read;

And objection being taken by the Honorable Mr. Holton, a Member of the House, That this being a Bill relating to Trade, and also involving a pledge of the Public Credit, it ought to have originated in Committee of the whole House, and, that step not having been taken prior to the first reading, the Bill cannot now be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker decided as follows:

I hold that the Bill does involve an increased pledge of the Public Credit, and therefore ought (see Rule 41, and May, page 364) strictly to have originated in Committee of the whole House.

But the Bill, having been read a first time by leave of the House, and without objection, and the House, subsequently, having been moved into Committee upon the Resolutions, which were afterwards concurred in by the House, it is now too late to raise the objection. In none of the precedents quoted where Bills of this class were rejected on 2nd or 3rd readings had the House been in Committee,—that proceeding having been entirely omitted. Here, the contrary appears; and we need not enquire at this stage whether the introduction of the Bill, or the Resolutions in Committee, were the first step in point of time.

I think the Honorable Member is not required to proceed de novo, but may go on with

his Bill.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House for Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Resolution relative to privileges granted to Banks be referred to the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being Incovered, and is as followeth:—

Monck.

The Governor General recommends to The House of Commons the expediency of appropriating the sum of \$30,000 (Thirty thousand dollars) per annum, for five years from the first day of July, 1867, to defray the expenses of the Geological Survey of Canada, any surplus in any one year to be applied towards the expenses to be incurred in other years.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, 27th March, 1868.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insurance Companies being read;

And objection being taken by the Honorable Mr. Holton, a Member of the House, that this Bill relates to Trade, and should be based upon Resolutions passed in Committee of the Whole House. That it is a Bill relating to Trade, and that, from the terms of "The British North America Act," unless it could be so treated, it is beyond the jurisdiction of this House, as it is only under the head "Relating to Trade and Commerce" that

this House can deal with it, and that, if it does not come under that head, the jurisdiction falls to the Local Legislatures.

Mr. Speaker decided as follows:-

I hold that the term "Trade" does not, in its general and popular sense, apply to Insurance. Trade means buying and selling, importing and exporting goods to market. Banking, Railways, Navigation and Telegraphs all assist Trade and are its auxiliaries, but are not branches of Trade in the popular sense; yet, certainly, the first, "Banking," is more intimately connected with Trade than Insurance.

I do not find that Bills relating to these subjects must necessarily be considered in Committee of the Whole; sometimes it may have been done, but the practice is not uni-

form, and I see no rule which requires it. I over-rule the point of order.

The Honorable Mr. Rose then moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, and the Question being proposed, that the Bill be now read a second time;

And a debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned, till Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Penitentiaries and the Directors thereof, and for other purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the security to be given by Officers of Canada," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Commissions and Oaths of Allegiance and of Office," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1868; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of Canada or any of its Members and the Northern Railway Company and any other Railway Company in the Dominion, with respect to the indebtedness of such Companies to the Government. (Sessional Papers, No. 61.

And then the House adjourned, till Monday next.

Monday, 30th March, 1868,

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Wells,—The Petition of N. A. Gamble and others.

By Mr. Keeler,—The Petition of M. K. Lockwood and others, of the village of Brighton.

By Mr. Lawson,—The Petition of George Riddell and others; the Petition of William Redpath and others; and the Petition of Harrison Boice and others, of the County of Norfolk.

By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade.

By Mr. Street,—The Petition of H. R. Goodman and others; the Petition of A. Schwallie, Reeve, and others, of Thorold; the Petition of the Niagara Falls Gas Com-Pany; and the Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Clifton.

By Mr. Walsh,-The Petition of C. W. Dendershott, and others; and the Petition

of W. M. Wilson and others, of the County of Norfolk.

By Mr. Morrison (Niagara).—The Petition of Frederick Marson and others, of the Town of Niagara; and the Petition of the British American Assurance Company, the Provincial Insurance Company, and the Western Assurance Company.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend D. Roussel and others.

By Mr. Magill,—The Petition of James Crowland and others, of the City of Hamilton.

By Mr. Rymal,—The Petition of William Pettit and others.

By Mr. Redford,—The Petition of John A. Scott and others of the Town of Strat-

By Mr. Stephenson,-The Petition of George Gott and others, of the Town of Amherstburg and Township of Malden.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—
Of Hiram Capron and others, of the County of Brant; praying that a protective duty be imposed on Wool and Woollen Goods imported into the Dominion.

Of John T. Bush, of Clifton, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation,

under the name of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.

Of G. C. McKindsey and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation, under the name

of "The Bank of Agriculture."

Of S. Atkinson and others; and of B. Tucker and others; severally praying that an Act may be passed imposing a duty upon saw logs, round timber and shingle bolts, exported from the Dominion.

Of John McCarney and others; of John Johnston and others; of E. Brislin and others; and of William C. Hagerman and others, of the County of Norfolk: praying that no Act may be passed imposing a duty upon round timber, shingle bolts, stave bolts and pail wood, exported from the Dominion.

Of La Banque Nationale; praying for a prolongation of their Charter, an increase

of their Capital Stock, and of the Qualification of their Directors.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Napierville; praying that the salaries of the Governor General and other Public Officers be reduced; also, that the number of Public Officers be reduced; also, that the Usury Law be repealed, and the rate of interest fixed at six per cent.; also, that the value of money be regulated; also, that no Member be qualified to sit in the two Houses; also, for the establishment of a Bank of Landed Credit (Crédit foncier), as recommended by the St Hyacinthe Committee; and also, that no compulsory Militia service be enforced.

Of Louis Ruel, of the Parish of St. Joseph de Lévis; praying for arrears ef pension

as a Volunteer during the War of 1812.

Of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Joseph de Lévis; and of the Municipality of the Village of Lauzon de Lévis; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway, and that the Terminus of the said Railway be fixed at Lévis, opposite Quebec.

Of Messieurs A. Keith and Son, and others, Brewers, of the City of Halifax; and of the Board of Trade of the City of Hamilton; severally praying for certain amendments

to the Tariff.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Hamilton; praying for a

Proper adjustment of Tolls on the Burlington Bay Canal.

Of E. Browne and others; praying that a similar tax be imposed on American vessels trading to Canadian ports as that imposed by the United States upon British vessels trading

Of J. E. Cuff and others; of J. A. Nelles and others, of the Province of Ontario; of Henry Steell and others, of the Province of Ontario; of G. M. Nicherson and others; of T. Seagram and others; of T. Brownlow and others; of J. G. McGrath and others; and of D. W. Beadle and others, severally praying that a duty be imposed upon vegeta-

bles, trees and plants, imported from the United States.

Of William Hyman, Mayor, and others, of the Township of Cape Rosiers, County of Gaspé; praying aid for the completion of the road between Cape Rosiers and Grande Grève.

Of E. E. B. Nichols and others, of Liverpool, and other parts of Queen's County, Province of Nova Scotia; praying for a subsidy for Steam Service, on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, from Halifax to St. John, and intermediate ports.

Of the Montreal St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum; praying that the Government Grant

due on the 1st July, 1867, be paid them.

Of Adolphus M. Hart, of the City of Montreal, Advocate; praying that the House will subscribe for a certain number of copies of a work written by him, entitled, " Practical Suggestions on Mining Rights and Privileges in Canada."

Of His Lordship the Right Reverend the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal; praying for the payment of six months' arrears due to the St. Patrick's Hospital, Montreal.

Of John Courtney and others; and of Robert S. Gurd, Mayor, and others, of Sarnia; severally praying for certain Amendments to the Patent Law.

Of the London Board of Trade; praying for the passing of an Act regulating the legal value of American silver coin, and the establishing of a Mint for the Dominion.

Of the Board of Trade of the Town of Cobourg; praying for the passing of an Act

regulating the legal value of American silver coin.

Of the London Board of Trade; praying that in the event of an Excise Duty being imposed on Refined Burning Oils, an equivalent duty be imposed on all Refined Burning Oils imported into Canada, and also for a measure to regulate the inspection of such oils.

Of the Directors of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company, and Trustees of the Port Stanley Harbour Company; praying that a Harbour of Refuge be constructed

on the North Shore of Lake Erie, and that Port Stanley be the one selected.

Of E. Le Blanc, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of L'Epiphanie, County of L'Assomption; of the Municipality of St. Sulpice; of P. U. Archambeault and others, of the Municipality of the Village of L'Assomption; of G. de Lanaudière, Mayor, and others, of the Town of Joliette; and of John Fallue and others, of Shoolbred and Norval; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Rail-

Of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company; praying for the passing of an Act to change their corporate name to that of "The Canada Farmers' "Mutual and Stock Insurance Company," and for other purposes.

Of the Municipality of the Township of Sarawak, County of Grey; praying aid for the improvement of Roads in the said Township.

Of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Montreal; praying for aid.

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Report on the State of the Militia of the Province of Canada, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 85.)

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents referred to them: Return to Address of the House of Commons; For copies of all Orders in Council and correspondence relating to the transfer of the Rondeau Harbour and Public Works therewith connected. The Committee recommend that certain portions of this document be printed, and in the English language only.

On the instruction to the Committee from the House of Commons to take into consideration the propriety of having a number of copies of the late Report of Mr. Sandford Fleming on the Intercolonial Railway printed, for the use of Members, together with the observations of Mr. Wilkinson (a Civil Engineer employed by Major Robinson) upon Major Robinson's Report, addressed to Sir Edmund Head, dated the 18th and 28th of December,

1848. The Committee recommend that the usual number of copies in English and French be printed. The Committee have had the following account presented them by Mr. Desbarats: Ottawa, 11th March, 1868. THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT, Canada. To George E. Desbarats, DR. 500 Catalogue of Library, 496 pages Royal 8vo. Bourgeois, Catalogue work-charged half extra for labor, of working in two copies, additions, alterations, &c., 3,124 M. ems. @ 62 00 271 20 Binding the above in Half Persian Morocco, gold titles, cloth sides, tight back, fillets, bands, &c., &c., @ \$1..... 500 00 **\$2,082 80** Correct. (Signed,) A. Todd, Librarian, House of Commons. It would appear that the work was ordered by the Librarian, Mr. Todd, without any authority from the Joint Committee on Printing, and certified to by him as correct, without being submitted to the Clerk of the Committee. The work ought to have been executed by the Contractors for the Printing, and under their contract would have cost as follows:-

As Mr. Todd, acting under a misapprehension of his authority, ordered this work, the Committee recommend that Mr. Desbarat's account for the same be paid at the following rates:—

Binding 500 copiesvalued at 80 cts., = 400 00

Composition, 1,414 M. ems	(a) 60 cts.,=\$848 40
Presswork 124 tokens	(a) 50 cts 62 00
Paper, 34 reams	238 00
Paper, 34 reams	(a) 80 cts., = 400 00
Amounting to	\$1,548 40

In making this recommendation, the Committee would direct attention to their Ninth Report, which places the entire printing services of both Houses, and the officers connected therewith, under the immediate control of the Committee; and no payment of accounts for work performed will, in future, be recommended, unless the same has been ordered through the proper channel.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th instant; for Copies of all Correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Scoon as the Postmaster of Strathroy, and his dismissal from that office, and all documents having reference to such appointment and dismissal. (Sessional Papers, No. 55.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate and restrict the contingent charges of the Departments of the Public Service, and to establish a Stationery Office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill further securing the independence of Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Bourassa, seconded by Mr. Fortier,

Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. Resolved. That it is expedient to create a special fund, to be denominated "The

"Liquor Inspection Fund," which shall be administered by the Receiver General.

2. Resolved. That there shall be appointed by the Governor, in each of the great centres of the United Provinces, viz.: in Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Halifax, and St. John, N.B., an analyst possessing competent medical and microscopical knowledge, whose duty it shall be to analyse all liquors, whether imported or manufactured on the spot, which shall be sold wholesale or retail, within the limits of his jurisdiction, and who shall be under the direction of the Collector of Inland Revenue, and shall assist him in the performance of the duties of his office.

3. Resolved. That the analyst so appointed shall receive such salary and allowance as

the Governor in Council shall think fit to award him.

4. Resolved. That with a view to meet the expenditure to be incurred in virtue of the preceding Resolutions, it is expedient that, over and above the duties and fees now payable under the authority of any law, each and every tavern-keeper and manufacturer and retailer of Intoxicating Liquors, shall pay one dollar a year, which shall form part of the Liquor Inspection Fund, and which shall be payable to the Collector of Inland Revenue, and by him paid over, with other moneys coming to his hands, to the Receiver General.

5. Resolved. That all persons selling, by wholesale or retail, adulterated liquors containing ingredients injurious to health shall, upon a complaint being made, be punishable

by imprisonment for three months, and by a fine of fifty dollars.

6. Resolved. That for his services, the analyst shall be entitled over and above his salary, to the sum of five dollars, in the discretion of the Justice, to be deemed costs, and

paid by the party against whom judgment shall be given.

7. Resolved. That all penalties imposed in virtue of these Resolutions may be recovered summarily on the information of any person who will prosecute for the same before any two Justices of the Peace near the place where the offence shall have been committed, and shall be payable, one-half to the prosecutor (who shall not thereby be rendered incompetent as a witness), with costs, and the other half to Her Majesty.

8. Resolved. That all the penalties recoverable in virtue of these resolutions, and belonging to Her Majesty shall be paid over to the Receiver General of this Dominion,

and shall form part of the "Liquor Inspection Fund."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. McGee and the Honorable Mr. Chauveau be added to the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, and to act on behalf of this House as Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate to inform their Honors that the Honorable Mr. McGee and the Honorable Mr. Chauveau have been added to the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, and to act on behalf of this House as Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Ordered, That Mr. Chamberlin do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A detailed account of item in Public Accounts, for year ending June 30th, 1867, Page iii, entered as "Work done in alterations, Parliament Buildings, &c.," \$14,613.29, paid to R. McGreevy; also item on same page, entered as "For work done fitting up Buildings," \$21,428.69; also,

for detailed statement of Mr. Garth's accounts for heating the Parliament Buildings and Departmental Buildings.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

A Message from the Senate by John Fennings Taylor, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery :-

Mr. Speaker,-

The Senate acquaint this House that the Honorable Messieurs Ross and Chapais have been added to the Select Committee appointed to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, and to act on behalf of the Senate as Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And also, the Senate doth give leave to the Honorable J. C. Chapais to attend and give evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, as desired by this House in their Message received this day, if he thinks fit.

And then he withdrew.

Mr. Fortin moved, seconded by Mr. Robitaille, and the Question being proposed. That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General;—For a statement of the number of sittings, and the date and duration of each sitting of the Court at Amherst, in the Magdalen Islands, since its establishment; and for copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion or the late Government of Canada, and the Judge of the District of Gaspé, relative to their inability, from whatever causes, to attend the said Court, at different times; also, to any other matters which may have hindered the administration of Justice in the said County; also for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion or of the late Government of Canada, and the several Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, during the last three years, respecting the demand of leaves of absence, and respecting representations made on account of the failure of the administration of justice, arising from the absence or illness of certain Judges, or from any other cause;

The Honorable Mr. Huntington moved, in amendment thereunto, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton, That the words "and also, a Statement of the number of days "that the Court of Review and the several Circuit Courts have not sat, owing to the

"absence of Judges," be added at the end thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the amendment ;—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put:

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House :—A statement of the number of sittings, and the date and duration of each sitting, of the Court at Amherst in the Magdalen Islands, since its establishment: also, Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion or the late Government of Canada, and the Judge of the District of Gaspé, relative to their inability from whatever causes, to attend the said Court, at different times, also to any other matters which may have hindered the Admistration of Justice in the said County; also, Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the Dominion or of the late Government of Canada, and the several Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, during the last three years, respecting the demand of leaves of absence, and respecting representations made on account of the failure of the Administration of Justice, arising from the absence or illness of certain Judges or from any other cause; and also a statement of the number of days that the Court of Review, and the several Circuit Courts have not sat, owing to the absence of Judges.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Tuesday, 31st March, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Munroe,—The Petition of Charles Whetlow and others, Manufacturers, Millers and Mechanics, of the Town of Paris, and the Petition of E. W. Bowman and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Blanchet,—The Petition of the Reverend J. D. Deziel and others, of the Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire.

By Mr. Street,—The Petition of the Niagara District Bank.

By Mr. McMonies.—The Petition of Wm. Sexton and others, of the Township of Beverley, County of Wentworth; the Petition of Charles Bogle and others, and the Petition of H. F. Young and others, both of the Township of Ancaster.

By Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry),—The Petition of A. D. Leclair and others.

By Mr. Keeler,—The Petition of A. A. Becker, Deputy Reeve, and others, of the Township of Brighton.

Mr. MacFarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the notice sufficient in each case, viz:—Of G. C. Kindsey and others, of Hamilton, for Incorporation of the Bank of Agriculture,—of La Banque Jacques Cartier,—of La Banque du Peuple,—of Robert Crawford and others, for Incorporation of the Dominion Life Insurance Association,—of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, for a Divorce from his wife,—of Ephraim B. Shourds, for an Act authorizing the issue of Letters Patent to him for a Fruit, Vegetable and Meat Preserver,—and of the Provincial Insurance Company and other Insurance Companies, for Incorporation of the Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association.

On the Petition of John T. Bush of Clifton, and others; for Incorporation of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company, the Committee find the Notice sufficient as regards the time of publication, but no mention was made therein of the Rates of Toll to be levied by the Company; they therefore report the fact to your Honorable House, and recommend that the Notice be deemed sufficient, but that such provision be made in the Bill, as the Private Bill Committee may consider necessary for restricting the Rates of Toll to be demanded by the Company.

Mr. Casault, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Yamaska, informed the House, that, in accordance with the 82nd section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, the Committee, with the consent of the parties, and at their request, had prolonged until Monday, the 30th instant, the time fixed for producing the Lists of Electors to which each party proposed to object, such lists to be deposited with the Clerk of the Committee before Six o'clock, P.M., on the said day.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Mr. McDougall, the Honorable Mr. Langevin, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, the Honorable Mr. Holton, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall), Mr. Mackenzie, the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, the Honorable Mr. Smith, the Honorable Mr. Fisher, Mr. Walsh, the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, the Honorable Mr. Campbell, and Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg), be appointed to consider and report whether by any alterations in the forms

and proceedings of this House the despatch of Public Business can be more effectually promoted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will, to morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Geological Survey.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund, being read

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged. Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Honorable Mr. Gray moved, seconded by Mr. Chamberlin, That the evidence relating to the last Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, taken before the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, be printed for the use of its Members.

Ordered, That the said motion be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter two, of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon Mr. Morris, Member for the Electoral Division of the South Riding of the County of Lanark, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Morris accordingly took the Chair of the House.

After some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday, the 14th April

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, 1st April, 1868.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, That the Recognizance to the Election Petition relating to the Electoral District of Bagot, is unobjectionable.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, -General Statement and Return of Baptisms. Marriages and Burials, in the Counties of Bellechasse and Montmagny, in the District of Montmagny, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-By Mr. Crawford,-The Petition of William Fitzsimmons and others, of the Town of Brockville.

By Mr. Morrison (Niagara), - The Petition of Joseph A. Woodruff and others, of

the Town of St. Catharines.

By Mr. Whitehead,—The Petition of R. M. Racey and others, of the County of Ruron; and the Petition of W. W. Ferren and others.

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By Mr. Magill,—The Petition of John Courtney, and others.

By Mr. Stephenson,—The Petition of James H. Charrity, of the Town of Chatham, County of Kent.

By Mr. Harrison,—The Petition of R. L. Denison and others, of the City of

Toronto.

By Mr. Keeler,—The Petition of Robert Cockburn and others, of the Township of Seymour.

By Mr. Bown,—The Petition of Charles Arnold and others.

By the Honorable Mr. Archambeault,—The Petition of the Reverend L. M. Brassard and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Roch l'Achigan.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of N. A. Gamble and others; praying for certain amendments to the Patent Law. Of M. K. Lockwood and others, of the Village of Brighton; praying for the con-

struction of the Murray Canal according to the original survey.

Of George Riddell and others; praying that a duty be imposed upon vegetables,

trees, and plants, imported from the *United States*.

Of *H. R. Goodman* and others; of *A. Schwallie*, Reeve, and others; and of *Frederick Marson* and others of the Town of *Niagara*; severally praying that an Act may be passed imposing a duty upon saw-logs, round timber, and shingle bolts, exported from the

Dominion.

Of William Redpath and others; of Harrison Boice and others, of the County of Norfolk; of C. W. Dendershott and others; and of W. M. Wilson and others, of the County of Norfolk; severally praying that no Act may be passed imposing a duty upon round timber, shingle bolts, stave bolts, and pail wood, exported from the Dominion.

Of the Quebec Board of Trade; and of the Reverend D. Roussel and others; severally praying for the construction of a road from Great Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, to Ste.

Anne des Monts, along the beach of the River St. Lawrence.

Of the Niagara Falls Gas Company, in the State of New York; and of the Town Council of the Town of Clifton; severally praying for the passing of an Act to enable the Niagara Falls Gas Company, in the State of New York, to extend their Pipes and Works into and through the Town of Clifton, for the purpose of supplying the said Town with Gas.

Of the British America Assurance Company; the Provincial Insurance Company; and the Western Assurance Company; praying to be exempted from the operation of the Act respecting Insurance Companies.

Of James Crowland and others, of the City of Hamilton; praying for certain amend-

ments to the Tariff.

Of William Pettit and others; praying that the duty of twenty per cent. be re-imposed upon all imported Hops.

Of John A. Scott and others, of the Town of Stratford; praying for the passing of

an Act incorporating them under the name of the "Stratford Board of Trade."

Of George Gott and others, of the Town of Amherstburg, and the Township of Malden; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them under the name of the "Sorghum Growers' Association of the County of Essex," for the purpose of manufacturing Sorghum.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th March 1868; for the names of the Engineers appointed in connexion with the Intercolonial Railway and instructions issued with regard to the survey of route or other matters to such Engineers. (Sessional Papers, No. 18.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1868; for the Report of the Prison Inspectors of the late Province of Canada, on the Prisons of Nova

Scotia and New Brunswick. (Sessional Papers, No. 40.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 18th November, 1867, for a Return, showing the amount fixed as the salaries, since the first day of July last, for the

Postmasters and Post Office Clerks, Treasurers, and Deputy Treasurers, and Collectors of Customs and Collectors of Inland Revenue and Excise duty in the Dominion of Canada, specifying the increase, if any, over the amounts received by these officers the preceding year, with the names of these officers. Also, a Return shewing the present Salaries of the officers and employes on the Government Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with the increase, if any, made since the first of July last, together with the names of such officers and employés. (Sessional Papers, No. 26.)

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents referred to them,

and recommend that they be printed:

From the Senate:

Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into, and report upon the causes

of the recent financial crisis, in the Province of Ontario, and

Major Robinson's reply to the letter of Mr. Wilkinson, on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. (This document to be attached to Mr. Fleming's Report on the same subject, now being printed.) From the House of Commons:

Report of the Librarian of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada.

Return to Address of the House of Commons; for correspondence between the Government of Canada, or any of its members, and the Northern Railway Company, the Great Western Railway Company, and any other Railway Company in the Dominion, with respect to the indebtedness of such Companies to the Government.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Brousseau,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Tenth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all Correspondence held with any of the Local Governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, concerning the present state of the Marriage Laws, or the jurisdiction of the Local Parliaments with regard to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Sprcat, seconded by Mr. McMonies,

Ordered, That the Petition of Moses Pratt and others, Electors of the County of Essex, complaining of certain irregularities and corrupt practices at the last Election for the said County, and praying for an investigation, be referred to the Standing Committee, on Privileges and Elections.

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, and the Question being put, That copies be laid before this House of all correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the Bank of Montreal, respecting the sale of Dominion Stock, together with a statement shewing the amount of said Stock allotted to that Institution and the terms of such allotment; the House divided: and the names being called for they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Dorion,	McFarlane,	Rymal,
Béchard,	Drew,	Mackenzie,	Savary,
Blake,	Ferris,	McConkey,	Sénécal,
Bodwell,	Fisher,	Mc Lellan,	Smith,

Bolton,	Forbes,	Mc Monies,	Snider,
Bourassa,	Fortier,	Metcalfe,	Sproat,
Bowman,	Geoffrion,	Mills,	Stirton,
Burpee,	Godin,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	, Thompson(Haldim'd),
Cameron (Huron),	Holton,	Oliver,	Thompson (Ontario),
Cameron (Inverness),		Pâquet,	Wells,
Cheval,	Kempt,	Parker,	White,
Coffin,	Kierzkowski,	Ray,	Whitehead,
Connell,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	Redford,	Workman, and
Coupal,	McDonald (Antigo'sh)	Ross (Victoria, N.S.)	Young.—58.
Currier,	McDonald (Lunenb'g)	,	_

NATS:

Messieurs

Abbott,	Colby,	Hurdon,	Perry,
Archambeault,	Costigan,	Irvine,	Pinsonneault,
Ault,),Jones (Leeds & Gren.)	
Beaty,	Crawford (Leeds),		Pouliot,
Beaubien,	Daoust,	Kirkpatrick,	Rankin,
Bellerose,	De Niverville,	Langevin,	Read,
Benoit,	Desaulniers,	Lapum,	Renaud,
Bertrand,	Dobbie,	Lawson,	Rose,
Blanchet,	Dufresne,	Little,	Ross' (Champlain),
Bowell,	Dunkin,	Macdonald (Cornw'll)Ross (Dundas).
Bown,	Ferguson,	Macdonald, Sir John A	.Ross(Prince Édward),
Brousseau,	Fortin,	McDonald (Middles'x)	Scatcherd.
Brown,	Galt,	Masson (Soulanges),	Shanly,
Caldwell,	Gaucher,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Stephenson.
Campbell,	Gaudet,	Mc Callum,	Street,
Carling,	Gendron,	Mc Carthy,	Sylvain,
Caron,	Gibbs,	McDougall,	Tilley,
Cartier,	Grant,	Mc Gee,	Tremblay,
Cartwright,	Gray,	McMillan,	Wallace,
Cayley,	Harrison,	Morris,	Walsh,
Chamberlin,	Holmes,	Morrison (Niagara),	Webb,
Chauveau,	Howland,	Munroe,	Willson, and
Cimon,	Huot,	O' Connor.	Wood, -92.
9 4 - 1 1		,	

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), seconded by Mr. Scatcherd, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Statement shewing the whole amount of expenses connected with the survey of the Intercolonial Railway, since the appointment of Mr. Sandford Fleming, in 1863.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Bown, seconded by Mr. Stephenson,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all accounts rendered to, or in the possession of the Department of Public Works, for services rendered or refreshments furnished in the year 1860, by any person in the Town of Brantford, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, together with any correspondence relating thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Colby, seconded by Mr. Rymal,

31 Victoria.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all Memorials addressed to the Government on the subject of the duty on Hops.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. McConkey, seconded by Mr. Ault,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; -A Statement shewing the number of Railways in the Dominion of Canada; when built, the length, cost of construction and equipment; cost per mile, proportion of rolling stock for each one hundred miles. Also, number of passengers per mile per annum, receipts from passengers Per mile per annum, ditto from freight per ditto, gross receipts, working expenses per mile per annum, renewal of rails, ties, &c., per mile per annum; total working expenses per mile per annum of each of the railways for 1866, together with the number of railways now under construction, and the length of each.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Paquet, seconded by Mr. Geoffrion,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Statement of all moneys received by all Clerks of the Circuit Courts in all the Counties in the Province of Quebec, other than the Chefs-lieux of districts, in virtue of a proclamation issued in accordance with the provisions of sub-section three of section 32 of chapter 109, of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, and of all sums deposited in the Banks in virtue of such proclamation, and for the names of such Banks; said statement being from the 1st July. 1864, to the 1st July, 1867.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Connell, seconded by Mr. Wallace,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; -A Return of all amounts paid by the Government of the late Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, viz:—Pensions under statute; pensions under estimates; pensions on the civil list; military pensions, and all other pensions, if such there be, for the year ending 30th June, 1867, stating respectively in detail the charges on each Province for such pensions.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Resolved. That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Pope, the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, the Honorable Mr. Wood, the Honorable Mr. Huntington, Mr. Bown, Mr. Masson (Soulanges), Mr. Joly, the Honorable Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Sénécal, and Mr. Burpee, be appointed to enquire into and report upon the best means of protecting hemlock timber from destruction caused by those manufacturing the extract of hemlock bark, and the exportation thereof from Canada; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Shanly have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Clifton

Suspension Bridge Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the issuing of

Letters Patent to Jeremiah Purdon Cummings and Robert Loudon for a new invention called, "Foote's Vapour Generator and Burner, for heating purposes," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the issuing of Letters Patent to Joseph Walker Cull, for a new and useful improvement in centrifugal Filtering Machines, being read,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Thursday last proposed, That a Special Committee be appointed on the Maritime and Fluvial fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion, to report from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers, and Records; And the Question being put, it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Fortin, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. McCallum, Mr. Keeler, Mr. Workman, Mr. Simard, Mr. Robitaille, the Honorable Mr. Anglin, Mr. Renaud, Mr. Bolton, the Honorable Mr. Campbell, Mr. Savary, Mr. Ross (Victoria, N.S.), Mr. Coffinthe Honorable Mr. Fisher, the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Langlois, Mr. Ross (Prince Edward), and Mr. Jones (Halifax), do compose the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to annex a portion of the Seigniory of Bélair to the County of Quebec, and another portion thereof to the County of Portneuf, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency. And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

Monck.

The Governor General transmits Estimates of certain of the sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1868; and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (Sessional Papers. No. 62.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 31st March, 1868.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Criminal Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sit John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill for the better security of the Crown and Government.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting accessories to, and abettors of indictable offences.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting offences relative to the Coin.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Forgery.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Offences against the Person.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Malicious Injuries to Property.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and tead for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in regard to Persons charged with indictable offences.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the sale of Poisons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

Mr. Street reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain Proposed Resolutions relative to the Currency, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that there shall be but one currency throughout the Dominion of Canada.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that on and after the first day of July next, the duties of Excise under the Act of this Session, chapter 8, shall be the same in amount and payable in the same currency in the Province of Nova Scotia as in the other Provinces of Canada.

3. Resolved, That it is desirable that the currency of Canada should, as far as possible, be assimilated to that agreed upon by the International Monetary Conference held at Paris, in the year 1867, for the purpose of effecting uniformity of currency among the nations; and that if the Congress of the United States shall adopt the standard so agreed on it is expedient that the currency of Canada should be established upon the same basis, by which five dollars in Canadian currency would be equal to the half cagle of the United States, and to the twenty-five franc piece of France, (and very nearly equivalent to the

British sovereign and to five dollars of the present currency of Nova Scotia) and that with this view, it should be provided that the alteration of the currency laws of Canada with a view to uniformity throughout the Dominion, shall not take place until after it is known whether the said Bill will or will not pass.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Campbell reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Friday next.

And then the House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 2nd April, 1868,

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burisls, in the District of Kamouraska, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Lawson,—The Petition of P. Robertson and others, Mill-owners and others; and the Petition of J. H. Ansley and others.

By Mr. O'Connor .- The Petition of D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, County of Lincoln, President of the Canada Vine Growers' Association; and the Petition of James Dougall, of Windsor, Mayor, and others.

By Mr. Morrison,-The Petition of the North-west Navigation and Railway Company, By Mr. Keeler,—The Petition of John McColl, Reeve, and others, of the Township

of Murray.

By Mr. Brousseau,—'The Petition of Louis Portelance and others, Sailors and Proprietors of Vessels residing in the Parish of St. Charles des Grondines, County of Port-

By Mr. Street,—The Petition of Nelson Parnall and others; and the Petition of A.

N. Wilson and others.

By Mr. Coffin,—The Petition of the Reverend T. H. White, D.D., and others, of the Town of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia.

By Mr. Currier,-The Petition of H. J. Friel and others, of the Provinces of Quebec

and Ontario.

By the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,—The Petition of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :-

Of Charles Whetlow and others, Manufacturers, Millers, and Mechanics, of the Town of Paris; and of A. D. Leclair and others, of the County of Glengarry; severally praying for certain amendments to the Patent Law.

Of E. W. Bowman and others; praying that a Harbour of Refuge be constructed on

the North Shore of Lake Erie, and that Port Stanley be the one selected.

Of the Reverend J. D. Deziel and others, of the Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire; praying for the passing of an Act granting an appeal to ordinary Courts of Justice from the decisions of the Official Arbitrators.

Of the Niagara District Bank; praying for the passing of an Act extending the time

for subscribing and paying the residue of their Capital Stock.

Of Charles Bogle and others; of H. F. Young and others, both of the Township of Ancaster; and of William Sexton and others, of the Township of Beverley; severally Praying that an Act may be passed imposing a duty upon saw-logs, round timber and shingle bolts, exported from the Dominion.

Of A. A. Becker, Deputy Reeve, and others, of the Township of Brighton; praying

for the construction of the Murray Canal according to the original survey.

Mr. Casault, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Yamaska, informed the House, That the Sitting Member and the Petitioner had, by mutual consent, requested the Committee to adjourn to the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the hearing of such evidence as is intended to be adduced in support of the preliminary objections urged by the Sitting Member, alleging that it is not possible for them to secure the attendance of witnesses sooner.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; Francois Béchard, Esquire, Francis Henry Burton, Esquire, Brown Chamberlin, Esquire, Donald Alexander Macdonald, Esquire; Chairman, Christian Henry Pozer, Esquire.

Mr. Macfarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the

House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of John A. Scott and others for Incorporation of the Stratford Board of Trade; and of the Canada West Farmers' Mutual

and Stock Insurance Company, and find the Notices sufficient.

On the Petition of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, for an Act to confirm their amalgamation with the Commercial Bank, they find the Notice has been published for about a month only, the amalgamation having been only effected late in February; and proof has been adduced of the consent of the Shareholders of both Banks, and your Committee therefore recommend that the Notice be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of the Niagara Falls Gas Company, in the State of New York, for authority to supply the Town of Clifton with Gas, no Notice has been given; but a Petition is before Your Honorable House, from the Town Council of Clifton, representing that it would be a great advantage to the said Town, to grant the said powers to the Gas Company; therefore, as no private rights would be interfered with, your Committee recommend a suspension of the 51st Rule.

The Petition of George Gott and others, for the Incorporation of the Sorghum Growers' Association of the County of Essex, appears to your Committee to belong to the class described in section 92 of "The British America Act, 1867," as "Incorporation of Companies with Provincial objects," which are by that section placed under the exclusive

control of the Local Legislature.

The time limited for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire to-day, and as an adjournment will probably take place for the Easter Holidays, your Committee recommend that the time for receiving Petitions, Private Bills and Reports thereon, be further extended for three weeks.

Resolved. That this House doth concur in the said Report.

On motion of Mr. Casault, seconded by Mr. Fortin.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Electoral District of Yamaska Election Petition have leave to adjourn to the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Resolved, That this House do adjourn from Six to Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this

day.

Ordered. That leave of absence for one fortnight be granted to Lachlin McCallum, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Monck on account of urgent private business.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Penitentiaries and the Directors thereof, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, this day.

And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Half-past Seven o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table: By Mr. Currier,-The Petition of C. W. Bangs and others, of the Dominion of Canada.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Penitentiaries and the Directors thereof, and for other purposes; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had made further progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled; "An Act respecting the security to be given by Officers of Canada," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Drew reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Drew reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:

Page 1, line d-Leave out "since" and insert "upon or after."

Page 1, line 39-After "him" insert "and every surety in any bond shall make the

"affidavit in the form A hereto annexed, before a Justice of the Peace," and

Page 1, line 40-After "be" insert "proved as to the due execution and delivery of "the same by an affidavit of the attesting witness made before a Justice of the Peace, and "shall cause every such bond or security with the several affidavits thereto annexed to be."

Page 1, line 42-After "security" insert "and the affidavits thereto annexed."

Page 1, line 44-After "security" insert "and the affidavits thereto annexed."

Page 3, line 44—Leave out "one month" and insert "three months."

Page 3, line 45—After "notices" insert "or upon the acceptance by the Crown of "the security of another surety whichever shall first happen," and leave out from "within" to "give," and insert "one month from the receipt of the last of such notices."

Page 5, line 27—After "Council" insert the following as "Schedule A" :-

FORM A.

County of I, A.B., the obligor (or one of the sureties), in the annexed Bond named, make oath and say as Province of follows :-

1. I am seized and possessed to my own use of real or real and personal estate in the Province of , in Canada, of the actual value of \$, over and above all charges upon, or incumbrances affecting the same.

2. My Post Office address is as follows:-

, in the County of Sworn before me at , A.D. one thousand eight hundred and day of sixty

J. P. for the County of Province of

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to. Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Campbell reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 6-Leave out from "thereof" to "and."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to. Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable Banks in any part of Canada to issue Notes of the Dominion instead of issuing notes of their own, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of the Province of Canada, for the years 1866 and 1867, be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Friday, 3rd April, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—By the Honorable Mr. Carling,—The Petition of R. L. Denison and others.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of Joseph Roy, Senior, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts, in the County and District of Gaspé.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of William Fitzsimmons and others, of the Town of Brockville; of W. W. Ferran and others; and of John Courtney and others, Manufacturers, Millers and Mechanics; severally praying for certain Amendments to the Patent Law.

Of Joseph A. Woodruff and others, of the Town of St. Catharines; praying for the Passing of an Act incorporating them under the name of "The Merchants' Express Com-

"pany of the Dominion of Canada."

Of R. M. Racey and others, of the County of Huron; praying for the passing of an

Act regulating the legal value of American silver coin.

Of James H. Charrity, of the Town of Chatham, County of Kent; praying for the reimbursement of the sum of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, which was wrongfully collected from him at the Port of Wallaceburgh, on account of the Scow "Industry."

collected from him at the Port of Wallaceburgh, on account of the Scow "Industry."

Of R. L. Denison and others, of the City of Toronte; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them under the name of "The Canadian Mutual Life Insurance Company."

Of Robert Cockburn and others, of the Township of Seymour; praying for the con-

struction of the Murray Canal according to the original survey.

Of Charles Arnold and others; praying that a duty be imposed upon vegetables, trees

and plants, imported from the United States.

Of the Reverend L. M. Brassard and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Roch de l'Achigan; praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Fortin, from the Select Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that their Quorum be reduced to seven

Members.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to seven Members.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, that, in consequence of the anticipated adjournment of the House at the Easter Recess, they had extended the time fixed by them for choosing the Select Committee for the trial of the Montreal East Election Petition, from Tuesday, the 7th day of April instant, to Wednesday of the week following.

Also, That they had fixed the days for choosing Select Committees to try the Election

Petitions in the following cases, viz:-

Electoral District of Berthier, Thursday, 16th April, instant, at noon, from Panel B,

Electoral District of Verchères, Monday, 20th April, instant, at noon, from Panel A., No. 3.

Electoral District of *Hochelaga*, Tuesday, 21st April, instant, at noon, from Panel A, No. 3.

Mr. Walsh also reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Argenteuil, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read as follow:—Richard John Cartwright, Esquire, Samuel Ault, Esquire, Jean Baptiste Daoust, Esquire, Charles C. Colby, Esquire; Chairman, William Hoste Webb, Esquire.

François Bechard, Esquire, Francis Henry Burton, Esquire, Brown Chamberlin, Esquire, Donald Alexander Macdonald, Esquire; Chairman, Christian Henry Fozer, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe, their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Resolved, That when Mr. Speaker leaves the Chair at six o'clock, the House do adjourn, and stand adjourned till Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day.

Ordered, That the Committee on the St. Hyacinthe Election Petition do meet, this day in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at a Quarter past Six of the clock, P.M.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of Passengers by them. He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee, to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Civil Service.

A Bill respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the *United States* of *America*, for the Apprehension and Surrender of certain Offenders, was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Abbott, the third section of the Bill was amended by inserting therein after the words "It shall be lawful

"for the Governor" the words "at any time not less than seven days after the commitment "of an accused person, according to the provisions of the first section."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting security to be given by officers "of Canada" was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public "matters," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with an amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act respecting Commissions, and Oaths of Allegiance, and of "Office," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada," being read;

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Car-

tier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon; And it being Six of the Clock in the afternoon, the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., this day, without a question first put.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:-By the Honorable Mr. Chauveau,—The Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Mr. Pozer, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe, informed the House that the Sitting Member and the Petitioner had, by mutual consent, requested the Committee to adjourn to the 16th instant, at ten o'clock, A.M., for the hearing of such evidence as is intended to be adduced in support of the preliminary objections urged by the Sitting Member, on the ground that it is not possible for them to secure the attendance of witnesses sooner.

On motion of Mr. Pozer, seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry), Ordered, That the Select Committee on the St. Hyacinthe Election Petition have leave to adjourn to the 16th instant, at Ten of the Clock, A.M.

Ordered, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended, in relation to the Bill to authorize the Niagara Falls Gas Company to extend their works for the purpose of lighting the Town of Clifton, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. Street have leave to bring in a Bill to authorise the Niagara Falls Gas Company to extend their works for the purpose of lighting the Town of Clifton.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes. The House accordingly adjourned.

Five minutes past Eight o'clock, P.M.

The House resumed the Debate upon the question which was, this day, proposed, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the Organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada," be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon Charles Magill, Esquire, Member for the Electoral Division of the City of Hamilton, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Magill accordingly took the Chair of the House. And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 6th April, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:

By the Honorable Mr. Blanchet,—The Petition of Michel Guay, Mayor, and

others, of the Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire.

By Mr. Robitaille,—The Petition of William Lynd, Mayer, and others, of the Muni-

cipality of New Richmond, County of Bonaventure.

By Mr. Keeler,—The Petition of James S. Foulds, Reeve, and others, of the Township of Percy; and the Petition of J. M. Wellington and others, Hop-growers, of the Township and Village of Brighton.

By the Honorable Mr. McGee,—The Petition of Charles R. L. de Salaberry, of the

City of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Chauveau,—The Petition of J. B. Renaud, William Rhodes

and others, of the City of Quebec.

By the Honorable Mr. Cartier,—The Petition of the Sisters of Mercy in charge of l'Hospice de la Maternité, of Montreal.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of P. Robertson and others, Mill-owners, and others, praying that a duty be imposed on all saw-logs and unmanufactured timber exported from the Dominion.

Of J. A. Ansley and others; of James Dougall, Mayor of Windsor, and others; of Nelson Parnall and others; and of A. N. Wilson and others; severally praying that a duty be imposed upon vegetables, trees, and plants imported from the United States.

Of D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, County of Lincoln, President of the Canada Vine Growers Association; praying for the passing of an Act repealing the one hundred and seventy-first clause of the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and for amendments to the Act respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Association."

Of the North-west Navigation and Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for commencing the works and operations of the said Company.

Of John McColl, Reeve, and others, of the Township of Murray; praying for the construction of the Murray Canal, according to the original survey.

Of Louis Portelance and others, Sailors and Proprietors of Vessels, residing in the Parish of St. Charles des Grondines, County of Portneuf, praying for the passing of an Act to amend chapter seventy-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, relative to the measurement, unloading of Coal, and all other cargoes; and that proper places be selected in the Port of Montreal for loading and unloading Lower Canada vessels; also that the Lachine Canal tolls be abolished on the said vessels.

Of the Reverend T. H. White, D.D., and others, of the Town of Shelburne, Province of Nova Scotia; praying for a subsidy for a line of Steamers from Halifax to St. John,

touching at Shelburne and other intermediate ports.

Of H. J. Friel and others, of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and of C. W. Bangs and others, of the Dominion of Canada; severally praying for certain amendments to the Patent Law.

Of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to remove doubts, as to the purport of the Act for facilitating the conveyance by the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, of lands in the Province of Canada by and through their Commissioners or Attorneys.

Of R. L. Devison and others; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them

under the name of "The Canada Live Stock Insurance Company."

Of Joseph Roy, Senior and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts, in the County and District of Gaspé; praying for aid to remove certain obstructions in the channel of the Rivers Cap Chat and Ste. Anne, so that vessels may be protected from any

Of the Quebec Board of Trade; praying for aid to encourage the building of composite ships in Canada.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections; That they had selected the following three additional Members: the Honorable George Irvine, Jean Langlois, Esquire, and Robert Macfarlane, Esquire, to be Members of the Chairmen's Panel, and to serve as Chairmen of Election Committees, for the present Session.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to Address of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1868; For copies of all correspondence between the Imperial Government, and the Government of the late Province of Canada since February, 1863, on the subject of Colonial Military Expenditure and Military defence of the late Province of Canada; and between the Imperial Government and that of the Dominion since 1st July, 1867, on the same subject. (Sessional Papers, No. 63.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1868; For copies

of any offer which may have been made to the Government in relation to the building of the Intercolonial Railroad; and also copies of all communications to, or from the Govern-

ment relating to said offer. (Sessional Papers, No. 18.)

Richard John Cartwright, Esquire, Samuel Ault, Esquire, Jean Baptiste Daoust, Esquire, Charles C. Colby, Esquire; Chairman, William Hoste Webb, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Argenteuil, their names were called over; and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee do meet this day, in one of the Committee rooms of the House, at twenty minutes to four of the Cleck, P.M.

Ordered, That Mr. Brousseau have leave to bring in a Bill to amend chapter sixtythree of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in so far as the same relates to the measurement and discharge of Coal.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Thursday next.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes. The House accordingly adjourned.

Fifteen minutes to Four o'clock, P.M.

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the best means of protecting Hemlock Timber, from destruction, caused by those manufacturing the Extract of Hemlock Bark, and the exportation thereof from Canada, have leave to report from time to time; and also to extend their inquiries to all matters connected with the exportation of Hemlock Bark.

Ordered, That Mr. Forbes be added to the said Committee.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to four Members.

Mr. Webb, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Argenteuil, informed the House, That the Sitting Member and the Petitioner had, by mutual consent, requested the Committee to adjourn to the twenty-third day of April, instant.

On motion of Mr. Webb, seconded by Mr. Colby,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Argenteuil Election Petition have leave to adjourn till the twenty-third day of April, instant.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes. The House accordingly adjourned.

Half past Five o'clock, P.M.

On motion of Mr. Lawson, seconded by Mr. Ault; Ordered, That the entry in the Journals of this House of the 17th March, 1868, in relation to a recommendation of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, "That "the Return to an Address of the 15th and 18th of November last, for a statement of "the number of Inland Custom House Officers within the Dominion, their Salaries, etc.; "-and also, respecting Collectors of Customs, their Collections and Harbour Tolls, be " not printed," be now read.

And the same being read :-

Mr. Lawson moved, seconded by Mr. Magill, and the Question being proposed; That so much of the said Resolution of the 17th March last, as relates to the said Report of the Printing Committee, "That the Return to the Address of the 15th and 18th "November last, relating to the Collectors of Customs-and other Officers of the Customs, "the date of their Appointment, Salaries, Collections, etc., be not printed, be rescinded." The said Motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Gibb, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; —A Return shew-

1st. The amount of Securities of all descriptions, whether Bonds or Stock, issued by the Dominion of Canada, since the 1st July last, what rate of interest the same bear, the nature of such Securities and the terms and conditions on which they were issued, and where and by whom;

2nd. The amount and number of Tenders below par for any such Securities;

3rd. The number and amount of Tenders at par; 4th. The amount accepted and at what Rates, and the number of Allottees;

5th. The Charges incurred or paid in respect of the negotiation of such Loans, whether for Commission or Brokerage.

Ordered. That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Fortin, seconded by Mr. Tremblay,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House;—Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the late Province of Canada, the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland in relation to the disputed question as to the boundary line between the two countries in Labrador.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of the late Province of Canada, or the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and the Government of Newfoundland, in relation to the Duties of Customs, which the latter Government exacts from our Fishermen, who go to fish on the coast of Labrador belonging to Newfoundland, on salt, barrels, and other articles, used either in the fisheries or in the preparation of fish.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Mr. Macdonald (Antigonish) moved, seconded by Mr. Savary, and the Question be-

ing proposed,

That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Copy of the Address of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, to the British Government, and of the Resolutions on which the same was founded, praying for the Repeal of so much of the British North America Act as refers to that Province; and of any Despatches or Minutes of Council referring thereto, sent to the British Government by the Government of Canada; and also, Copies of any Instructions to the Hon. Mr. Tupper, on the same subject, before or since his departure.

Mr. Parker moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton, that the words, "That in the opinion of this House the appointment of the Hon. C. Tupper, C.B., as the representative of this Dominion, in opposition to the Delegates of Nova Scotia, before the Imperial Government, is calculated to increase the existing discontent in that Province, and that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to recall the Hon. Mr. Tup-

per," be added at the end thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter two, of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lovis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 7th April, 1868.

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Smith, and the Question being proposed,

That the Debate be adjourned;

The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed:—The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then, the main motion being put;

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Copy of the Address of the House of Assembly of Nora Scotia, to the British Government, and of the Resolutions on which the same was founded, praying for the Repeal of so much of the British North America Act as refers to that Province; and of any despatches or minutes of Council, referring thereto, sent to the British Government by the Government

of Canada; and also, Copies of any Instructions to the Hon. Mr. Tupper, on the same subject, before or since his departure.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Gartier,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns on Wednesday, it do stand adjourned till. Tuesday, the 14th day of April, instant, at Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

And then the House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after Two of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 7th April, 1868.

Tha following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Stephenson,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Kent.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Joliette, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House, relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow: Pierre Alexis Tremblay, Esq., the Honorable John Jones Ross, David Stirton, Esq., John Sylvester Ross, Esq.; Chairman, Thomas Scatcherd, Esq.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Resolved. That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Tuesday the 14th day of April instant, at Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

And Notice being taken of the death, by assassination, this morning, of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy Me Gee, Member for the Electoral Division of the City of Montreal West;

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, Resolved, That this House do now adjourn.

The House accordingly adjourned.

Tuesday, 14th April, 1868.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker communicated to The House the following Telegraph despatch:—

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 14th April, 1868.

To the Honorable James Cockburn, Speaker of the House of Commons, Canada.

> THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 18th April, 1868.

On motion of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Haviland, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

The assassination of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of the Dominion of Canada, having been reported by telegraph, therefore,

Resolved, That this House regard with horror and detestation, the atrocious and blood-thirsty act, deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and orphans, and sincerely regret that the Dominion Government should have lost such an able and patriotic Statesman.

Resolved, That the Speaker do communicate the Resolutions of this House to the Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, and also to Mrs. Mc Gee.

J. WIGHTMAN, Speaker.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered Mr. Speaker a Messsage from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being

uncovered, and is as followeth:-

Monck.

The Governor General, deeply impressed with the severe loss the country has sustained in consequence of the murder of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and being desirous of marking his sense of the public and private virtues of Mr. Mc Gee, and of affording relief and assistance to his afflicted family, recommends to the House of Commons to enable His Excellency to make such provision for the widow and family of Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee as to the liberality of Parliament may seem proper. GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Ottawa, 14th April, 1868.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, -General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Counties of Soulanges and Vaudreuil, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

Thomas R. Merritt, Esquire, having presented the Indenture of his Election for the Electoral Division of the County of Lincoln, and having previously taken the Oath, according to law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Mr. McDougall, Resolved, That in admitting Thomas R. Merritt, Esquire, elected to represent the Electoral Division of the County of Lincoln, to take his seat on the production of the Du-Plicate Indenture only, and without the Return of the Indenture of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and the certificate of the latter Officer, this House still recommends a strict adherence to the practice of requiring the production of the usual certificate.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of the Reverend J. S. Ross, Pastor, and George Edwards, Church Clerk, on behalf of the Baptist Church, Clarence, Ontario. By Mr. Merritt,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Clifton.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of William Lynd, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of New Richmond, County of Bonaventure; praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of Michel Guay, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire; Praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway, and that the terminus of the said Railway be fixed at Lévis, opposite Quebec.

Of James S. Foulds, Reeve, and others, of the Township of Percy; praying for the construction of the Murray Canal according to the original survey.

Of J. M. Wellington, and others, Hop Growers, of the Township and Village of Brighton; praying that a duty be imposed upon all imported hops.

Of Charles R. L. de Salaberry, of the City of Quebec; praying that relief be granted

to the family of his late father, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry.

Of J. B. Renaud, William Rhodes, and others, of the City of Quebec; praying that the Fisheries in the vicinity of the City of Quebec may secure the same protection and guardianship as is extended to Fisheries elsewhere.

Of the Sisters of Mercy in charge of L'Hospice de la Maternité of Montreal; praying

that the Government Grant for the half year (1867) be paid them.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Kent; praying for the dredging of the mouth of the River Thames, and for the erection of a Light-house at Rondeau point, and also for the construction of a Harbour at Two Creeks, on the North Shore of Lake Erie.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, from the Standing Committee on Contingencies, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix, No. 4.)

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Rose; the Honorable Mr. Campbell, Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg), the Honorable Mr. Smith, the Honorable Mr. Tilley, the Honorable Mr. Cartier, the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr. Galt, the Honorable Mr. Holton, Mr. Blake, Mr. Gibbs, the Honorable Mr. Howland, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall), Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Street, be appointed to consider the subject of the Banking and Currency of the Dominion; to report thereon from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rose, Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the rates of Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Books imported into Canada.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay the Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and hity-seven dollars and eighty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay additional salaries to late Governors New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Governors Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jackson reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

Mr. Jackson also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, that the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, 15th April, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:

By the Honorable Mr. Campbell,—The Petition of the Reverend W. Sinclair and others, of Mabou and vicinity, County of Inverness, Island of Cape Breton, Province of

By Mr. Bellerose,—The Petition of the Reverend N. Lavallée and others, of St.

Vincent de Paul, County of Laval.

By Mr. Bowell,—The Petition of G. H. Boulter and others, of the Village of Stirling, County of Hastings.

By Mr. Walsh,—The Petition of C. Biddle and others, of Port Rowan, County of

Norfolk.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend F. X. Bossé, Curé, and others, of the

Great Fox River, County of Gaspé.

By the Honorable Mr. Abbott, -The Petition of the Reverend John Eadie and others, of the Ottawa Section of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Morris, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House, the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills having expired on the 2nd instant, and for receiving Private Bills on the 9th instant—the Committee recommend that the same be extended, respectively, to the 23rd, and the 30th instant, and the time for receiving Reports on Private Bills, to the 14th of May next.

Mr. Rymal, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the

House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

Your Committee have examined the following Petitions, and find the notice sufficient in each case, viz: Of the Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, - of Joseph A. Woodruff and others, for incorporation of the Merchants' Express Company of the Dominion of Canada,—of R. L. Denison and others, for incorporation of the Canadian Mutual Fire Insurance Company,—and of R. L. Denison and others, for incorporation of the Canada Live Stock Insurance Company.

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to the 23rd instant; for receiving Private Bills to the 30th instant; and Reports on Private Bills to the 14th May next, in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, and on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 26th March, 1868; for Copies of all Correspondence and Petitions, complaining of the conduct or proceedings of the Agent for Indian Affairs at Manitoulin Island; also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate the matters complained of, and any other Documents or Papers relating to the same. (Sessional Papers, No. 36.)

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable

Mr. Cartier,

Resovled, Nemine Contradicente, That an humble Address be presented to His Ex-

Excellency's Gracious Message.

To assure His Excellency that they deeply participate in the severe loss the Country has sustained in consequence of the murder of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Member of Parliament for the Electoral District of Montreal West, of which most atrocious act they cannot in terms sufficiently strong, express their abhorrence; and, being desious of marking their sense of the public and private virtues of Mr. McGee and of afford. the relief and assistance to his afflicted family, they beg to assure His Excellency, that they shall feel it a grateful act of public duty, under the melancholy circumstances

of this afflicting case, to enable His Excellency to make such provision for the widow and family of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, as may be consistent with the jus-

tice and liberality of Parliament.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Cartier, Mr. Mackenzie, the Honorable Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall), the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg), the Honorable Mr. Campbell, the Honorable Mr. Tilley, the Honorable Mr. Smith, the Honorable Mr. Gray, the Honorable Mr. Holton, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, Mr. Chamberlin and Mr Morris; and that His Excellency's Message of yesterday be referred to the said Committee.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, reported that they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read as followeth :-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXELLENCY :-

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Excellency our grateful thanks for Your Excel-

lency's gracious Message.

We assure Your Excellency, that we deeply participate in the severe loss the Country has sustained in consequence of the murder of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Member of Parliament for the Electoral District of Montreal West, of which most atrocious act we cannot, in terms sufficiently strong, express our abhorrence; and, being desirous of marking our sense of the public and private virtues of Mr. McGee, and of affording relief and assistance to his afflicted family, we beg leave to assure Your Excellency that we shall feel it a grateful act of public duty, under the melancholy circumstances of this afflicting case, to enable Your Excellency to make such provision for the widow and family of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, as may be consistent with the justice and liberality of Parliament.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.
Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to take His Excellency's Message, of yesterday, into consideration.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Huot, the Honorable Mr. Langevin, the Honorable Mr. Gray, the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Simard, Mr. Renavd, Mr. Mc Carthy, Mr. Workman, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, be appointed to enquire into the general condition of the building of Merchant Vessels in the Dominion of Canada, and as to the means of promoting its development; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That Mr. Beaty and Mr. Cimon be added to the Select Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Holton, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Huntington, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House:—Copies of the plans and specifications, tenders and contracts relating to the Carillon and Grenville Canal, since the 1st July, 1866; with a statement of the sums paid for the said works, and the quantity of materials used, and quantities as paid for.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Desaulniers, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; -Copies of Reports made by the Officers of the Geological Survey, with reference to the Gold Districts of Nova Scotia.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Pierre Alexis Tremblay, Esquire, the Honorable John Jones Ross, David Stirton, Esquire, John Sylvester Ross, Esquire; Chairman, Thomas Scatcherd, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Joliette, their names were called over, and the Honorable John Jones Ross did not appear.

Ordered, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended in relation to a Bill to confirm the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Merchants' Bank, and to consolidate the Acts of Incorporation of the said Banks.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Abbott have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Merchants' Bank, and to con-

solidate the Acts of Incorporation of the said Banks.

He accordingly presented the said Bill, which was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 25 Vic., cap. 72, by declaring the intention of the same, and confirming conveyances made by the Trust and Loan Company thereunder.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private

Bills.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of Privy Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand and seventy-three dollars and thirty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of the Department of

Justice, for the year ending 80th June, 1868.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

At Five of the Clock, P.M., the names of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of *Joliette*, were again called over, and the Honorable *John Jones Ross* not appearing;

On motion of Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Ordered, That the 75th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, be now read;

And the same being read,

Ordered, That the Honorable John Jones Ross having been appointed to serve as one of the Members to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Joliette, and not having attended in his

place within one hour after Four of the Clock this day, being the day appointed for the swearing of the said Committee, be taken into custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.) .

 Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Militia,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand and ninety dollars and forty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, as follows: the sum of \$5,000, salary to the Secretary; the sum of \$11,170, for the Secretary's Office; the sum of \$8,724.17 cents, for the Registry Branch; and the sum of \$4,479.60 cents, for the Ordnance Lands Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Secretary of State

for the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and twentysix dollars, and sixty-five cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the
Department of the Minster of Finance, as follows:—The sum of \$5,000, salary to the Minister
of Finance; the sum of \$14,290, for the Audit Branch; and the sum of \$19,336.65 cents,
for the Accounting Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

for the Accounting Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand five hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Receiver General's De-

partment, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand three hundred and eightysix dollars and nineteen cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the

Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and sixtysix dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Agri-

culture, Immigration and Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars and seven cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Dominion Offices, Nova Scotia, for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Dominion Offices, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

And then the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 16th April, 1868.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand seven hundred and eightysix dollars, and fifty-nine cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray arrears of 1867, in connection with the Civil Government, chargeable against the late Province of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House that he was directed to move,
That the Committee may have leave to sit again this day.

Resolved, That this House will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Sergeant at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, That he was unable to comply with the order of the House of this day, to take into his custody the Honorable John Jones Ross, in consequence of his absence from this City.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Blanchet.

Ordered, That the swearing of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Joliette, be adjourned until the next sitting of the House this day.

And then the House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 16th April, 1868.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House, That he had taken

the Honorable John Jones Ross into his custody.

Whereupon Mr. Walsh acquainted the House, that he was desired by the Honorable Mr. Ross to state, that he could not attend in his place in this House, yesterday, for the swearing of the Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Joliette, in consequence of the Train from Quebec being too late, yesterday, to connect with the Western Train at Montreal; and the Honorable Mr. Ross, having verified the same upon oath.

Resolved, That the statement be considered a sufficient excuse. Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Ross be discharged from custody.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificate, viz:—

Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada, Ottawa, April 15, 1868.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twentieth day of the month of March last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Ontario, (Joseph A. Woodruff, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of Lincoln, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District,) for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Lincoln, in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable James Rea Benson, who, since his Election as the Representative of the said Electoral District of Lincoln, has been summoned to the Senate of Canada, Thomas R. Merritt, Esquire, has been returned as duly elected, accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ, dated the thirteenth day of April, instant, which is now lodged of record in my Office.

EDOUARD LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To Wm. B. Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa.

Pierre Alexis Tremblay, Esquire, the Honorable John Jones Ross, David Stirton, Esquire, John Sylvester Ross, Esquire; Chairman, Thomas Scatcherd, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Joliette, their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee do meet to morrow, in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at Eleven of the Clock in the forenoon.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Beaty,—The Petition of William Barber and Brothers, and others, papermakers, paper dealers, stationers, printers and publishers.

By Mr. Wright,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of Lochaber; and the Petition of the Reverend J. S. Ross, Pastor, and A. Waters, Clerk, on behalf of the Baptist Church, Thurso.

By Mr. Lawson,—The Petition of James Pegeon and others; the Petition of J. L. De Witt and others, of Port Rowan; and the Petition of Thomas Holdship and others, all of the County of Norfolk.

By Mr. Willson,—The Petition of John Wheater and others. By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of A. Fournier and others, of La Grande Vallée, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, County of Gaspé.

By Mr. Workman,-The Petition of Henry Starnes and others, of the City of Montreal.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of the Reverend J. S. Ross, Pastor, and George Edwards, Church Clerk, on behalf of the Baptist Church, Clarence, Ontario; praying for the abolition of Sunday Labour on the Carillon and Grenville Canal.

Of the Town Council of the Town of Clifton; praying that the Bill to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company may not become law, unless a clause be inserted to compel the said Company to pay annually to the Town of Clifton, the sum of not less than seven hundred and twenty-five dollars as an indemnity for the injury to the Niagara Falls' Ferry; and also that permission be not granted to construct a tramway or railway from the proposed bridge to any part of the said Town of Clifton.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Montreal East, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow: -The Honorable Christopher Dunkin. Albert Hagar, Esquire, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Esquire, Thomas David McConkey, Esquire; Chairman, Edward Blake, Esquire.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General; -Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 18th March, 1868; For copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between the Imperial Government and the Government of the late Province of Canada since February, 1863, on the subject of Colonial Military Expenditure and Military defence of the late Province of Canada, and between the Imperial Government, and that of the Dominion, since 1st July, 1867, on the same subject. (Sessional Papers, No. 63.)

Mr. Parker, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Yamaska, informed the House that Napoléon Casault, Esquire, Chairman, and Pierre Fortin, Esquire, a Member of the said Committee, were not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day, in consequence of which the Committee was adjourned till to-morrow, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Ordered, That Napoléon Casault, Esquire, and Pierre Fortin, Esquire, do attend in their places, in this House, at its next sitting.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Blanchet be added to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means of protecting Hemlock Timber from destruction caused by those manufacturing the extract of Hemlock Bark, and the exportation thereof from Canada.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Cartier,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Salaries of the Officers mentioned in the Act respecting Penitentiaries.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Langevin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. McDougall, Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, immediately after Routine proceedings, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to Summary Convictions.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Proceedings in Outlawry and Attainder in Criminal Cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Riots and Riotous Assemblies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Riots near Public Works.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting cruelty to animals.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill

respecting Perjury.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray Circuit Allowances and Contingent Expenses, in connection with the Administration of Justice, Ontario, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances and contingent expenses in connection with the

Administration of Justice, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for defraying Circuit Allowances and contingent expenses, in connection with the Administration of Justice, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances and contingent expenses in connection with the

Administration of Justice, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray allowance to Judges swearing in Governor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Secret and Detective Service, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirtyseven dollars and nineteen cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray Arrears for 1867, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, To defray expenses of the River Police, Montreal (whereof \$3,700 is chargeable against Harbor Commissioners), for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand, five hundred and sixty-one dollars, and twenty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary at Kingston, as follows:—The sum of \$52,977 50 cents for Salaries; the sum of \$72,958 40 cents for Maintenance; and the sum of \$4,625 36 cents for Building Materials, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

11. Resclved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand one hundred and eightyfive dollars, and sixty-six cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, as follows: the sum of \$6,530 for salaries; the sum of \$28,535 for maintenance, and the sum of \$21,120.66 cents for building materials, for the year

ending 30th June, 1863.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred dollars be be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary, New Brunswick,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Expenses for Prison Inspection, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents, be granted to Her Majety, to defray the expenses of the Senate, as follows: the sum of \$33,035 for salaries; and the sum of \$35,423.63 cents for Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the House of Commons, as follows: the sum of \$85,060 for salaries; and the sum of \$115,680 for contingencies,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
17. Resolved, That a sum not exceed Nine hundred and nine dollars and eighty-two cents, be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying Election Expenses of Members for Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of printing, binding, and distributing Statutes, for the

year ending 30th June, 1868.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of miscellaneous printing of Government documents, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of Salary and Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a grant to the Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of the Consolidation of Criminal Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a grant to Ottawa and Prescott Railway, for Extra Trains during the Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Toronto, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Quebec, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Kingston, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

Resolutions to be reported.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Friday morning; Friday, 17th April, 1868.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jackson reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received this day.

Mr. Jackson also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Cartier,

Ordered, That a new Writ be issued for the Election of a Member to serve in this Present Parliament for the Electoral District of Montreal West, in the room of the Honorrable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, deceased.

And then the House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 17th April, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :-By Mr. Metcalf,—The petition of John Mc Caque, and others, manufacturers, millers, mechanics, and others.

By Mr. McMonies-The Petition of Messrs. McKecknie & Bertrand, manufacturers,

millers, mechanics and others, of the Town of Dundas, County of Wentworth.

By the Honorable Mr. Abbott,—The Petition of the ministers, elders, and managers of the Presbyterian Church, St. Andrews; the petition of John Robinson and others, of Lachute; the petition of the Reverend R. Lonsdale, M. A., Rector, and others, of the Episcopal Church, St. Andrews; the petition of the Reverend S. Rivet, Curé, and others. of the Township of Chatham; and the petition of the Reverend W. Manning and others, on behalf of the Baptist Church, St Andrews, all of the county of Argenteuil.

By Mr. Workman,—The Petition of William Dow and others, of the City of Montreal.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of Pierre Querée and others, "Les Grands et Petits Chlorydormes," on the south side of the River St. Lawrence.

By Mr. Colly,—The Petition of Hugh Allan, President and others, shareholders of the Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read :-

Of the Reverend W. Sinclair and others, of Mabou and vicinity, County of Inverness, Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia; praying that certain obstructions at the entrance to the Harbour of Mabou may be removed.

Of the Reverend N. Lavallée and others, of the Municipality of St. Vincent de Paul, County of Laval; praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

Of G. H. Boulter, M.P.P., and others, of the Village of Stirling, County of Hastings;

praying that a duty be imposed upon all imported Hops.

Of C. Biddle and others, of Port Rowan, County of Norfolk; praying that a survey bemade of the several localities on the north shore of Lake Erie, for the purpose of reporting upon the most suitable place for the construction of a Harbour of Refuge on the said lake.

Of the Reverend F. X. Bossé, Curé, and others, of the Great Fox River, South Shore River, St. Lawrence, County of Gaspé; praying for the construction of a road from Great Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, to Ste. Anne des Monts, along the beach of the River St. Lawrence.

Of the Reverend John Eadie and others, of the Ottawa section of the Dominion of Canada; praying for the abolition of Sunday labor on the Carillon and Grenville Canal.

The Honorable Christopher Dunkin, Albert Hagar, Esquire, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Esquire, Thomas David McConkey, Esquire; Chairman, Edward Blake, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Montreal East, their names were called over; and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee do meet to-morrow in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, A. M.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty Privy Council, presented pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General:—Return in part, to an Address of the House of Commons, dated, 30th March, 1868; For a statement of the number of sittings, and the date and duration of each sitting, of the Court at Amherst in the Magdalen Islands, since its establishment; and for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion or the late Government of Canada, and the Judge of the District of Gaspe, relative to their inability from what ever causes, to attend the said Court, at different times, also to any other matters, which may have hindered the administration of Justice in the said County; also for copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion or of the late Government of Canada, and the several Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, and of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, during the last three years, respecting the demand of leaves of absence, and respecting representations made on account of the failure of the administration of justice, arising from the absence or illness of certain Judges or from any other cause; and also for a statement of the number of days that the Court of Review and the several Circuit Courts have not sat, owing to the absence of Judges. (Sessional Papers, No. 56.)

ing to the absence of Judges. (Sessional Papers, No. 56.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28rd March, 1868; For copies of any representations addressed to His Excellency the Governor General by Members of this House, respecting the mark of Royal favor which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon them; and of all Despatches on the same subject, to or from Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. (Sessional Papers, No. 64.)

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the amended Panels.

Mr. Parker from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Tamaska, informed the House, that Napoléon Casault, Esquire, Chairman of the Committee, was not present within one hour after the meeting of the said Committee this day.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Berthier, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow: David Mills, Esquire, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Guillaume Cheval, Esquire, Joseph Gaudet, Esquire; Chairman, Robert Macfarlane, Esquire.

The Honorable Mr. Abbott, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the nature and operation of the Laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency now in force in the several Provinces of the Dominion, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 5.)

Mr. Morris, from the Select Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to

the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—
Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. Huot, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the general condition of the building of Merchant Vessels in the Dominion of Canada, and as to the means of promoting its development, presented to the House a Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

Your Committee request leave to Report from time to time.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to Report from time to time,

Mr. Huot, from the said Select Committee, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :-

Your Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to five Members. Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to five Members.

Ordered, That Mr. Godin have leave to bring in a Bill to limit the rate of interest in the Dominion of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, one of Her Majes ty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Adjutant General of Militia for the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers

And also Report of the Adjutant General of Militia for the Province of New Brunswick, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 35.)

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being

ancovered, and it is as followeth:-

MONCK.

The Duke of Buckingham House of Commons, a Copy of Despatch from Her Majesty's Secre-Circular, 11th Dec., 1867. tary of State, for the Colonies, relative to the Law respecting Treason and Treasonable Offences.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, 16th April, 1868.

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to Viscount Monck.

(Copy.)
(Circular—Canada.)

Downing Street, 11th December, 1867.

My Lord,—Recent circumstances have directed my attention to the expediency of assimilating as far as possible the Law of the different Colonies respecting treasonable

offences to the Law of the United Kingdom.

There can, I think, be no doubt but that on a subject thus concerning the interests of the whole Empire, the Law of the Empire ought, if possible, to be uniform; and with this view I desire to call your attention to the provisions of the Imperial Act 11 Vict., c. 12, intituled "An Act for the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom," by which as you are no doubt aware, the offence of treason (except in the case of offence against the person of Her Majesty) is made a felony, and may be tried as such.

This Act has been for some time in operation here, and has been found to work well, and I am anxious that an enactment similar to that Act should be passed by the several

Legislatures of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

I desire, therefore, that you will cause this Circular Despatch to be brought under the notice of your Legislature, with the view to procure the passing of such a measure.

I take this opportunity of reminding you, that if any person commit an overt Act of Treason in the Colony under your Government and escape from the Colony; it would be your duty to avail yourself of the provisions of the Act for the better apprehension of certain offenders (6 and 7 Vict., c. 34, as extended by 16 and 17 Vict., c. 118) so as to secure the apprehension of such offender, in that part of Her Majesty's Dominions in which he may have taken refuge, and his re-conveyance to the Colony for trial.

I have, &c., (Signed,) Buckin

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

The Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, Ordered, That the account of J. K. Edwards and others, amounting to \$1,096, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, with instructions to order such account to be paid.

The Honorable Sir John A Macdonald, a Member of the Honorable the Privy Council, reported to the House, that His Excellency, having been attended with their Address of Wednesday last, was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to give the following answer:—

I receive with great satisfaction the assurance of your intention to take such measures as will enable me to make suitable provision for the widow and family of the late Honor-

able Thomas D'Arcy Mc Gee.

There could not be a more proper occasion for the exercise of the liberality of Parliament, than one which enables it at the same time to mark its appreciation of the performance of Public duty, and its detestation of the atrocious crime by which eminent abilities, brilliant eloquence, and untiring patriotism have been lost to the service of the Country.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration His Excellency's Message of Tuesday last, relative to a suitable provision for the widow and family of the late Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

- 1. Resolved, That the annual sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars be granted to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to commence from the 7th day of April, 1868, and be settled upon the Widow of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, late Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Montreal West, for the term of her natural life, and that the same be paid without any deduction what-
- 2. Resolved, That a sum of Eight Thousand Dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to be vested in the Minister of Finance of Canada for the time being, in two separate sums of Four Thousand Dollars each, for the use of each of the two children of the late Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, late Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Montreal West, in such manner as the Governor in Council shall direct.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie. Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That the Report be now received.

Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg) reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were

1. Resolved, That the Annual sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars be granted to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to commence from the 7th day of April, 1868, and be settled upon the Widow of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, late Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of Montreal West, for the term of her natural life, and that the same be paid without any deduction whatever.

2. Resolved, That a sum of Eight Thousand Dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to be vested in the Minister of Finance of Canada for the time being, in two separate sums of Four Thousand Dollars each, for the use of each of the two children of the late Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, late Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Montreal West, in such manner as the Governor in Council shall direct.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.—Nemine Contra-

dicente.

Crdered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill Bill to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Widow and Children of the late Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

The Order of this House of yesterday, for the attendance of Pierre Fortin. Esquire.

in his place in this House, this day, being read;
Mr. Parker rose in his place, and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. Fortin to state that he had received no notice that the Committee on the Yamaska Election Petition should meet on the 16th instant; that he had entirely forgotten that the said date was fixed for its re-meeting at the time the Committee adjourned; that he had attended the Committee on Fisheries up to noon; that he was aware of Mr. Casault's absence, and was under the impression that the Committee would not proceed to business until his return; and Mr. Fortin having verified the same upon oath,

Resolved, That the said statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply. (IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her 26

Majesty, to defray expenses connected with the organization of the Patent Office, for the year ending 30th June 1868.

 Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Registration Department,

Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Registration Department, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

At Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

Ordered, That Mr. White have leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Bank of

Agriculture.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Committee of Supply was again resumed.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Immigration and Quarantine, as follows:—The sum of \$12,500 for salaries of Immigration Office; the sum of \$7,000 for Rent and Contingencies of the same; and the sum of \$15,000 for help and transportation of Emigrants, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the expenses of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle, the sum of \$16,000; and for Salaries of the Inspecting Officers at Quebec the sum of

\$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Quarantine Expenses, Halifax, N. S., for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Quarantine Expenses, St. John, N. B., for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the salaries of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, at Quebec the sum of \$6,000; and for expenses of maintenance of the

same, the sum of \$15,958, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the expenses of the Marine Hospital at St. John, the sum of \$4,878; for the Marine Hospital at St. Andrews, and other parts, New Brunswick, the sum of \$2,490; and for unforeseen expenses (in relation to Hospitals and Charities) New Brunswick, the sum of \$1,632, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for the maintenance of Sick and Disabled Seamen, sent to

the General Hospital, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses towards Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen, Quebec, the sum of \$600 for the same purpose in Nova Scotia (including superintendence) the sum of \$700; and the sum of \$200 for Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty; towards defraying the expenses of the Humane Establishment, Sable Island, the sum of \$8,000; and for the same purpose at Seal Island, the

sum of \$120, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and twenty-two dollars and thirty-

seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, for Arrears of 1867, in connection with Hospitals

and Charities, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Departmental Salaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Contingent and Incidental Militia expenses, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

- 16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Compensation for Accidents at Drill, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition for Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

19. Resolved, That a sum pot exceeding Forty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of providing Improved Fire Arms for Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

ending 80th June, 1868.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing for Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Clothing Allowances to Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her

- Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Instructors, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

 26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her
- 26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Efficient Volunteer Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annual Drill pay; Drill pay for the year 1867-8 to be paid in 1867-8 or 1868-9, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of General Services of Militia, for the year ending 30th June,

1868.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Services, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Militia Services, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of pay of Volunteers for Dominion Day Review, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to cover the payment for Stores furnished by the Imperial

Government before the 1st July, 1867, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Barrack fitments made by Royal Engineers, for the Year ending 30th June, 1868.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 18th April, 1868.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty for Barrack accommodation, including rents, insurance and fitments made by the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty for 3,000,000 rounds of Ball Ammunition for the new Snider Enfields, for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray arrears of 1867 in connection with the Militia and Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

 $37. \ Resolved$, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gunboat service, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to Samuel Waller, late Clerk, House of Assembly, for the year ending 80th June, 1868.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to L. Gagné, Messenger, House of Assembly, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

- 40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray pension to John Bright, Messenger, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 41. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to Mrs. Antrobus, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to P. Bouchard, for wounds received, for the year ending 80th

June, 1868.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of the new Militia Pensions, as follow:-To Mrs. Caroline McEachern and 5 children, the sum of \$319; to Jane Lakey, the sum of \$148; to Rhoda Smith, the sum of \$110; to Janet Alderson, the sum of \$110; to Mary McKenzie, the sum of \$80; to Mary A. Richey and three children, the sum of \$192; to Mary Morrison, the sum of \$80; to Louis Prudhomme and two children, the sum of \$130; to Virginie Charron and four children, the sum of \$37.50; to Paul M. Robins, the sum of \$146; to Charles Thomas Bell, the sum of \$73; to A. M. Oliphant, the sum of \$109.50; to Charles Lugden, the sum of \$91.24; to John White, the sum of \$109.50; to Thomas Charters, the sum of \$91.24; to Samuel McCrag, the sum of \$109.50; to Charles Thomas Robertson, the sum of \$110; to Percy Gore Kouth, the sum of \$400; to Richard Launders King, the sum of \$400; to George Allen McKensie, the sum of \$78; to Edwin Hilder, the sum of \$146; so Fergus Scholfield, the sum of \$78; to John Bradley, the sum of \$109.50; to Richard Pentecest, the sum of \$91.24; to John Cole, the sum of \$109.50; to George Prentice, the sum of \$400; to George Elliett, the sum of \$73; to James Bryan, the sum of \$109.50; to Jacob Stubbs, the sum of \$73; to Mary D. Connor, the sum of \$110; to Mary Hodgins and three children, the sum of \$191; to John Martin, the sum of \$110.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gratuities in connection with Militia Pensions, for the year

ending 30th June, 1868.
45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of additional claims for pensions and gratuities now before the Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Pensions, New Brunswick, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

47. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars

be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair;

And the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Gray then acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said

Committee.

And then the House, having continued to sit till Half an hour after One of the Clock, on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 20th April, 1868.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, in the District of St. Francis, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :-

By Mr. Young,-The Petition of H. C. Latshaw and others, of South Dumfries;

and the Petition of Thomas Field and others, of the County of Waterloo.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of J. O. Goulet and others, of l'Anse aux Griffons, on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence; the Petition of Peter Whalen and others, of Le Cap des Rosiers; and the Petition of the Reverend D. Roussel and others, of Mont Louis, and adjacent parts in the County of Gaspé.

By the Honorable Mr. Carling,—The Petition of the London Board of Trade.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of William Barber and Brothers and others, Paper-makers, Paper-dealers, Stationers, Printers and Publishers; praying that no change may be made in the duty now imposed

upon Printing, Wrapping and other Papers imported into the Dominion.

Of the Municipal Council of Lechaber; of the Reverend J. J. Ross, Pastor, and A. Waters, Clerk, on behalf of the Baptist Church, Thurso; of the Ministers, Elders and Managers of the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrews; of John Rebinson and others, of Lachute, County of Argenteuil; of the Reverend R. Lonsdell, M.A., Rector, and others, of the Episcopal Church of St. Andrews; of the Reverend S. Rivet, Curé, and others, of the Township of Chatham, County of Argenteuil; and of the Reverend W. Manning, and others, on behalf of the Baptist Church of St. Andrews; severally praying for the abolition of Sunday labor on the Carillon and Grenville Canal.

Of James Pegeon and others, of the County of Norfolk, Province of Ontario; and of Thomas Holdship, and others, of the County of Norfolk; severally praying that no Act may be passed imposing a duty upon round timber, shingle bolts, stave bolts and pail wood

exported from the Dominion.

Of J. L. De Witt, and others, of Port Rowan, County of Norfolk; praying that a survey be made of the several localities on the North Shore of Lake Eric, for the purpose of reporting upon the most suitable place for the construction of a Harbour of Refuge on the said lake.

Of John Wheater and others; praying that a duty be imposed upon all imported

Of A. Fournier and others, of La Grande Vallee, on the south side of the River St.

Lawrence, County of Gaspé; praying for the construction of a Road from La Grande

Vallée to Ste. Anne des Monts, along the beach of the River St. Lawrence.

Of Pierre Querée and others, of Les Grands et Petits Chlorydormes, on the south side of the River St. Lawrence; praying for the construction of a Road from Great Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, to Ste. Anne des Monts, along the beach of the River St. Lawrence.

Of Henry Starnes and others, of Montreal; of John Mc Cague, and others, Manufacturers, Millers, Mechanics and others; and of Messrs. Mc Kecknie and Bertram, Manufacturers, Millers, Mechanics and others, of the Town of Dundas, County of Wentworth; severally praying for certain Amendments to the Patent Law.

Of William Dow, and others, of the City of Montreal; praying for the passing of an Act of Incorporation for the purpose of carrying on Shipping and Shipping Agency

ousines

Of Hugh Allan, President, and others, Shareholders of the Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company; praying for the passing of an Act to render valid a certain By-law passed by the Company, and also to authorize the Directors to borrow money on behalf of the said Company.

Mr. Blake, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Montreal East, informed the House, that at the request of both parties, they requested leave to adjourn till Saturday the 2nd day of May next, at 11 o'clock, A.M., in order to give requisite time to the sitting Member to fyle his lists of objected votes; and also, for the convenience of the parties in preparing their papers and evidence.

Mr. Scatcherd, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Joliette, informed the House that on the day on which, by order of the House the Committee had been first appointed to meet, pursuant to the provisions of Section 82 of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections; on application of the Petitioner, George Baby, Esquire, time was granted until Staturday the 18th of April, instant, at the hour of Six, P.M., for the delivery of Lists of Voters intended to be objected to, such delivery to be made to the Clerk of the said Committee at Committee Room No. 39.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Morris,

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Montreal East Election Petition have leave to adjourn till Saturday the 2nd day of May next, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

Mr. Fozer, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That the Honorable Alexandre Kierekowski is the duly elected Member for

the Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe.

Resolved, That the Petition of the Honorable John Fraser against the Return of the

said Honorable Edoùard Kierskowski is frivolous and vexatious.

Resolved, That the defence of the said Honorable Alexandre Edouard Kierskowski, against the Petition of the said Honorable John Fraser, is not frivolous or vexatious.

Mr. Casault, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Vamaska, informed the House that, at the request of the sitting Member, and with the consent of both parties, the Committee had granted a further delay until the fifth day of May next to enable the sitting Member to adduce whatever proof he may have of the disqualication of the Petitioner.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Yamaska Election Petition have leave

to adjourn till the fifth day of May next.

Resolved. That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes. The House accordingly adjourned.

Half-past Three o'clock, P.M.

David Mills, Esquire, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Guillaume Cheval, Esquire, Joseph Gaudet, Esquire; Chairman, Robert Mac Farlane, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Berthier; their names were called over,

and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee do meet to-morrow, in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Mr. MacFarlane, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :-

Your Committee have examined the Petition of D. W. Beadle, President of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, praying for the repeal of the 171st Section of the Act respecting the Inland Revenue (which relates exclusively to the said Association) and for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Association, and they find that no notice was given: The Act first referred to was only passed in the present Session without the knowledge of the said Company; and they find that their interests will be most prejudicially affected by the operation of the clause in question. As no other interests are likely to be affected, the Committee beg to recommend that the Rule relative to the notice be suspended in this case.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, Pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1868; For copies of all correspondence between the Government of the late Province of Canada, the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and the Government of Newfoundland, in relation to the disputed question as to the boundary line between the two countries in Lubrador. (Sessional Papers, No. 68.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1868; For copies of all correspondence between the Government of the late Province of Canada, or the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and the Government of Newfoundland, in relation to the duties of Customs, which the latter Government exacts from our Fishermen, who go to fish on the Coast of Labrador belonging to Newfoundland, on salt, barrels, and other articles, used either in the fisheries or in the preparation of fish, as follows:-

> GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Ottawa, 18th April, 1868.

Sir,-Referring to your Order of Reference on the Address from the House of

Commons, dated 6th April, (herewith returned.)

I have the honor to inform you that there is no correspondence on record in this Office relative to the duties exacted from Canadian fishermen by the Government of Newfoundland.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. Cotton,

E. Parent, Esq., &c., &c.. Under Secretary of State.

For the Governor's Secretary.

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1868; for Copies of all Memorials addressed to the Government, on the subject of the Duty on Hops. (Sessional Papers, No. 65.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1868; For a Copy of the Address of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, to the British Government, and of the Resolutions on which the same was founded, praying for the Repeal of so much of the British North America Act as refers to that Province; and of any Despatches or Minutes of Council, referring thereto, sent to the British Government by the Government of Canada; and also Copies of Instructions to the Hon. Mr. Tupper, on the same subject,

before or since his departure. (Sessional Papers, No. 66.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1868; For a Copy of the Correspondence regarding the abduction of Allan Macdonald, from the

Township of Moore, by United States Officials (Sessional Papers, No. 50.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 18th November, 1867; For a Return of all Surveys and Reports having reference to Harbors on the East Coast of Lake Huron; also all Reports in relation to the said Surveys of Harbors, whether as Harbor of Refuge or otherwise, north of the Town of Goderich, on the said East Coast of Lake Huron. (Sessional Papers, No. 67.)

Ordered, That the Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade, praying for aid to encourage the building of Composite Ships in Canada, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the general condition of the building of Merchant Vessels in the Dominion of Canada, and as to the means of promoting its development.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

The Report was read. (Vide Appendix, No. 4.)

An Amendment was proposed to the first paragraph, by inserting after the words "dispensed with," the following: -- "if the same be found practicable by the Speaker and consistent with the due performance of the duties of the various Departments,"-and by adding at the end of the said paragraph the following:-" and that such of the permanent Officers as may be discharged, in consequence of this recommendation, be allowed a gratuity, equal to one year's pay for those who have served from two to twenty years, and two years' pay for those who have served over twenty years."

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock,

on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 21st April, 1868.

And the question being put on the amendment:—It was negatived on a division.

The original paragraph was then adopted.

The second to the sixth paragraph inclusive, were adopted.

The question being put on the seventh paragaph: It was agreed to on the following Division: Yeas 92. Nays 37.

The eighth to the seventeenth paragraph inclusive, were adopted.

The question being put on the eighteenth paragraph: It was negatived on a Division. The nineteenth and last paragraph was also adopted.

The question being then put on the paragraphs, as amended, they were agreed to.— To be Reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Walsh reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Walsh reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as follow:— 1. Resolved, That the services of six of the Permanent Officers or Clerks of this House be dispensed with ;—That the number of French Translators be reduced by one; -That the number of Sessional or Extra Clerks shall not exceed ten; -And that of the Messengers of all grades shall not exceed forty. That the number of night watchmen be limited to two; and that the number of charwomen shall not exceed ten during the recess, and twenty during the Session.

2. Resolved,-That that part of the Department of Routine and Records which consists in the reception and distribution of the printed Bills and other documents, shall, with that of printing, form but one Department, and that the Honorable the Senate be requested to consent that the analogous Offices in their House shall, with those in the House of Commons constitute a Joint Department, to be composed of one Chief Clerk, one Junior Clerk, one Workman and Two Messengers; said Officers, Workman, and Messengers to be appointed by the proper authority in both Houses.

3. Resolved, That the Department of Votes and Proceedings, and that of the Jour-

hals, shall form one and the same Department, and be composed of four Officers.

4. Resolved,—That the Department of Controverted Elections, and that of the Committees, shall constitute one Department, under the name of "The Committees' Department," and be composed of Clerks who are not specially attached to other Departments.

5. Resolved, That the Post Office be under the management of the Postmaster, and the Deputy Postmaster with one of the Permanent Messengers.

6. Resolved, That no Clerk be stationed in the Reading Room; and that there be but Two Messengers and one laborer in the Joint Department of Routine and Printing; and but One Messenger in the Library; and that no Messenger be attached to the Office of the Speaker's Secretary, or to that of the Assistant Clerk of the House.

7. Resolved, That the salaries of the Officers and Clerks of Your Honorable House who receive over \$800 per annum, as shewn by the annexed return, be reduced 121 per

cent., but no such salary to be less than \$800 per annum.

8. Resolved, That no extra allowance for any service whatever be granted to any Permanent Officer, Clerk or Employé of this House, in addition to his annual salary, with the exception of Mr. Speaker's Secretary, to whom Mr. Speaker may grant \$400 per session for his special services.

9. Resolved, That the salaries of Permanent Messengers who now receive from \$850 to \$600 per annum be fixed at \$600 per annum, with the exception of the Speaker's Messenger, and the Head Doorkeeper, who should receive \$700 per annum, and of the fourth Messenger in the Messengers Room, who should receive \$500 per annum.

10. Resolved, That the Sessional Messengers shall receive \$2.00 per day during the

Session.

- 11. Resolved, That the nine pages shall receive \$1.50 per diem during the Session.
- 12. Resolved, That the salaries of the two night watchmen be fixed at \$400 per annum.
- 13. Resolved, That the Permanent Carpenter and Joiner receive \$2.00 per day during the Session, and \$1.50 per day during the recess.

14. Resolved, that any new Messenger, who shall be appointed to fill a vacancy among

the Permanent Messengers, shall receive but \$400 per annum.

- 15. Resolved, That in the future distribution of the patronage of Your Honorable House, due regard be had to the claims of each of the three great Divisions of Canada, viz.: the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.
- 16. Resolved, That the stationery supplied to each Member of Your Honorable House, as well in The House as at their residences shall not exceed in cost the sum of \$15 for each Session, and shall be delivered in a box on the first day of each Session, and that no more be issued.
- 17. Resolved, that the same allowance of stationery be made, under order of Mr. Speaker, to the short-hand reporters of the Debates in Parliament, or to each newspaper correspondent reporting the proceedings of Parliament, and so recognized by Mr. Speaker.

18. Resolved, That these recommendations take effect on the first of July next:

The said Resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to.

And then, the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 21st April, 1868.

The following petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Shanly,—The Petition of Robert Shackell and others, of the Dominion of Canada.

By Mr. Jones (Halifax),—The Petition of James W. Dickie, Way Office Keeper, Meagher's Grant, County of Halifax.

By Mr. Bowell,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of Hastings. By Mr. O' Connor,-The Petition of Miles W. Cook and others, of the County of

By Mr. Harrison,—The Petition of J. W. Barry and Son, and others, Merchants

and Wool-pullers, of the City of Toronto and vicinity.

By Mr. Merritt,—The Petition of M. E. Kellogg and others; the Petition of John Bowland and others; the Petition of J. B. Boomer and others; and the Petition of Edwin Goodman and others.

By Mr. Croke,—The Petition of William M. Dermid and others, of Lochlomond,

L'Ardoise, and St. Peters, County of Richmond, Island of Cape Breton.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of William Edwards and others, of the Ottawa Section of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Vercheres, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto, and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—Ebenezer Vining Bodwell, Esquire, George Alexander Drew, Esquire, Sixte Coupal dit La Reine, Esquire, Jean Docile Brousseau, Esquire; Chairman, John Crawford, Esquire.

Mr. Macfarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the

House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :-

Your Committee have examined the Petitions of William Dow and others, of Montreal, for an Act of Incorporation for the purpose of carrying on Shipping and Shipping Agency business,—and of Hugh Allan and others, for an Act to legalize a By-Law of the Lake Memphramagog Navigation Company, increasing their Capital Stock, and for authority to borrow money; and they find the notice in each case sufficient.

On the Petition of the North-west Navigation and Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for commencing their works and operations, your Committee find that no notice was given; but as the Company possesses no exclusive privileges, and the promoters express their conviction that they will be in a position to commence operations at an early day, your Committee beg to recommend a suspension of the 51st Rule in this case.

Mr. Fortin, from the Select Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion, presented to the House the Second Report

of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:-

Your Committee, having taken into consideration the subject of the licensing of foreign vessels engaged in the Gulf and Sea Fisheries, are of opinion that a Tonnage Fee of \$4 per ton should be imposed on American Vessels, fishing in Canadian waters, and such fees on small vessels or boats engaged in the Coast fisheries as will be proportioned to the tonnage fee on the large vessels.

Also, That a sufficient force should be employed to enforce the due payment of such fees, or to prevent non-licensed vessels fishing in those waters; and that provision should be made for the distribution of the money derived from such tonnage dues by a system of

bounties or otherwise, for the benefit of the fishing intererest.

Your Committee would respectfully urge upon the Government of the Dominion the expediency of endeavoring to secure concerted action with the Government of Prince Edward Island in the imposition of the tonnage fees on American Vessels, and the protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1868; For Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of Canada or any of its Members and the Northern Railway Company, the Great Western Railway Company, and any other Railway Company in the Dominion, with respect to the indebtedness of such Companies to the Government, (Sessional Papers, No. 61.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1868, for a

Return shewing:

1. What sum or sums of money (if any) has or have been paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the late Province of Canada and of the Dominion, to the credit of the Upper Canada (now Ontario) Municipal Loan Fund, under the provisions of the Seigniorial Amendment Act, 1859, with the date or dates of such payments.

2. What advances have been made (if any), from time to time, from Provincial

Funds on account of the said Municipal Loan Fund, with the dates of such advances.

3. What sum or sums of money (if any), has or have been paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the late Province of Canada, under the provisions of the Seigniorial Act of 1854, in excess of the total amount of the sums arising from the sources of Revenue specially appropriated by the said Act for the purposes thereof, and of any interest allowed thereon.

4. What Municipalities in the Province of Ontario have borrowed and become indebted on the security of the said Municipal Loan Fund—the amounts so borrowed by the said Municipalities respectively, with the date or dates thereof; what sum or sums have been repaid by the said Municipalities severally, on account of principal and interest, or either, with the dates thereof and the balance still due by the said Municipalities respectively.

5. Which (if any) of the said Municipalities are in default as to any payment or payments, which ought to have been made by them severally to the said Municipal Lean Fund

and the amount or amounts thereof. (Sessional Papers No. 69.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 20th March, 1868;—For a detailed account of item in Public Accounts, for year ending June 30th, 1867, Page iii, entered as "Work done in alterations, Parliament Buildings, &c.," \$14,613.29, paid to R. Mc Greevy; also item on same page, entered as "For work done fitting up buildings," \$21,428.69; also, for detailed statement of Mr. Garth's accounts for heating the Parliament Buildings and Departmental Buildings. (Sessional Papers, No. 85.)

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following Documents, and recommend

that they be printed, viz.:-

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 18th November last; For a Return shewing the amount fixed as the salaries, since the 1st day of July last, for the Postmasters and Post Office Clerks, Treasurers and Deputy Treasurers and Collectors of Customs, and Collectors of Inland Revenue and Excise Duty in the Dominion of Canada, specifying the increase, if any, over the amounts received by these officers the preceding Jear, with the names of these officers. Also, a Return shewing the present salaries of the officers and employés on the Government Railways in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with the increase, if any, made since the 1st of July last, together with the names of such officers and employés.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 16th ult.; For names of Engineers appointed in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, and instructions issued

with regard to survey of route, or other matters, to such Engineers.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 26th ult.; For the Report of the Prison Inspectors of the late Province of Canada, on the Prisons of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 23rd ult.; For copies of any representations addressed to His Excellency the Governor General by Members of this House, respecting the mark of Royal favor, which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer

upon them; and of all despatches upon the same subject, to, or from Her Majesty's Prin-

cipal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 18th ult.; For copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between the Imperial Government and the Government of the late Province of Canada, since February, 1863, on the subject of Colonial Military Expenditure and Military Defence of the late Province of Canada, and between the Imperial Government and that of the Dominion, since 1st July, 1867, on the same subject.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 26th March; For copies of any offer which may have been made to the Government in relation to the building of the Intercolonial Railroad; and also, copies of all communications to, or from, the Government

relating to the said offer.

Return to Address of the Senate, of the 23rd March, 1868; For copies of the Annual Report of the Stipendiary Magistrate in charge of the Government Schooner for the Protection of the Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; also, for copies of any Reports made under the direction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on the fisheries of the Dominion; together with copies of any special reports made under the same direction, on the subject of the failure of the Fisheries and the distress existing among the Fishermen of Nova Scotia, and parts of the Coast of Labrador.

Evidence taken before the Committee on Privileges and Elections respecting the last

Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of 23rd March; For copies of all correspondence which may have passed between the Imperial Government and that of the Dominion of Canada, respecting the liberation by Royal Pardon of the Roy. M. McMahon, and other Fenian prisoners confined in the Penitentiary and other Prisons. [For distribution only.]

Reports on the Militia of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. [In the Sessional

Papers only.]

The Committee also recommend that the following be not printed, viz.:—

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 10th December, 1867; For copies of all papers respecting claim preferred by G. H. Ryland, Esq., against the Government.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 10th March; For copies of the warrants and other papers connected with the issue of the Writs for the late Elections for Huntingdon, Montmorency and Restigouche, and copies of the Writs.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 16th December, 1867; For statement of number of Employés in the Post Office at Montreal, their salaries, origin and

vacancies therein within five years.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of 17th March; For copies of charges preferred against Mr. Harrison, Postmaster of Oil Springs, and Report of Inspector thereon.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of 17th March; For copies of complaints preferred against Mr. Kimball, Postmaster of Wilkesport, and Report of Inspector thereon.

Return to Address of the House of Commons, of the 16th March; For copies of all correspondence regarding the appointment of Mr. Scoon as the Postmaster at Strathroy, and his dismissal from that office, and all documents having reference to such appointment and dismissal.

Mr. Morris, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to authorize the Niagara Falls Gas Company to extend their works for the purpose of lighting the town of Clifton, and finding that the said Company was an American Company, and therefore could not be re-incorporated in Canada, they have amended the Bill, so as to enable the objects desired to be accomplished by the instrumentality of a Canadian Company.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, Mr. Jones, (Halifax), Mr. Bolton, Mr. McCallum, and Mr. Merritt be added to the Select Committee

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appointed to enquire into the general condition of the building of Merchant Vessels in the Dominion of Canada, and as to the means of promoting its development.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cartier, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Salaries of the Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and others.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rose,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the importation of Tobacco.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency. And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House

being uncovered, and is as followeth:

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons further Estimates of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1868, and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (Sessional Papers, No. 62.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Ottawa, 21st April, 1868.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of this House of Thursday last, for the attendance of Napoleon Casault.

Esquire, in his place in this House, being read;

Mr. Parker rose in his place and informed the House, that he was desired by Mr. Casault to state, that he was prevented by illness from leaving Quebec in time to attend the sittings of the Select Committee on the Yamaska Election Petition, on the 16th and 17th instant; and Mr. Casault having verified the same upon oath:

Resolved.—That the said statement be considered sufficient excuse.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Commissions and Oaths of Allegiance and of "Office," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read, as followeth:--

Page 2, line 6, leave out from "reservation" to "so" in line eight.

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint that House, that this House hath passed the same, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Currency.

being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow; and the Resolutions of this House of the 1st instant, relative to the Currency, were referred to the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to define the privileges, im-

munities, and powers of the Senate and House of Commons, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary Papers, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate and restrict the contingent charges of the Departments of the Public Service, and to establish a Stationery Office, being read:

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House for to-morrow.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Geological Survey.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved. That the sum of \$30,000 per annum, for five years from the first day of July. 1867, be granted to defray the expenses of the Geological Survey of Canada, any surplus in any one year to be applied towards the expenses to be incurred in other years.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morris reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdon-

ald, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House; and after some

time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning:

Wednesday, 22nd April, 1868.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then, the House having continued to sit till a Quarter of a hour before One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 22nd April, 1868.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—
Of H. C. Latshaw, and others, of South Dumfries; praying that a duty be imposed upon vegetables, trees and plants imported from the United States.

Of Thomas Field and others, of the County of Waterloo; praying that a duty be im-

posed on wool imported into the Dominion.

Of J. O. Goulet and others, of l'Anse aux Griffons, on the south shore of the River

St. Lawrence, County of Gaspé; of Peter Whalen and others, of Le Cap des Rosiers, on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, County of Gaspé; and of the Reverend D. Roussel and others, of Mont Louis and adjacent ports in the County of Gaspé; severally praying for the construction of a road from Great Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, to Ste. Anne des Monts, along the beach of the River St. Lawrence.

Of the London Board of Trade; praying that, in the event of any change being made in the Tariff, Importers and Refiners of Raw Sugars may be placed on an equal footing.

Mr. Chamberlin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Irvine.

And the Question being proposed,

That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled "An Act relating to the indemnity to Members and Salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament."

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Four of the Clock, P.M., Ebenezer Vining Bodwell, Esquire, George Alexander Drew, Esquire, Sixte Coupal dit LaReine, Esquire, Jean Docile Brousseau, Esquire; Chairman, John Crawford, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Verchères, their names were called over, and being come to the 'Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee do meet to-morrow, in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at Eleven of the Clock, A. M.

Mr. Macfarlane from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Berthier, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That Anselme Homère Paquet, Esquire, is the duly elected Member for the

Electoral District of Berthier.

Resolved, That the Petition of Louis Tranchemontagne, Esquire, against the Return

of the said Anselme Homère Pâquet, Esquire, is frivolous and vexatious.

Resolved, That the defence of the said Anselme Homere Paquet, Esquire, against the Petition of the said Louis Tranchemontagne, Esquire, is not frivolous or vexatious.

And the Question being put, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled, "An Act relating to the indemnity of Members and salar"les of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament."

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. Chamberlin accordingly brought in the said Bill, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—
The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act for continuing the Parliament of "Canada, in case of the demise of the Crown," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the fol-

lowing Bills, without any amendment :-

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the security to be given by Officers of Canada." Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters."

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Petition of J. B. Renaud, Wm. Rhodes and others, of the City of Quebec, be referred to the Select Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. O'Connor, the Honorable Mr. Rose, the Honorable Mr. Howland, the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr.

Carling, the Honorable Mr. Holton, the Honorable Mr. Anglin, Mr. McLelan, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Morris, Mr. Pope, Mr. McMonies, Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry), and Mr. Merritt, be appointed to enquire into the desirableness and practicability of cultivating the Vine, and making Wine in Canada; to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That the Petition of D. W. Beadle, of St. Cutharines, County of Lincoln, President of the Canada Vine Grower's Association, be referred to the said Committee.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the River Sydenham, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six o'clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

At Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.—Pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

Ordered, That Mr. Workman have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canada Shipping Company

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended in relation to a Bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of the North West Navigation and Railway Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Simpson have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act for the

incorporation of the North West Navigation and Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. Harrison have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Canadian

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The

" Merchants' Express Company of the Dominion of Canada."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. Colby have leave to bring in a Bill to confirm a certain By-law passed by the Directors of the Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Com-

merce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to authorise the Niagara Falls' Gas Company, to extend their works for the purpose of lighting the Town of Clifton, being read.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House for to-morrow.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill to facilitate the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the River Sydenham, be now read a second time:

And a further Debate arising thereupon; Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question, which was, on Tuesday last, proposed, That the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

After some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit, till after Twelve of the Clock, on Thursday morning:

Thursday, 23rd April, 1868.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then, the House having continued to sit till five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 23rd April, 1868.

Mr. Speaker reported to the House, that the Recognizance to the Election Petition relating to the Electoral District of L'Islet, is unobjectionable.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Masson (Soulanges),—The Petition of John McBean, of the Town of Sarnia, Province of Ontario.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick,—The Petition of the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society. By the Honorable Mr. Irvine,—The Petition of the Honorable J. Elie Gingras and others, shipbuilders, merchants, and others, of the City of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—
Of Robert Shackell and others, of the Dominion of Canada; praying that the duty of twenty per cent. be re-imposed upon all imported Hops.

Of James W. Dickie, Way Office Keeper, Meagher's Grant, County of Halifax;

praying for an increase of salary.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of Hastings; praying that a School of Mines

be established in connection with the Geological Department of the Dominion.

Of Miles W. Cook and others, of the County of Peel; of M. E. Kellogg and others; of John Bowland and others; of J. P. Boomer and others; and of Edwin Goodman and others; severally praying that a duty be imposed upon vegetables, trees and plants imported from the *United States*.

Of J. W. Barry & Son and others, Merchants, Wool Dealers and Wool Pullers, of the City of Toronto and vicinity; praying that an ad valorem export duty of twenty-six per cent. be imposed upon unpulled skins of wool.

Of William M. Dermid and others, of Lochlomond, Lardoise, and St. Peters, County of Richmond, Island of Cape Breton; praying for aid, by way of loan, to enable them to purchase the spring seed, their stock having been exhausted by the length and severity of the winter.

Of William Edwards and others, of the Ottawa section of the Dominion of Canada;

praying for the abolition of Sunday labor on the Carillon and Grenville Canal.

Mr. Scatcherd, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Joliette, informed the House, that the Petitioner, with the consent of the Sitting Member, had requested the Committee to adjourn till Monday, the 25th day of May next, to enable the Petitioner to produce proof in support of the allegations of his Petition.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Hochelaga, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House, relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow: -Michael Cauley, Esquire, George Kempt, Esquire, Isaac Erb Bowman, Esquire, Charles Magill, Esquire: Chairman, the Honorable George Irvine.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1868; For a Statement shewing the whole amount of expenses connected with the survey of the Intercolonial Railway since the appointment of Mr. Sandford Fleming in 1863. (Sessional Papers, No. 18.)

On motion of Mr. Scatcherd, seconded by Mr. Ross (Dundas), Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Joliette Election Petition have leave to adjourn till Monday, the 25th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock, A.M.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes. The House accordingly adjourned.

Four o'clock, P M.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions for the creation of a fund to be called "The Liquor Inspection Fund," being read: Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

A Bill to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Senate and House of Commons, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary Papers was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Tuesday last, proposed, That the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, be now read a second time.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 24th April, 1868.

And the Question being put; Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

And then, the House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 24th April, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:— By Mr. McCarthy,—The Petition of the Town Council of the Town of Sorel.

By Mr. Masson (Soulanges),—The Petition of Charles Baillarge, surveyor, architect and civil engineer, of the City of Quebec.

By Mr. Merritt,—The Petition of W. F. Haney, Reeve, and others, of the Township

of Humberstone.

By the Honorable Mr. Chauveau,—The Petition of the Reverend P. Fiset and others,

of Harbor au Bouche, County of Antigonish, Province of Nova Scotia.

By Mr. Ferguson,—The Petition of J. W. H. Wilson and others, of the South Riding of the County of Simcoe.

Mr. Crawford (South Leeds), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Verchères, informed the House, That the Counsel for the Petitioner, with the consent of the sitting Member, had requested the Committee to adjourn until Wednesday the sixth day of May next, to enable the Petitioner to proceed in support of the allegations contained in his Petition,

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until Wednesday, the sixth

day of May next, at Ten of the Clock, A.M.

Mr. Webb, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Argenteuil, informed the House, That they had, with the consent of the sitting Member, granted delay to the Petitioner till the twelfth day of May next, to enable him to produce witnesses.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn till Tuesday, the twelfth day of May next, at Ten of the Clock, A. M.

Before Four of the Clock P. M., Michael Cayley, Esquire, Isaac Erb Bowman, Esquire, George Kempt, Esquire, Charles Magill, Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable George Irvine, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Hochelaga; their names were called over, and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee do meet to-morrow, in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at Eleven of the Clock, A. M.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes. The House accordingly adjourned.

Five Minutes to Four P.M.

The Honorable Mr. Gray, reported from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use notes of the Dominion instead of issuing notes of their own, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

Mr. Morris reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Geological Survey, a Resolution which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That the sum of \$30,000 per annum, for five years from the first day of July, 1867, be granted to defray the expenses of the Geological Survey of Canada, any surplus in any one year to be applied towards the expenses to be incurred in other years.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Geological Survey.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Currency; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

And the question being proposed, That the Report be now received:

Mr. Cheval moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bourassa, That all the words after "That," to the end of the question be left out, and the words "the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following words after paragraph 6: "English copper coin and copper coin issued by the incorporated Banks of "Canada, shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, to the amount of twenty cents "in any one payment, at the rate of two cents for each penny of their nominal value in "Sterling as regards British coins, and two cents for each penny of their nominal value for "those issued by the incorporated Banks, as above mentioned," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment ;-It was Negatived.

Then the main question being put:

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Street reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to-Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the "Niagara District Bank," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Commissions and Oaths of Allegiance and of Office," without

any amendment.

And then he withdrew.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to regulate and restrict the contingent charges of the Departments of the Public Service, and to establish a Stationery Office.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

At Half-past Seven O'clock, P.M., pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

On motion of Mr. Street, seconded by Mr. Ryan,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts" relating to the Niagara District Bank," be now read for the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee

on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Clifton* Suspension Bridge Company; and after some time spent therein, Mr Epeaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Walsh reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Niagara Falls Gas Company to extend their works, for the purpose of lighting the Town of Clifton; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The House then resumed Committee on the Bill to regulate and restrict the contingent charges of the Departments of the Public Service, and to establish a Stationery Department; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered. That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :-The Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:-

Bill, intituled. "An Act respecting the Navigation of Canadian waters;"

Bill, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the winding up of the affairs of Incorporated "Companies."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Morrison (Niagara), "up of the affairs of Incorporated Companies," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time,

on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Ordered. That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the Naviga-

"tion of the Canadian waters," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time. on Monday next.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Friday the 3rd Day of April, proposed, that the Bill, from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the organization of the Departments of Marine and Fisheries of Canada," be now read a second time: and the Question being put:

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jones (Halifax) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Jones reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:--

Page 1, line 5—Leave out "General."
Page 1, line 9—Leave out "General."

Page 1, line 15—Leave out from "Minister" to "shall."
Page 1, line 16—Leave out from "Minister" to "and."
Page 2, line 8—Leave out from "their" to "maintenance" in the following line.

Page 2, line 11-After "Canada" insert "except Gunboats or other vessels of war." The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill constituting the Department of Inland Revenue, being read:

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved. That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lawson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lawson reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to. Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second Reading of the Bill constituting the Department of Customs being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House, for Monday next.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

The following Resolution was proposed:-

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the late Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, before and at the time of the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, had, and over which the Parliament of Canada now has the power of appropriation, shall form and are hereby declared to have formed since the Union, one Consolidated Revenue Fund to be appropriated for the Public Service of Canada, in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned, and in the following order, that is to say:

Firstly.—The costs, charges and expenses incident to the collection, management and receipt thereof, subject to be reviewed and audited in such manner as is now or may here-

after be by law provided.

Secondly.—The annual interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at the Union.

Thirdly.—The Salary of the Governor General.

Fourthly.—The Principal and Interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum of the Loan of £3,000,000 Stg., to be raised for the purpose of constructing the Intercolonial Railway under the provisions of an Act of the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, Chapter thirteen, upon the guarantee of the payment of Interest on such loan at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or the principal and interest at a like rate of such part of the said loan as may be raised.

Fifthly.—An annual sum at the rate of one per centum per annum, as a Sinking Fund

on the entire amount of principal money of the loan herein last before mentioned.

Sixthly.—Any sum which shall be issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, with interest thereon at the rate of

five per centum per annum.

Seventhly.—The sum of £1,000,000 Sterling, which, by the 32nd Section of the Act of the present session of the Parliament of Canada, Chapter thirteen, the Government of Canada is empowered to raise for the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, but without the guarantee of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and interest thereon.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock, on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 25th April, 1868. And the Question being put on the said proposed Resolution,—It was adopted.

The following Resolution was also adopted :-

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as he deems necessary for the management of the Public Debt of the Dominion and the payment of the interest thereon, and may appoint one or more fiscal agents of the Dominion in the City of London or elsewhere, and agree with them as to the rate of compensation to be allowed them for negotiating Loans, and for paying the interest on the Public Debt and for other service, connected with the management of the said Debt, and may pay such compensation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Street reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Widow and Children of the late Honorable Thomas D'Arcy Mc Gee, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bodwell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Bodwell reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then, the House having continued to sit till ten minutes to One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 27th March, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table;

By the Honorable Mr. Abbott,—The Petition of Donald Loynchan and others, of St. Andrews; the Petition of the Reverend F. S. Neve and others, of Grenville; the Petition of Thomas. Owens and others, of Stonefield; the Petition of the Reverend Jabez B. Reough, Wesleyan Minister, and others, of the Augmentation of Grenville; and the Petition of Edwin Pridham, Mayor, and others, of Grenville.

By Mr. Wright,-The Petition of F. L. Jay, Mayor of Ste. Angélique, and others, of

 $P_{apineauville.}$

By Mr. Dobbie,—The Petition of Thomas Jenkins, junior, and others, Mill-owners

and others, of the County of Elgin.

By Mr. Crawford (Leeds, South Riding),—The Petition of David Ford Jones, and others, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Tanners of the County of Leeds. By Mr. Currier,—The Petition of Owen Gleason, of the City of Ottawa.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—Of John McBean, of the Town of Sarnia, Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act to amend a certain Patent issued to him, and to confirm the privileges therein granted.

Of the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society; praying for the passing of an Act declaring that the Locks on all the Canals in the Dominion be closed from Saturday at midnight, until Sunday at midnight; and also that no Railway Train or Engine be permitted to run during that time.

Of the Honorable J. Elie (Fingras and others, Shipbuilders, Merchants and others, of the City of Quebec, praying for aid to encourage the building of composite ships in

Of the Town Council of the Town of Sorel; praying for a deduction of the compound interest accrued on the amount of their Loan, from the Date on which it was obtained : also that the amount of indebtedness be consolidated, and a new account opened.

Of Charles Baillarge, Surveyor, Architect and Civil Engineer, of the City of Quebec :

praying that the House will subscribe for a certain number of copies of a work written by him, entitled a Treatise on Geometry and plane and spherical Trigonometry, to enable him to meet his disbursements on said work.

Of W. F. Haney, Reeve, and others, of the Township of Humberstone; praying that immediate operations be commenced for procuring a supply of water from Lake Eric for

the use of the Welland Canal.

Of the Reverend P. Fiset and others, of Harbor au Bouche, County of Antigonish, Province of Nova Scotia; praying aid for the relief of the distressed fishermen of Harbor au Bouche.

Of J. W. H. Wilson and others, of the South Riding of the County of Simcoe; praying for certain amendments to the Patent Law.

The Honorable Mr. Howland, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House, the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to confirm the Amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, and the Merchant's Bank, and to consolidate the Acts of incorporation of the said Banks, referred to them:—And have agreed to several amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. Irvine, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Hochelaga, informed the House, that they had granted delay to the Petitioner till the Sixth day of May next, to enable him to produce witnesses; in consequence of which they ask leave to adjourn until then.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix, No. 2.)

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 15th April, 1868; For copies of all Plans and Specifications, Tenders and Contracts relating to the Carillon and Granville Canal, since 1st July, 1866; with a statement of the sums paid for the said Works, and the quantity of Materials used, and quantities as paid for. (Sessional Papers, No. 70.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Irvine, seconded by Mr. Cayley, Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Hochelaga Election Petition, have leave to adjourn till Wednesday, the Sixth day of May next, at Eleven o'clock, A.M.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Brousseau, Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Thirteenth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, leaving out all the words after the word "Resolutions" in the first paragraph, to the end of the said paragraph.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being

uncovered, and is as followeth:—

Monek.

The Governor General desires to communicate to the House of Commons the following Telegram which reached him on the morning of Saturday, April 25th, from the Scoretary of State for the Colonies.

Lord Monck.

Ottawa, Canada, An unsuccessful attempt was made at Sydney to shoot the Duke of Edinburgh, by one O'Farrell.—His Royal Highness was wounded, but is going on well and hoped shortly to resume his duties and sail for England in the next week.—The assassin was arrested, avowed himself a Fenian, and is under trial.

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, London.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 27th April, 1868.

Resolved, That the said Message from His Excellency be referred to a Select Committee, with an instruction to report an Address to Her Majesty thereon; and that the said Committee be composed of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Cartier, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. McLelan, the Honorable Mr. Fisher, and the Honorable Mr. Campbell, and that they withdraw immediately to Mr. Speaker's Chamber.

The Honorable Sir John A Macdonald reported, from the said Committee, that they

had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire to approach Your Majesty with the expression of our horfor and indignation at the recent attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and to convey our deep sympathy with Your Majesty in the distress and anxlety which the endeavor to take the life of one so justly dear to You, at such a distant part of Your Empire, must have occasioned.

In uniting with Your Majesty in thanksgiving to Almighty God, that it has pleased Him to save the life of His Royal Highness, so recklessly and wickedly assailed,—and in fervent prayer that it may please God to restore him speedily to health and strength,—we beg to assure Your Majesty that the high personal esteem with which His Royal Highness is regarded throughout this Dominion—from a lively recollection of his gracious demeanor amongst us during his visit to this country in the year 1861, has if possible heightened our abhorrence of this detestable act. We take this opportunity of renewing to Your Ma-Jesty our assurance of our devotion and attachment to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed
Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honors that this House hath adopted an Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty expressive of the abhorrence and indignation of this House upon being informed of the recent attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and conveying to Her Majesty the assurances of the deep sympathy of this House with Her Majesty, upon this occasion, and requesting the concurrence of their honors thereto.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, do carry the said Message to

the Senate.

A Bill to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company, was according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to authorise the Niagara Falls Gas Company to extend their works for the Purpose of lighting the Town of Clifton, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; and that the Title be "An Act to authorise the "Carrying of Gas pipes across the River Niagara, in order to facilitate the lighting the "Town of Clifton with Gas."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Pope, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; -Copies of all correspondence and documents which have passed between the Canadian and Imperial Gov-

ernments, relating to the Status, rights and privileges abroad of British subjects naturalized in any one of the Provinces now forming a portion of the Dominion.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mc Carthy, seconded by Mr. Dufresne.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A statement of all accounts rendered to the Government by the proprietors of the Gazette de Sorel, and likewise a statement of all moneys paid to the same, with date of such payments,—the whole since 1862, inclusive.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Masson (Terrebonne), seconded by the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Return of all the arms, accountrements, clothing, and military stores of all descriptions, purchased by the Government of the late Province of Canada, from 1862 to 1st July, 1867; and by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, since the 1st July last; shewing the date of purchase, the price paid, the quantity still on hand; whether in store or in the possession of the Volunteers, together with the Report or Certificate, as to condition of the Officer who witnessed the transfer into the Provincial or Dominion Military Stores, of the said arms, accourtements, clothing, &c.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House, as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the better regulation of the traffic on Railways and Canals, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee

on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to change the limits of the

Counties of Joliette and Berthier, for Electoral purposes, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Godin, Mr. Paquet, the Honorable Mr. Archambeault, Mr. Dufreene and Mr. Caron, to report thereon, with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act, intituled, "An Act respecting the Statutes of Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time,

to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday last, proposed, That the Bill (to facilitate the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the River Sydenham) be now read a second time;

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Mills, the Honorable Mr. McDougall, the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake, the Honorable Mr. Campbell, the Honorable Mr. Gray, Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Kempt, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Aliens and Naturalization."

Bill, intituled: "An Act for the organization of the Department of Agriculture."
And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act for the organization" of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, and for the management of "Indian and Ordnance Lands," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Aliens and

"Naturalization," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Langevin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Mc. Dougall,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the Organization of

the Department of Agriculture," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled: "An Act relating to the Indemnity to Members, and Salaries" of the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament," being read;

Mr. Chamberlin moved, seconded by Mr. Casault, and the Question being proposed,

That the Bill be now read a second time;

Mr. Jackson moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Workman, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left cut, and the words, "it be Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled: "An Act relating to the indemnity to Members, and salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parliament," by repealing so much of the said Act as relates to the indemnity to Members; that is to say, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13, and Schedule Form A; such repeal to take force and effect from and after the first day of July next," inserted instead thereof; And the Question being put on the amendment:—It passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time; The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, in amendment to the Question,

seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, That the word "now" be left out, and the words "this day month" added at the end thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Currier,	Lawson,	Pope,
Archambeault,	Daoust,	Little,	Rankin,
Ault,	Dobbie,	Macdonald, Sir John A	.Ray,
Bellerose,	Dorion,	McDonald(Antigo'sh)	
Bertrand,	Dufresne,	McDonald (Lunenb'g)	
Blanchet,	Ferris,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bourassa,	Fisher,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ryan,
Bowell,	Forbes,	Mc Carthy,	Rymal,
Brousseau,	Gaucher,	Mc Dougall,	Simard,
Burpee,	Gibbs,	McKeagneg,	Sproat,
Cameron (Inverness),	Godin,	Mc Millan,	Street,
Caron,	Grover,	Mc Monies,	Sylvain,
Cartier,	Heath,	Metcalfe,	Thompson (Ontario),

Cayley,	Howland,	Mills.	Tilley,
Coffin,	Huot,	Morison (Victor	ia, O.), Tremblay,
Colby,	Johnson,	Morrison (Niag	
Connell,	Jones (Lecds & C		Webb,
Costigan,	Keeler,	Oliver,	Wells,
Crawford (Brook		P a quet,	White, and
Crawford (Leed	ls), Langevin,	Parker,	Wright.—83.
Croke.	Lapum.	Perry.	· ·

NAYS:

Messicurs

Abbott,	Chamberlin,	McDonald(Middles'x)	Scatcherd,
Beaty,	Cheval,		Shanly,
Benoit,	Cimon,	Magill, .	Snider,
Blake,	Coupal,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Stephenson,
Bodwell,	Gaudet,	McConkey,	Stirton,
Bolton,	Gendron,	Morris,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Bowman,	Grant,	Munroe,	Walsh,
Bown,	Holton,	Pinsonneault,	Whitehead,
Caldwell,	Irvine,	Pouliot,	Willson,
Cameron (Huron),	Jackson,	Pozer,	Workman, and
Carling,	Kierzkowski,	Red ford,	Young.—47.
Casault,	Langlois,	Renaud,	•

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time this day month.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill for the more prompt and summary Administration of Justice in certain Criminal cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time: and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

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Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill for the more speedy trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the importation or manufacture of copper coin or tokens.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to being in a Bill respecting the removal of persons in custody, charged with treason or felony, in certain cases.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of Fishing and Protection of Fisheries.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use Notes of the Dominion, instead of issuing Notes of their own, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Morris moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Gibbs, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of adding thereto the following clause:—In any "case where an incorporated Bank, trading in more than one of the Provinces of the "Dominion, is bound by its Act of incorporation or otherwise, to furnish the Governor "statements of its business, such statements shall distinguish and show the amount in "each Province of the cash deposits in such Bank in each Province bearing interest, and the amount of such deposits not bearing interest, at the termination of each month, and also the aggregate amounts of the Notes and Bills held under discount by each such "Bank within each of such Provinces respectively, at the end of each month, and such statements shall be added to and be held to form part of the statements which such "Banks are by law required to make," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow :-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Coupal,	McDonald(Antigou'h)	Pâquet.
Blake,	Currier,	McDonald (Lunenb'g)	Parker,
Bodwell,	Dorion,		Redford,
Bolton,	Ferris,		Rymal,
Bourassa,	Fisher,	Magill,	Savary,
Bowell,	Forbes,	Mc Conkey,	Snider,
Bowman,	Fortier,	McLachlin,	Sproat,
Burpee,	Gibbs,	McLellan,	Stirton,
Caldwell,	Holmes,	Mc Monies,	Street,
Cameron (Huron),	Holton,	Mills,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Cameron (Inverness)	Johnson,	Morris,	Wallace,
Casault,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.)	, Morison (Victoria, O.),	Wells,
Chamberlin,	Kempt,	Munroe,	White,
Cheval,	Kierzkowski,	Merritt,	Whitehead, and
Connell,	Lapum,	Oliver,	Young60.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Coffin,	Keeler,	Ray,
Ault,	Colby,	Langevin,	Renaud,
Béchard,	Costigan,	Langlois,	Rose,
Bellerose,			,Ross (Victoria, N.S.)
Benoit,	Crawford (Lecds),	McDonald (Midd'sex)	Scatcherd.
Bertrand.	Daoust.	Masson (Soulanges),	Shanly.
Blanchet,	Dobbie,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Simard.
Bown,	Dufresne,	McDougal!,	Stephenson,
Brousseau,	Dunkin,	McKeagney,	Sylvain,
Carling,	Gaucher.	Mc Millan,	Tilley,
Caron,	Gaudet,	Perry,	Tremblay,
Cartier,	Gendron,	Pinsonneault,	Walsh,
Cartwrijht,	Grant,	Pope,	Webb.
Cayley,	Grover,	Pouliot,	Willson,
Chauveau.	Heath,	Pozer,	Workman, and
Cimon,	Howland,	Rankin,	Wright.—64.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill respecting the Currency, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Bourassa moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Fortier, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to incorporate therein the following amend ments:—1. That the fifth and eighth sub-sections of section one be amended by striking out the words "ten dollars" and inserting the words "one hundred dollars" in lieu there of, so that they shall read as follows:

"5. British silver coins, while of lawful weight and current in the United Kingdom, shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada to the amount of one hundred dol-"lars in any one payment at the following rates: the Crown at one dollar twenty-five cents; the Florin at fifty cents; the Shilling at twenty-five cents; and the other silver

"coins at rates bearing the same proportion to their nominal value in sterling.

"8. The Governor may, by proclamation, from time to time, declare that the silver coins of the United States, coined after their adoption of the basis of value hereinbefore mentioned, and containing in the half-dollar not less than one hundred and seventy-nine grains troy weight, of the fineness of nine-tenths, and so in proportion for any coin of greater or less nominal value, shall on and after a day to be therein named, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, to the amount of one hundred dollars in any one payment; and any such Proclamation may contain such conditions and limitations as to weight, fineness, stamp, date, remedy or tolerance, as the Governor may think proper, and may be revoked or amended by any subsequent Proclamation, inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;
Mr. Bourassa moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Fortier, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to incorporate therein the following amend-"ments":—

"1. That the fifth and eighth sub-sections of section one be amended by striking out "the words" ten dollars" and inserting the words "fifty dollars" in lieu thereof, so that

"they shall read as follow:-

"5. British silver coins while of lawful weight and current in the United Kingdom, shall pass current and be a legal tender in Canada to the amount of fifty dollars in any one payment at the following rates: the Crown at one dollar twenty-five cents; the Florin at fifty cents; the Shilling at twenty-five cents; and the other silver coins at rates bear-

"ing the same proportion to their nominal value in sterling.

"8. The Governor may, by proclamation, from time to time, declare that the silver coins of the United States, coined after their adoption of the basis of value hereinbefore mentioned, and containing in the half-dollar, not less than one hundred and seventy-nine grains troy weight, of the fineness of nine-tenths, and so in proportion for any coin of greater or less nominal value, shall on and after a day to be therein named, pass current and be a legal tender in Canada, to the amount of fifty dollars in any one payment; and any such Proclamation may contain such conditions and limitations as to weight, fineness, stamp, date, remedy or tolerance, as the Governor may think proper, and may be revoked or amended by any subsequent Proclamation; inserted instead thereof."

And the question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in

the Negative.

And the question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time; Mr. Bourassa moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Fortier,

That all the words after "now" to the end of the question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same,

"by inserting a provision to the following effect":-

"That the words "ten dollars" be struck out of the fifth and eighth sub-sections of "the first section, and that the said two sub-sections be further amended in such way as "to enact that English silver coin, as well as United States silver coin shall be current, and "be a legal tender in Canada to an amount equal to the fourth part of each payment of "\$40 and upwards," inserted instead thereof.

And the question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in

the Negative.

Then, the main question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to regulate and restrict the Contingent charges of the Departments of the Public Service, and to establish a Stationery office, was, according to Order, read the third time. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the organization of the Department "of Marine and Fisheries of Canada" was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

A Bill constituting the Department of Inland Revenue, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Street reported, from the Committee of the whole House, to consider certain pro-Posed Resolutions respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund, several Resolutions, which

were read, as follow:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for all Duties and Revenues over which the respective Legislatures of the late Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick before and after the passing of the British North America Act, 1867, had, and over which the Parliament of Canada now has the power of appropriation, shall form and are hereby declared to have formed since the Union, one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be Appropriated for the Public Service of Canada, in the manner and subject to the charges hereinafter mentioned, and in the following order, that is to say:

Firstly.—The costs, charges, and expenses incident to the collection, management, and receipt thereof, subject to be reviewed and audited in such manner as is now or may

hereafter be by law provided.

Secondly.—The annual interest of the Public Debts of the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at the Union.

Thirdly.—The Salary of the Governor General.

Fourthly.—The Principal and Interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent per annum of the Loan of £3,000,000 Stg., to be raised for the purpose of constructing the Intercolonial Railway, under the provisions of an Act of the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, Chapter thirteen, upon the guarantee of the payment of Interest on Such Loan at a rate not exceeding four per centum per annum by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, or the principal and interest at a like rate of such part of the said Loan as may be raised.

Fifthly.—An annual sum at the rate of one per centum per annum, as a Sinking Fund on the entire amount or principal money of the Loan herein last before mentioned.

Sixthly.—Any sum which shall be issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom under the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, with interest thereon, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Seventhly.—The sum of £1,000,000 Sterling, which, by the 32nd Section of the Act of the present Session of the Parliament of Canada, chapter thirteen, the Government of Canada is empowered to raise for the completion of the Intercolonial Railway, but without the guarantee of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and interest thereon.

2. Resolved. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as he deems necessary, for the management of the Public Debt of the Dominion and the payment of the interest thereon, and may appoint one or more fiscal agents of the Dominion in the City of London or elsewhere, and agree with them as to the rate of compensation to be allowed them for negotiating loans and for paying the interest on the Public Debt and for other services, connected with the management of the said Debt, and may pay such compensation out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The House according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill constituting the Department of Customs, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Lawson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Lawson reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Railways, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the better security of the Crown and Government, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron, (Huron,) reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Accessories to, and Abettors of, Indictable Offences, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron, (Huron,) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron, (Huron,) reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain

proposed Resolution relative to the rates of duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Books imported into Canada.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to fix the rates of duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Books imported into Canada, and with regard to which notice has been given to the Commissioners of Customs as required by the Imperial Act in that behalf, 10 and 11 Vict., c. 95, such duty not to exceed twenty per cent ad valorem, and to be paid over to the parties beneficially interested in the copyrights.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read,

as followeth:-

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council to fix the rates of duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Books imported into Canada, and with regard to which notice has been given to the Commissioners of Customs, as required by the Imperial Act in that behalf, 10 and 11 Vict., c. 95, such duty not to exceed twenty per cent. ad valorem, and to be paid over to the parties beneficially interested in the copyrights.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley have leave to bring in a Bill to impose a duty

on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright works, for the benefit of the authors.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Salaries of the Officers mentioned in the Act respecting Penitentiaries.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That the annual salaries of the Officers mentioned in the Act respecting Penitentiaries be fixed at the rate following, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE A.

BUREDULE A.	
Two Senior Directors, each	\$2,000
One Junior Director, to act as Secretary	2,000
SCHEDULE B.	
Warden, not exceeding	2,600
and not less than	, -
Deputy Warden, not exceeding	1,400
and not less than	1,100
This France not arounding	800
Chief Keeper, not exceeding	000
and not less than	1 000
Chaplains, each, not exceeding	1,200
and not less than	
Assistant Chaplain, not exceeding	500
and not less than	
Surgeon, not exceeding	1,200
and not less than	•
Accountant, not exceeding	1,000
and not logg than	
Architect, for the Penitentiaries.	1,200
Schoolmaster, not exceeding	
Application and loss than	600
and not less than	
80	

Storekeeper, not exceeding	\$ 700
and not less than\$400	
Steward, not exceeding	650
and not less than	
(If the above two offices be combined, the salary may be that of the st	orekeeper).
Trade Instructor, not exceeding	
and not less than	
Keeper, not exceeding	
and not less than	
Guard, not exceeding	
and not less than	
Other male servants, not exceeding per day	
Matron, not exceeding	500
and not less than	
Deputy Matron, not exceeding	
and not less than	
Assistant Deputy Matron, not exceeding	. 250
and not less than	
School Mistress, not exceeding	250
and not less than)
Officers of Rockwood Asylum.	
The Medical Superintendent, not exceeding	2,000
and not less than	

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that every Convict for life, or not less than two years, upon his discharge, either by expiration of sentence, or otherwise, shall be furnished, at the expense of the Penitentiary, with a suit of clothing other than Prison clothing, and with such sum of money as shall be sufficient to pay his travelling expenses to the place at which he received his sentence, and such other sum in addition, not exceeding twenty dollars, as the Warden may deem proper.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as follow ;-

1. Resolved, That the annual salaries of the officers mentioned in the Act respecting Penitentiaries be fixed at the rate following, that is to say:

SCHEDULE A.

Two Senior Directors, each	\$2,000
One Junior Director, to act as Secretary	2,000
SCHEDULE B.	
Warden, not exceeding	2,600
And not less than \$1,000	•
Deputy Warden, not exceeding	1,400
and not less than	• .
Chief Keeper, not exceeding	800
and not less than 500	
Chaplains, each, not exceeding	1,200
and not less than	•
Assistant Chaplain, not exceeding	500
and not less than	
Surgeon, not exceeding	1,200
and not less than 400	,
Accountant, not exceeding	1,000
and not less than 500	•

Architect, for the Penitentiaries	\$1.200
Schoolmaster, not exceeding	600
and not less than \$250	000
Storekeeper, not exceeding	
and not less than	
Steward, not exceeding	
and not less than	_
(If the above two offices be combined, the salary may be that of the st	orekeeper).
Trade Instructor, not exceeding	700
and not less than	1
Keeper, not exceeding	500
and not less than 400	
Guard, not exceeding	450
and not less than	
Other male servants, not exceeding per day	
Matron, not exceeding	
and not less than	
Deputy Matron, not exceeding	300
and not less than	,
Assistant Deputy Matron, not exceeding	250
and not less than	
School Mistress, not exceeding	
and not less than	
Officers of Rockwood Asylum.	
The Medical Superintendent, not exceeding	2,000
and not less than 1,600	,

2. Resolved. That it is expedient that every Convict for life, or not less than two years, upon his discharge, either by expiration of sentence, or otherwise, shall be furnished at the expense of the Penitentiary, with a suit of clothing other than Prison clothing, and with such sum of money as shall be sufficient to pay his travelling expenses to the place at which he received his sentence, and such other sum in addition, not exceeding twenty dollars, as the Warden may deem proper.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the Bill respecting Penitentiaries, and the Directors

thereof, and for other purposes.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands, and the same were read as follow:

Page 6, line 47-Leave out "Receiver General" and insert "Treasurer."

Page 7, line 49—After "thereof" insert "and provided further that all the powers "and duties by this section vested in the Secretary of State shall be deemed to have been "so vested from and after the first day of July now last past, and may be by him exercised "with reference to any act or thing done or performed since that date in connection with Ordnance or Indian Lands."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And then, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, 28th April, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Bourassa,—The Petition of John Borrowdale and others, Proprietors of lands on the west side of the Richelieu River, County of St. John's, Province of Quebcc.

By Mr. Crawford (Leeds, South Riding),—The Petition of the Corporation of the House of Providence, and of the Orphan Asylum in the City of Toronto.

Mr. Morris, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 25 Vict., Cap. 72, by declaring the intention of the same, and confirming conveyances made by Trust and Loan Company thereunder,—and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Mr. Bown, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Petition of John McBean, for the passing of an Act to amend a certain Patent issued to him,—and also the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Niagara District Bank," and find the notice in each case sufficient.

A Bill respecting Accessories to and Abettors of indictable offences was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act respecting Accessories and "Abettors of Indictable Offences."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:—

Monok.

The Governor General transmits Estimates of certain of the sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1869; and in accordance with the provisions of the 54th section of the British North America Act, 1867, he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (Sessional Papers, No. 62.)

Government House,

Ottawa, 28th April, 1868.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

A Message from the Senate by John Fennings Taylor, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery:

MR. SPEAKER,

The Senate have agreed to the Address of the House of Commons to Her Most Gracious Majesty, expressive of their abhorrence and indignation upon being informed of the recent attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and conveying to Her Majesty the assurances of their deep sympathy with Her Majesty upon this occasion, by filling up the blank with the words "Senate and."

And also, the Senate have passed the accompanying Address to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Most Gracious Majesty, expressive of our abhorrence and indignation upon being informed of the recent attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and assuring Her Majesty of the deep sympathy of both Houses with

Her Majesty upon this occasion, in such a way as to His Excellency may seem meet, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable CHARLES STANLEY, Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c.

MAY IN PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate of Canada, in Parliament assembled; beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our respectful request that Your Excellency will be pleased to transmit our Joint Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, expressive of our abhorrence and indignation on being informed of the recent attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and assuring Her Majesty of our deep sympathy with Her Majesty upon this occasion, in such a way as to Your Excellency may seem meet, in order that it may be laid at the foot of the Throne.

And then he withdrew.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to transmit the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Most Gracious Majesty, expressive of our abhorrence and indignation upon being informed of the recent attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and assuring Her Majesty of the deep sympathy of both Houses with Her Majesty upon this occasion, in such a way as to His Excellency may seem meet, in order that the same may be laid at the foot of the Throne; by filling up the blank with the words "and Commons," and that the said Address be signed by Mr. Speaker on behalf of this House.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, acquainting their Honors, that this House hath agreed to the said Address by filling up the blank with the words "and

"Commons."

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

(Excise.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an Excise Duty of three cents per gallon on all spirits manufactured in Canada in addition to the Excise Duties now imposed thereon.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an Excise Duty of five cents per gallon

on all Petroleum and Coal Oil manufactured in Canada.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the inspection of all Petroleum and Coal Oil manufactured in or imported into Canada, and for the forfeiture of all such as may be offered for sale without having been inspected, and to impose thereon an inspection fee of twenty cents for each and every Barrel, Cask, or Package so inspected.

tion fee of twenty cents for each and every Barrel, Cask, or Package so inspected.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that no person shall carry on the business of Refining Petroleum or Coal Oil without a License for which a sum of Fifty Dollars shall

be paid; such License shall be renewed annually.

5. Resolved, That the first and second of the foregoing Resolutions shall take effect on and from the 29th day of April instant, and that the third and fourth shall take effect on and after the 15th day of June next.

(Duties of Customs.)

1 Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the Customs Duties annexed to the Act of the present Session, chapter seven, and to substitute other duties therefor.

2 Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to the specific duties of Customs set opposite to them, respectively, that is to say:

SCHEDULE A.

Goods	PAYING	SPECIFIC	DUTIES.
COODS	TALLING	DITOTETO	TO TITO

GOODS PAILING SPECIFIC DULLES,			
	Γ	ut	ies.
Animals, viz:—		B (
Horse's	Per Head	15	00
Horned Cattle	"	10	00
Swine	6		00
Sheep	"		őď
Acid—Sulphuric	Per lb.		00 1
	rerib.		04
Butter		-	
Cigars: -Value not over \$10 per Mille	Per Mille.	_	00
Do over \$10 and not over \$20		_	00
Do over \$20 and not over \$40	"	-	00
Do over \$40	"	_	00
Cheese	Per lb.	0	03
Coffee, green	"	0	03
Do roasted or ground	"	0	04
Chicory or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, raw or		Ţ	
green	66	Λ	03
green Do kiln-dried, roasted or ground	"	-	04
Fish, salted or smoked	"		01
Lard and Tallow	"	-	01
Marks fresh satted on smaked	46	-	-
Meats, fresh, saited or smoked			01
Malt	Per Bushel	V	40
Oils:—viz:			
Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined	Per Gallon		
Naptha, Benzole and Refined Petroleum		0	15
Products of Petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not	i		
otherwise specified	44	0	10
Crude Petroleum		Ó	06
Soap, Common	Per tb.	-	01
Starch		-	02
Spirits and strong waters, viz :		٧	02
Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Spirits of Wine, Alcohol,			
Bitters containing Spirit, Vermouth and other Spirit			
though Tieners of whatever strength and other spirit	•		
tuous Liquors of whatever strength, not otherwise	1		
specified, on every gallon of the strength of proof of	•		
Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any			
greater strength, and for every less quantity than a	,		
gallon			80
Cordials	Per Gallon	1	20
Perfumed Spirits	"	1	20
Tinctures	"	0	63
		-	

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to the duties of Customs specific and ad valorem, set opposite to them respectively, that is to say : --

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Sugar: -All sugar equal to, or above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty five per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty

of three-fourths of one cent per lb.

Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum, Melado, Concentrated Melado, or Concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per

centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent per lb. Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionery, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

\$ cts.

Molasses, if used for refining purposes or for the manufacture of sugar

Per 100lbs. 0 73

Molasses, if not so used, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 29th April, 1868.

The following Resolution was proposed:—
4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to a duty of Customs of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE B.

GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Cassia, ground,
Cinnamon "
Ginger, "
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Pepper, ground,
Perfumery, not otherwise specified,
Perfumed and fancy soaps,
Pimento, ground,

Playing cards,
Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or
preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof
are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or
cure of any disorder or ailment.

Hon. Mr. Holton moved, in amendment, that "Perfumed and Fancy Soaps" be left out; which was negatived on a division.

The said Resolution was then adopted.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to a duty of Customs of ten per centum ad valorem, that is to say:—

GOODS PAYING TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM:

Sole and Upper Leather.

The following Resolution was proposed:-

6. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following articles shall be subject to a Customs Duty of five per centum ad valorem, that is to say:—

GOODS PAYING FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM :-

Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed,—not being foreign re-prints of British Copyright Works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor re-prints of books printed in Canada, nor printed sheet music.

Iron-vis :-

Bar, Rod, Hoop and Sheet. Canada plates and tinned plates.

Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat.

Rolled plate and Boiler plate.

Wire. Type.

Mr. Bodwell moved, in amendment, to strike out all the words from "Books" to "Music" in the said Resolution; which was negatived.

The said Resolution was then adopted.
7. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following goods shall be subject to the duties of Customs, specific and ad valorem, set opposite to them respectively, that is to say:—

GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTY.

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of five cents. per Gallon in Casks, and seven cents per Gallon in bottles. (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)

Tea, black, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of three cents and one

half of a cent per lb.

Do. Green including Japan, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of seven cents per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, five per cent. ad valorem,

and a specific duty of fifteen cents per lb.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Current Wines, twenty per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of ten cents per gallon, (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)

PACKAGES, FIFTEEN PER CENTUM.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following packages, that is to say:—Bottles, Jars, Demi-Johns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors are contained, and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, and all articles not enumerated in any of the preceding resolutions, and not declared to be free of duty by the following Resolutions, shall be subject to a duty of Customs of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

9. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles may be imported free of duty, subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.

ARTS AND SCIENCE:

Anatomical preparations, Botany, specimens of,

Cabinets of Antiquities. "

Coins, "

Gems.

" Medals.

Drawings, not in oil,

Gems.

Medals.

Mineralogy, Specimens of,

Models.

Natural History, specimens of,

Sculpture, specimens of,

WORKS OF ART, viz:

Busts-Natural size, not being easts nor produced by any mere mechanical process.

Casts—As models for the use of schools of design.

Paintings-In oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.

Statues—Of bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, OILS AND COLORS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED, VIZ:

Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar.

Alum,

Antimony,

Argol,

Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing,

Barilla,

Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing.

Borax,

Bleaching powders,

Brimstone in roll or flour.

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Colors and other articles, when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to
         be used in their trade only, viz:
     Bichromate of potash,
     Blue Black,
    British gum,
    Chinese Blue,
    Lakes, scarlet and morone, in pulp.
    Paris and permanent Greens,
    Satin and fine washed White,
    Sugar of lead,
     Ultra Marine,
  Umber, raw,
  Cream of tartar in crystals,
  Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing,
  Indigo,
  Kelp,
  Kryolite.
  Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
  Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,
  Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
  Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state.
  Phosphorus,
  Red Lead, dry,
  Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state,
  Sal ammoniac,
  Sal Soda,
  Saltpetre,
   Soda ash,
  Soda caustic,
  Soda, nitrate of
   Soda, silicate of
  Sulphur, in roll or flour,
Vitriol, blue,
   Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing.
   White lead, dry,
   Whiting or whitening.
   Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing,
   Zine, white, dry.
Manufactures and Products of Manufactures:
  Anchors,
  Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,
  Bread and biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces.
  Bolting, cloth,
Book binders' tools and implements,
  Brim moulds for gold beaters,
   Burrstones,
   Candle wick, cotton,
   Cement, Marine unground,
   Cement, Hydraulic do
   Church Bells,
   Clothing-donations of, for charitable institutions,
   Communion Plate,
   Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces.
   Coin and Bullion, except United States silver cein.
   Cotton Netting or India Rubber Shoes.
   Cotton Waste,
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Wedges, Wire-rigging,

Cotton Wool. Drain tiles. Duck for belting and hose, Emery paper and emery cloth. Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes. Farming Implements and Utensils when imported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture. Felt for Hats and Boots. Fire Brick. Fire Engines-Steam-when imported by the Municipal Corporations of Cities, Towns and Villages for the use of such Municipalities, Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines, Flax Waste, Glass paper and Glass cloth. Gold Beaters Skin. Gold Leaf. Hoop skirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline thread for covering Crinoline wire, clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes, and flat or round wire uncovered. Junk, Linen Machine Thread, Lithographic Stones, Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestaut, and Pitch Pine. Machine Silk Twist, Machinery, when used in the original construction of Mills or Factories, not to include Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels, or Turbines, Nails—Composition, Nails-Sheathing, Oakum, Oil Cake. Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by, and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies, Platers' Leaf, Printing Ink, Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses Prunella. Plush for Hatters use, Rags, Sand paper and sand Cloth, Ships' Binnacle Lamps, Blocks and patent bushes for blocks, 66 " Cables, iron chain, over one-half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not, " Compasses, " Dead Eyes, " Dead Lights, " Deck Plugs, " Knees, Iron, " Masts or parts of, Iron, " Pumps and pump-gear, " Riders, Iron, " Shackles, " Sheaves, " Signal Lamps, Steering apparatus, " Travelling Trucks,

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And the following articles when used for ships or vessels, only, viz.:
     Cables, hemp and grass,
     Cordage,
     Sail cloth or canvas from No. 1 to No. 6,
     Varnish, black, and bright,
   Silver Leaf,
   Spikes, composition,
   Straw Plaits, Tuscan and grass, Fancy,
   Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes,
   Twists, silk, for hats, boots and shoes.
   Veneering of wood or ivory,
   Weaving or tram silk, for making elastic webbing.
               "
                   cotton
   Wire cloth of brass and copper,
   Woollen netting for India rubber shoes.
METALS-
  Brass,—Bar, Rod, Sheet and Scrap,
  Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough.
                          do
              and Mills,
                                     do
  Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing.
Inon of the descriptions following:
     Scrap, Galvanized or Pig,
     Puddled, in Bars, Blooms and Billets,
  Bolts and Spikes, galvanized,
Locomotive Eugine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels,
         bent and welded,
             Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting
          Rods.
  Lead in Sheet or Pig.
  Litharge.
  Railroad Bars, and frogs, wrought iron or steel Chairs, wrought iron or steel Fish
          Plates, and Car Axles.
  Shafts for Mills and Steamboats, in the rough.
  Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pig.
  Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods.
       plates cut to any form, but not moulded.
  Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated.
  Tubes and piping—of brass, copper or iron, drawn.
  Type Metal, in blocks or pigs.
  Wire, of brass or copper, round or flat.
  Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.
  Zine in sheets and blocks and pigs.
NATURAL PRODUCTS,
  Bristles.
  Broom Corn,
  Bulbs,
  Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,
  Clays,
  Coal and Coke,
  Cocoa, bean and shell,
  Cork wood,
  Cork wood bark,
  Diamonds, unset,
  Earths,
  Eggs,
  Flour, Wheat and Ryc,
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Fibre, Mexican,
Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,
Fibrilla,
Flax, undressed,
Fire Clay,
Fire Wood,
Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs.
Fish bait,
Furs, undressed,
Grain of all kinds,
Gravels,
Grease and Grease Scrap,
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,
Gypsum, not ground nor calcined,
Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanufactured,
Hay,
Hemp, undressed,
Hides,
Hops,
Horns,
Indian Corn,
Indian Meal,
India Rubber, unmanufactured,
Manilla Grass,
Manures,
Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such
       blocks, having at least two edges unwrought,
Moss for Upholstery purposes,
Ores of metals of all kinds,
Osiers,
Pelts,
Pipe clay,
Pitch,
Plants,
Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined,
 Precious Stones, unset,
Ratan for chair makers,
Roots,
 Rosin.
 Salt,
 Sand,
 Sea Grass.
 Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes,
 Shrubs.
 Skins undressed,
 Slate,
 Stone, unwrought,
 Tails, undressed,
 Tanners' Bark,
 Tampico white and black,
 Tar,
 Teasels,
 Tobacco unmanufactured.
 Tow undressed,
 Turpentine, other than spirits of
  Vegetables, culinary,
  Vegetable fibres,
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Whale Oil, in the cask from on Ship-board and in the condition in which it was first landed,

Willow for basket makers,

Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,

Wool

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Apparel, wearing, of British Subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada.

Articles by and for the use of the Governor General.

for the public uses of the Dominion.
use of Foreign Consuls General.

Army and Navy, for the use of,-

Arms, Clothing, Musical I

Musical Instruments for Bands,

Military Stores.

Settlers' Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

Under regulations and restrictions to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs.

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include circus troops, nor hawkers.

Locomotives and railway passengers, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.

Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of.

Travellers' baggage.

10. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the following goods when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be imported free of duty, viz:

SCHEDULE D.

Animals of all kinds.

Fresh, smoked and salted meats.

Green and dried fruits.

Fish of all kinds.

Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water.

Poultry.

Butter.

Cheese.

Lard.

Tallow.

Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part.

Fish oil.

Gypsum, ground or unground.

11. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all or any of the articles mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada free of duty, upon Proclamation by the Governor in Council, whenever satisfactory arrangements can be made with the United States for the importation of the like articles free of duty from Canada into the United States.

12. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz:

Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings and Prints of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

SCHEDULE E.

13. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the substitution of the several duties mentioned in the preceding Resolutions for those now in force, shall take effect immediately.

The following Resolution was proposed :-

14. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles when exported from Canada, shall be subject to the export duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Boltsper Cord of 128 Cub	ic Feet.	\$1.00
Stave Bolts " " "	"	1.00
Pine and Oak Logs	per M.	2.00
Spruce Logs	<i>"</i> " "	1.00

Mr. Lawson moved, in amendment, that it is inexpedient to impose Export Duty upon Shingle Bolts, Stave Bolts, Pine and Oak Logs, and Spruce Logs, on their being exported from Canada; which was Negatived.

Mr. Walsh moved, that the first item be expunged; which was Negatived.

Mr. Walsh again moved, that the second item be expunged; which was Negatived.

Mr. Walsh then moved, that the duty on Pine Logs be reduced to \$1; which was also negatived; and the said Resolutions was then adopted.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Houseable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move,

that the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into

the said Committee.

And then, the House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 29th April, 1868.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the County of Beauharnois, District of Beauharnois, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of Vital Têtu and others, of the City of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Donald Loynachan, and others, of St. Andrews; of the Reverend F. S. Neve and others, of Grenville; of Thomas Owens and others, of Stonefield; of the Reverend Jabez B. Keough, Wesleyan Minister, and others, of the augmentation of Grenville; of Edwin Pridham, Mayor, and others, of Grenville; and of F. L. Jay, Mayor of Ste. Angélique, and others, of Papineauville; severally praying for the abolition of Sunday labor on the Carillon and Grenville Canal.

Of Thomas Jenkins, Junior, and others, Millowners, and others, of the County of Elgin, Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act imposing a duty upon all saw-logs and shingle wood exported from the Dominion.

Of Pavid Ford Jones, and others, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Farmers,

of the County of South Leeds; praying that no changes may be made in the Tariff as

regards the importation of Iron and Coal into the Dominion.

Of Owen Gleason, of the City of Ottawa; praying for aid in consequence of serious injuries received while employed in the erection of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. in the year 1864.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd December, 1867; For a statement of the amount of costs paid in respect of the Fenian prosecutions, and the trial for violation of the Revenue Laws known as the "Halliday case," with dates and particulars of such payment in each case, and the names of parties receiving the same. (Sessional Papers, No. 71.)

Ordered, That Mr. Blake be added to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. Morrison (Niagara), have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to confirm the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Merchants Bank, and to consolidate the Acts of incorporation of the said Banks, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for to-morrow.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: -The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Her Majesty to pro-"vide for the Widow and Children of the late Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee," Without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the Organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of

" Canada," without any amendment.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg), Ordered, That the Order of Procedure, under the 19th Rule of this House, be sus-Pended during the present sitting of the House, this day.

Ordered, That Mr. Merritt be added to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. Langlois, Mr. Merritt and Mr. Cartwright be added to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg) moved, seconded by Mr. Jones (Halifax), and the Question being proposed, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:-

1. That the system of Government existing in Nova Scotia for many years previous to the year 1867, was well adapted to secure the happiness of the people, and to strengthen and perpetuate their attachment to the British Crown, while under its operation the wealth and general prosperity of the Province rapidly increased.

2. That it appears from a Petition to the British Parliament signed by nearly forty thousand inhabitants of Nova Scotia, praying that the Act of Confederation should not be passed until the people might have an opportunity to express their opinion on it at the polls, and also from the reports of numerous public meetings transmitted to the Colonial Office, that the majority of the people of that Province were opposed to the passing of that Act, by which their relations with the British Government were to be changed, the autonomy of the Province destroyed, and the privilege, long enjoyed, of regulating their own commercial affairs and collecting and disbursing their own revenues taken away.

3. That the passing of the British North America Act by the Parliament of Great Britain, without the consent of the people of Nova Scotia, was a departure from those principles by which the authority of the Mother Country over these Colonies has been regulated for the past twenty-five years, unwise in itself, an unsafe precedent, and not

justified by any existing circumstances in the local affairs of the Province.

4. That it now appears, from the result of the elections held on the 18th day of September, 1867, at which the approval or disapproval of the Confederation Act was a test question, from a Memorial to the Imperial Parliament, signed by fifty-two of the fifty-seven elected Representatives of that Province, and from an Address to the Crown unanimously passed by the Local House of Assembly at Halifax, praying that the Province should be restored to the political status enjoyed before the Act referred to was passed, and also from the more recent action of the Local Government in sending Delegates to England to urge the prayer of that Petition upon the Government and Legislature of Great Britain, that Nova Scotia still avows her hostility to that Act, and her earnest desire to be freed from its operation.

5. That no form of Government can be successful that does not command the confidence and approval of the people subject to its control, and to compel Nova Scotia to remain in a political connection thrust upon her without her consent, against which she now protests, and from which the vast majority of her people have asserted their determination to be free, would aggravate the discontent and political distractions now notoriously existing in that Province, would be detrimental to the best interests of the whole country,

and might even imperil the peace of the Dominion.

Mr. Morris moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Chamberlin, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "in the opinion of this House the interests as well of the British Empire as of the "Dominion, and of the several Provinces of which it is composed, will be best promoted by "the maintenance and consolidation of the existing Union, and that this House confidently "trusts that a due attention to the interests of the people of the whole Dominion and a "wise and judicious course of legislation, will result in the general acceptance of the "Union by the inhabitants of the Dominion, and will conduce to the well being and ad"vancement of the whole community," inserted instead thereof;

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment,

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dorion, That the words "in the opinion of this House "the interests as well of the British Empire as of the Dominion, and of the several "Provinces of which it is composed, will be best promoted by the maintenance and con-solidation of the existing Union, and that this House confidently trusts that a due attention to the interests of the people of the whole Dominion and a wise and judicious course of legislation, will result in the general acceptance of the Union by the inhabitants of the Dominion, and will conduce to the well-being and advancement of the whole community," be left out, and the words "in view of the discontent which is alleged to prevail in Nova Scotia, in consequence of the passage of the British North America" Act, 1867, it is desirable that this House should resolve itself into a Committee of the "whole, to consider the alleged grievances of which the people of that Province complain," And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair, during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 30th April, 1868.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Forbes,	Mackenzie,	Redford,
Bodwell,	Fortier.	McKeagney,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bowman,	Godin.	McLellan,	Rymal,
Cameron (Inver	ness), Holton,	Mc Monies,	Savary,
Cheval,	Huntington,	Mills,	Stirton,
Coffin.	Jones (Halifax),	Oliver,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Connell,	Kierzkowski,	Pâquet,	Wallace,
Coupal,	Macdonald (Gleng'	ry), Parker,	Wells, and
Croke,	McDonald (Antig'	h), Pozer,	Young.—39.
Dorion,	McDonald (Lunen		-

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Currier,	Langevin,	Renaud,
Ault,	Daoust,	Lapum,	Robitaille,
Beaty,	De Niverville,	Lawson,	Rose,
Bellerose,	Desaulniers,	Little,	Ross (Dundas),
Benoit,	Dobbie,	Macdonald, Sir J. A	.Ross(Prince Edward),
Bertrand,	Drew,	Mc Donald (Middles'x)	Ryan,
Blanchet,	Dufresne,	Magill,	Scatcherd,
Bown,	Dunkin,	Masson (Soulanges),	Shanly,
Brousseau,	Fisher,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Simard,
Brown,	Fortin,	Mc Conkey,	Simpson,
Burton,	Gaucher,	McDougall,	Snider,
Caldwell,	Gaudet,	Mc Millan,	Sproat,
Cameron (Peel),	Gendron,	Metcalfe,	Stephenson,
Campbell,	Gibbs,	Morris,	Sylvain,
Caron,	Gray,	Morison (Victoria, O.)), Tilley,
Cartier,	Grover,	Morrison (Niagara),	Walsh,
Cartwright,	Hagar,	Munroe,	Webb,
Cayley,	Huot,	Perry,	White,
Chamberlin,	Jackson,	Pinsonneault,	Whitehead,
Chauveau,	Keeler,	Pope,	Willson,
Cimon,	Kempt,	Pouliot,	Workman, and
Crawford (Brockv'l		Pozer,	Wright.—91.
Crawford (Leeds),	Langlois,	Rankin,	-
o			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the original Question; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Daoust,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry),Rose,
Ault.	DeNiverville,	Macdonald,Sir John A.Ross (Dundas) ,
32		•

Beaty,	Desaulniers,	McDonald (Middles'x)	,Ross(Prince Edward),
Bellerose,	Dobbie,	Mackenzie,	Ryan,
Benoit,	Drew,	Magill,	Rymal,
Bertrand,	Dufresne,	Masson (Soulanges),	
Blanchet,	Dunkin,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Shanly,
Bodwell,	Fisher,	Mc Conkey,	Simard,
Bowman,	Fortin,	McDougall,	Simpson,
Bown,	Gaucher,	Mc Millan,	Snider,
Brousseau,	Gaudet,	Mc Monies,	Sproat,
Brown,	Gendron,	Metcalfe,	Stephenson,
Burton,	Gibbs,	Mills,	Stirton,
Caldwell,	Gray,	Morris,	Sylvain,
Cameron (Peel),	Grover,		,Thompson(Haldim'd),
Campbell,	Hagar,	Morrison (Niagara),	
Caron,	Holton,	Munroe,	Wallace,
Cartier,	Huntington,	Oliver,	Walsh,
Cartwright,	Huot,	Parker,	Webb,
Cayley,	Jackson,	Perry;	Wells,
Chamberlin,	Keeler,	Pinsonneault,	White,
Chauveau,	Kempt,	Pope,	Whitehead,
Cimon,	Kirkpatrick,	Pouliot,	Willson,
Conneĺl,	Langlois,	Pozer,	Workman,
Coupal,	Langevin,	Rankin,	Wright, and
Crawford (Brockv'le)	,Lapum,	Redford,	Young.—110.
Crawford (Leeds),	Lawson,	Renaud,	J
Currier,	Little,	Robitaille,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Cameron (Inverness),	Dorion,	McDonald (Antigo'h)	,Power,
Cheval,	Forbes,	McDonald(Lunenb'g)	,Ray,
Coffin,	Fortier,	McKeagney,	Ross (Vict., N.S.) and
Croke,	Jones (Halifax),	McLelan,	Savary.—16,

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the interests, as well of the British Empire as of the Dominion, and of the several Provinces of which it is composed, will be best promoted by the maintenance and consolidation of the existing Union, and that this House confidently trusts that a due attention to the interests of the people of the whole Dominion and a wise and judicious course of legislation, will result in the general acceptance of the Union by the inhabitants of the Dominion, and will conduce to the well-being and advancement of the whole community."

And then the House, having continued to sit till Two of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 30th April, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-By Mr. Workman,—The Petition of Messrs. Prowse Brothers, and others, manufac-

turers, mechanics, and inventors, of the City of Montreal.

By the Honorable Mr. Cameron (Peel),—The Petition of Thomas Rigney, of the City of New York, in the United States of America.

By Mr. Pope,- The Petition of Thomas Woods and others, of Dunham.

By the Honorable Mr. Huntington,-The Petition of Louis Morin and others, Farmers and others, residing in the Parishes in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory at Upton.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read:-

Of John Borrowdale and others, proprietors of lands on the west side of the Richelieu River, County of St. Johns, Province of Quebec, praying that certain obstructions in the rapids of the said river, between the Towns of St. John and Iberville, be removed.

Of the Corporation of the House of Providence, and of the Orphan Asylum in the City of Toronto; praying for arrears of the annual grant due them by the late Government of the late Province of Canada.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

The following Petitions have been referred to the consideration of the Committee

during the present Session:

- (1.) The Petition of Augustin Laperrière, Clerk in the Library of Parliament; For aid to enable him to publish a work he has recently compiled, entitled "Canadian Parlia-"mentary Precedents, or Decisions of the Speakers of the Legislative Assembly upon points " of Order.".
- (2.) The Petition of Arthur Harvey, Statistical Clerk to the Finance Department; that The House will subscribe for copies of a work written by him, entitled "A Statistical "Account of British Columbia."

(3.) The Petition of John Gooch; That The House will subscribe for copies of a work

written by him, entitled a "Manual of the Constitution of Canada."

(4.) The Petition of H. J. Morgan; That The House will purchase copies of a book

compiled by him, entitled "Bibliotheca Canadensis."

Before proceeding to consider the merits of these several applications, the Committee deliberated upon the expediency of their continuing to advise The Houses in regard to

Petitions of this description.

Ever since the year 1852, the Committee have acted as a "Board for the Encouragement of Literary undertakings" in Canada, and have from time to time recommended that the patronage of the Legislature should be extended to various native authors, whose works in their judgment merited some degree of pecuniary assistance out of the public funds. But they have arrived at the conclusion that it is, for divers reasons, inexpedient that they should continue any longer to act in this capacity; and that hereafter it would be more advisable that they should abstain from any particular recommendations of this kind. They would, nevertheless, venture to express their opinion that the fostering hand of Parliament should not be wholly withdrawn from the endeavour to promote the development of literature and art in this Dominion, but that the Executive Government should themselves assume the responsibility of recommending to Parliament grants of money in aid of any publication appertaining to science, history, general literature or art in Canada, that they may deem to be specially deserving of public encouragement.

The Committee have further agreed to recommend the modification of the existing rules of The House in relation to borrowing books from the Library,—by the adoption of

the following Resolutions :--

First, That in future no books shall be removed from the City of Ottawa, unless

under special circumstances, and upon special application for a particular work not easy of access elsewhere, and for a limited time, and then only, when recommended by the Librarian, and sanctioned by the Speaker of either House.

Second, That no books of reference be removed from the Library at any time, unless under the same circumstances, and on the same authority, as in the preceding Resolution.

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Pctition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—Thomas Workman, Esquire; George Honoré Simard, Esquire; James Young, Esquire; Théodore Robitaille, Esquire; Chairman, Henri Gustave Joly, Esquire.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1868;—For Copies of all Accounts rendered to, or in the possession of the Department of Public Works, for services rendered, or refreshments furnished in the year 1860, by any person in the Town of Brantford, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales; together with any correspondence relating thereto. (Sessional Papers, No. 72.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cartier, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to provide for a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling, to defray the expense of constructing works of fortification for the defence of Montreal and other cities.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

(Excise.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an Excise Duty of three cents per gallon on all spirits manufactured in Canada in addition to the Excise Duties now imposed thereon.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an Excise Duty of five cents per gallon

on all Petroleum and Coal Oil manufactured in Canada.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the inspection of all Petroleum and Coal Oil manufactured in or imported into Canada, and for the forfeiture of all such as may be offered for sale without having been inspected, and to impose thereon an inspection fee of twenty cents for each and every Barrel, Cask, or Package so inspected.

tion fee of twenty cents for each and every Barrel, Cask, or Package so inspected.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that no person shall carry on the business of Refining Petroleum or Coal Oil without a License for which a sum of Fifty Dollars shall

be paid; such License shall be renewed annually.

5. Resolved, That the first and second of the foregoing Resolutions shall take effect on and from the 29th day of April instant, and that the third and fourth shall take effect on and after the 15th day of June next.

(Duties of Customs.)

1 Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the Customs Duties annexed to the Act of the present Session, chapter seven, and to substitute other duties therefor.

2 Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to the specific duties of Customs set opposite to them, respectively, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE A.

GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Good Initial Education Delian.			
			ies.
Animals, viz:			cts.
Horses			
Horned Cattle	"	10	00
Swine	•	2	00
Sheep	"	1	00
Acid—Sulphuric	Per lb.	0	001
Butter	"	0	04
Cigars: - Value not over \$10 per Mille	Per Mille.	-	00
Do over \$10 and not over \$20	"	_	00
Do over \$20 and not over \$40	"	_	00
Do over \$40	"	•	00
Cheese	Per lb.	_	03
	rer ib.	-	03
Coffee, green	"	-	04
Do roasted or ground	••	v	V 1
Chicory or other root or vegetable used as Coffee, raw or		_	
green	66	-	03
Do kiln-dried, roasted or ground	"		04
Fish, salted or smoked	"	-	01
Lard and Tallow	"		01
Meats, fresh, saited or smoked	"	0	01
Malt	Per Bushel	0	40
Oils:—viz:			
Coal and Kerosene, distilled, purified and refined	Per Gallon	0	15
Naptha, Benzole and Refined Petroleum	66	0	15
Products of Petroleum, coal, shale and lignite, not			
otherwise specified	"	0	10
Crude Petroleum	"	٥	06
Soap, Common	Per Ib.	-	01
Starch.	"	-	02
Spirits and strong waters, viz :-		٧	02
Drand- Cir. Dram Whisher Spinits of Wine Alechal			
Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whiskey, Spirits of Wine, Alcohol, Bitters containing Spirit, Vermouth and other Spiri-			
Ditters containing Spirit, vermouth and other Spiri-			
tuous Liquors of whatever strength, not otherwise			
specified, on every gallon of the strength of proof of	•		
Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any			
greater strength, and for every less quantity than a		_	
gallon			80
Cordials			
Perfumed Spirits	"	1	
Tinctures	"	0	63

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to the duties of Customs specific and ad valorem, set opposite to them respectively, that is to say:—

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Sugar:—All sugar equal to, or above No. 9, Dutch Standard, twenty five per centum ad valorem and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of three-fourths of one cent per lb.

Cane Juice, Syrup of Sugar or of Sugar Cane, Syrup of Molasses or of Sorghum,
Melado, Concentrated Melado, or Concentrated Molasses, twenty-five per
centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of five-eighths of one cent per lb.

Sugar Candy, brown or white, and confectionery, twenty-five per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of one cent per lb.

\$ cts.

Molasses, if used for refining purposes or for the manufacture of sugar

Per 100lbs. 0 73

Molasses, if not so used, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to a duty of Customs of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, that is to say:—

SCHEDULE B.

GOODS PAYING TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Cassia, ground,
Cinnamon "
Ginger, "
Mace,
Nutmegs,
Pepper, ground,
Perfumery, not otherwise specified,
Perfumed and fancy soaps,
Pimento, ground,
Playing cards,

Proprietary Medicines, commonly called Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label for the relief or cure of any disorder or ailment.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be subject to a duty of Customs of ten per centum ad valorem, that is to say:—

GOODS PAYING TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM:-

Sole and Upper Leather.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following articles shall be subject to a Customs Duty of five per centum ad valorem, that is to say:—

GOODS PAYING FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM :--

Books, periodicals and pamphlets, printed,—not being foreign re-prints of British
Copyright Works, nor blank account books, nor copy books, nor books to
be written or drawn upon, nor re-prints of books printed in Canada, nor
printed sheet music.

Iron-viz:-

Bar, Rod, Hoop and Sheet. Canada plates and tinned plates.

Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat.

Rolled plate and Boiler plate.

Wire.

Type.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient that the following goods shall be subject to the duties of Customs, specific and ad valorem, set opposite to them respectively, that is to say:—

GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTY.

Ale, Beer and Porter, ten per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of five cents per Gallon in Casks, and seven cents per Gallon in bottles. (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)

Tea, black, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of three cents and one half of a cent per lb.

Do. Green including Japan, fifteen per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of

seven cents per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, and including Snuff, five per cent. ad valorem.

and a specific duty of fifteen cents per lb.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, twenty per centum ad valorem, and a specific duty of ten cents per gallon, (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon.)

PACKAGES, FIFTEEN PER CENTUM.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following packages, that is to say:—Bottles, Jars, Demi-Johns, Brandy Casks, Barrels or Packages in which Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Malt Liquors are contained, and Carboys containing Sulphuric Acid, and all articles not enumerated in any of the preceding resolutions, and not declared to be free of duty by the following Resolutions, shall be subject to a duty of Customs of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

9. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles may be imported free of duty, subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:-

SCHEDULE C.—FREE GOODS.

ARTS AND SCIENCE:

Anatomical preparations, Botany, specimens of, Cabinets of Antiquities.

Coins.

Gems.

" Medals.

Drawings, not in oil,

Gems.

"

Medals.

Mineralogy, Specimens of,

Models, Natural History, specimens of,

Sculpture, specimens of.

Works of ART. viz:

Busts—Natural size, not being casts nor produced by any mere mechanical process. Casts—As models for the use of schools of design.

Paintings-In oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists.

Statues-Of bronze, marble or alabaster, natural size.

DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, OILS AND COLORS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED. VIZ:

Acids of every description, except acetic and sulphuric acid and vinegar.

Alum,

Antimony.

Argol, Bark, when chiefly used in dyeing,

Berries, when chiefly used in dyeing.

Bleaching powders,

Brimstone in roll or flour.

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Colors and other articles, when imported by room-paper makers and stainers, to
         be used in their trade only, viz:
    Bichromate of potash,
    Blue Black,
    British gum,
    Chinese Blue,
    Lakes, scarlet and morone, in pulp,
    Paris and permanent Greens.
    Satin and fine washed White,
    Sugar of lead,
    Ultra Marine,
  Umber, raw,
  Cream of tartar in crystals,
  Drugs, when chiefly used in dyeing,
  Indigo,
  Kelp,
  Kryolite,
  Metallic Oxides, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
  Nuts, when chiefly used in dyeing,
  Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined,
  Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state,
  Phosphorus,
  Red Lead, dry,
  Roots, Medicinal, in their natural state,
  Sal ammoniac,
  Sal Soda,
  Saltpetre,
  Soda ash,
  Soda caustic,
  Soda, nitrate of
  Soda, silicate of
  Sulphur, in roll or flour,
  Vitriol, blue,
  Vegetables, when chiefly used for dyeing,
  White lead, dry,
  Whiting or whitening.
  Woods, when chiefly used in dyeing,
  Zinc, white, dry.
MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES:
  Anchors.
  Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,
  Bread and biscuit from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces.
  Bolting, cloth,
  Book binders' tools and implements,
  Brim moulds for gold beaters,
  Burrstones,
  Candle wick, cotton,
  Cement, Marine unground,
  Cement, Hydraulic do
  Church Bells,
  Clothing—donations of, for charitable institutions,
  Communion Plate,
  Cocoa Paste, from Great Britain and the B. N. A. Provinces,
  Coin and Bullion, except United States silver coin,
  Cotton Netting or India Rubber Shoes,
   Cotton Waste,
   Cotton Wool,
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33

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Drain tiles,
Duck for belting and hose,
Emery paper and emery cloth,
Electrotype Blocks, for printing purposes,
Farming Implements and Utensils when imported by Agricultural Societies for
       the encouragement of Agriculture,
Felt for Hats and Boots,
Fire Brick,
Fire Engines—Steam—when imported by the Municipal Corporations of Cities,
       Towns and Villages for the use of such Municipalities,
Fish hooks, nets and seines, lines and twines,
Flax Waste,
Glass paper and Glass cloth.
Gold Beaters Skin,
Gold Leaf,
Hoop skirt manufacture, the following articles for, Crinoline thread for covering
       Crinoline wire, clasps of tin and brass, slides, spangles and slotted tapes,
       and flat or round wire uncovered,
Junk,
Linen Machine Thread,
Lithographic Stones,
Lumber, plank and sawed, of mahogany, rosewood, walnut, cherry and chestnut,
       and Pitch Pine,
Machino Silk Twist,
Machinery, when used in the original construction of Mills or Factories, not to
       include Steam Engines, Boilers, Water Wheels, or Turbines,
Nails—Composition,
Nails-Sheathing,
Oakum,
Oil Cake.
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported by,
       and for the use of Colleges and Schools, Scientific or Literary Societies,
Platers' Leaf,
Printing Ink,
Printing Presses, except portable hand printing presses
Prunella,
Plush for Hatters use,
Rags,
Sand paper and sand Cloth,
Ships' Binnacle Lamps,
       Blocks and patent bushes for blocks,
  "
       Bunting,
  "
       Cables, iron chain, over one-half of an inch, shackled or swiveled, or not,
  "
       Compasses,
  "
       Dead Eyes,
  "
       Dead Lights,
  "
       Deck Plugs,
  "
       Knees, Iron,
  "
       Masts or parts of, Iron,
       Pumps and pump-gear,
       Riders, Iron,
  46
       Shackles,
  "
       Sheaves,
  "
       Signal Lamps,
  "
       Steering apparatus,
  "
       Travelling Trucks,
  "
       Wedges,
  "
       Wire-rigging,
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And the following articles when used for ships or vessels, only, viz.:
     Cables, hemp and grass,
     Cordage,
     Sail cloth or canvas from No. 1 to No. 6,
     Varnish, black, and bright,
  Silver Leaf,
  Spikes, composition,
  Straw Plaits, Tuscan and grass, Fancy,
  Stereotype Blocks for printing purposes,
  Treenails,
  Twists, silk, for hats, boots and shoes,
  Veneering of wood or ivory,
  Weaving or tram silk, for making elastic webbing,
               "
                    cotton
  Wire cloth of brass and copper,
  Woollen netting for India rubber shoes.
METALS-
  Brass,—Bar, Rod, Sheet and Scrap,
  Cranks for Steamboats, forged in the rough.
                                    do
             and Mills,
                          do
  Copper, in Pig, Bars, Rods, Bolts and Sheets, and Sheathing.
IRON of the descriptions following:
     Scrap, Galvanized or Pig,
     Puddled, in Bars, Blooms and Billets,
     Bolts and Spikes, galvanized,
  Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheel;
         bent and welded.
             Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins, Connecting
  Lead in Sheet or Pig.
  Litharge.
  Railroad Bars, and frogs, wrought iron or steel Chairs, wrought iron or steel Fish
         Plates, and Car Axles.
  Shafts for Mills and Steamboats, in the rough.
  Spelter, in blocks, sheets or pig.
  Steel, wrought or cast in bars and rods.
       plates cut to any form, but not moulded.
  Tin, in bar, blocks, pig or granulated.
  Tubes and piping—of brass, copper or iron, drawn.
  Type Metal, in blocks or pigs.
  Wire, of brass or copper, round or flat.
  Yellow Metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.
  Zinc in sheets and blocks and pigs.
NATURAL PRODUCTS,
  Bristles,
  Broom Corn,
  Bulbs,
  Caoutchouc, unmanufactured,
  Clays,
  Coal and Coke,
  Cocoa, bean and shell,
  Cork wood,
  Cork wood bark.
  Diamonds, unset,
  Earths,
  Eggs,
  Emery,
Flour, Wheat and Rye,
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Fibre, Mexican,
Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.
Fibrilla,
Flax, undressed,
Fire Clay,
Fire Wood,
Fish, fresh, not to include Oysters or Lobsters in Tins or Kegs.
Fish bait,
Furs, undressed,
Grain of all kinds,
Gravels,
Grease and Grease Scrap,
Gutta Percha, unmanufactured,
Gypsum, not ground nor calcined,
Hair, Human, Goat, Angola, Thibet, Horse, Hog and Mohair, unmanufactured.
Hemp, undressed,
Hides,
Hops,
Horns,
Indian Corn,
Indian Meal,
India Rubber, unmanufactured,
Manilla Grass.
Manures,
Marble in blocks unwrought, or sawn on two sides only, or slabs sawn from such
       blocks, having at least two edges unwrought,
Moss for Upholstery purposes,
Ores of metals of all kinds,
Osiers,
Pelts,
Pipe clay,
Pitch,
Plaster of Paris not ground nor calcined,
Precious Stones, unset,
Ratan for chair makers,
Roots.
Rosin,
Salt,
Sand,
Sea Grass,
Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes,
Shrubs.
Skins undressed,
Slate,
Stone, unwrought,
Tails, undressed,
Tanners' Bark,
Tampico white and black,
Tar,
Teasels,
Tobacco unmanufactured,
Tow undressed,
Turpentine, other than spirits of
Vegetables, culinary,
Vegetable fibres,
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Whale Oil, in the cask from on Ship-board and in the condition in which it was first landed,

Willow for basket makers,

Wood of all kinds, wholly unmanufactured,

Wool.

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Apparel, wearing, of British Subjects dying abroad but domiciled in Canada. Articles by and for the use of the Governor General.

" for the public uses of the Dominion.
" use of Foreign Consuls General.

use of Foreign Const

Army and Navy, for the use of,-

Arms, Clothing,

Musical Instruments for Bands,

Military Stores.

Settlers' Effects of every description, in actual use, not being merchandise, brought by persons making oath that they intend becoming permanent settlers within the Dominion.

UNDER REGULATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO BE PRESCRIBED BY THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise and not to include

circus troops, nor hawkers.

Locomotives and railway passengers, baggage and freight cars, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian Locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States.

Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of.

Travellers' baggage.

10. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the following goods when the growth and produce of any of the British North American Provinces, may be imported free of duty, viz:

SCHEDULE D.

Animals of all kinds.

Fresh, smoked and salted meats.

Green and dried fruits.

Fish of all kinds.

Products of fish and of all other creatures living in water.

Poultry.

Butter.

Cheese.

Lard.

Tallow.

Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, but not otherwise manufactured in whole or in part.

Fish oil.

Gypsum, ground or unground.

11. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all or any of the articles mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, when the growth and produce of the United States of America, may be imported into Canada free of duty, upon Proclamation by the Governor in Council, whenever satisfactory arrangements can be made with the United States for the importation of the like articles free of duty from Canada into the United States.

12. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz:

Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings and Prints of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

SCHEDULE E.

13. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the substitution of the several duties mentioned in the preceding Resolutions for those now in force, shall take effect immediately.

14. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the following articles when exported from Canada, shall be subject to the export duties hereinafter mentioned, that is

to say :--

EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Boltsper Cord of 128 Cubic Feet.	\$1. 00
Stave Bolts " " " "	1.00
Pine and Oak Logs per M.	2.00
Spruce Logs	1.00

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time;

And the First to the Fifth Resolution inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to. The First Resolution (relative to Customs), being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Second Resolution being read a second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Jones (Halifax) moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Anglin, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose "of reducing the duty on Rum to sixty-three cents, the same as the excise duty on Whiskey," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment :- It passed in the Negative.

The Second Resolution was then agreed to.

The Third Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Speaker under the provisions of chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

Mr. Jones (Halifax) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Lunenburg), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose "of reducing the proposed rate on all Sugar above No. 9, Dutch Standard to a uniform "rate of 75 cents per 100lbs., and 25 per centum ad valorem, being the same as proposed on all below that standard," inserted thereof.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 1st May, 1868.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:-

YEAS:

Anglin,	Dorion,	Mackenzie,	Ray
Bolton,	Ferris,	Magill,	Ross(Prince Edward),
Bourassa,	Fisher,	McLelan,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Burpee,	Forbes,	Mills,	Savary,
Cameron (Inverness),	Fortier,	Oliver,	Stirton,
Coffin,	Godin,	Pâquet,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Connell,	Jones (Halifax),	Farker,	Wallace, and
Coupal,	McDonald (Antig'nish	h)Pozer,	Workman.—32.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Beaty,	Crawford(Brockville	e).Kempt.	Pouliot,
Béchard,	Crawford (Leeds),	Kirkpatrick.	Renaud,
Bellerose,	Currier,	Langlois,	Robitaille,
Benoit,	De Niverville,	Langevin,	Rose,
Bertrand,	Desaulniers,	Lapum,	Ross (Champlain)
Blanchet,	Dobbie,	Lawson,	Ross (Dundas),
Bowell,	Drew, $$	Little,	Rymal,
Bown,	Dufresne,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	Scatcherd.
Brousseau,	Fortin,	Macdonald, Sir John A	l.Shanlu.
Brown,	Gaucher,	McDonald (Midd'sex)	Simard.
Burton,	Gaudet,	Masson (Soulanges),	Sproat.
Campbell,	Gendron,	Masson (Terrebonne)	Stephenson.
Carling,	Gibbs,	McCarthy,	Sulvain.
Caron,	Grant,	Mc Conkey,	Tilley,
Cartier,	$Gray,^{'}$	McDougall,	Tremblay,
Cayley,	Grover,	McMillan,	Walsh,
Chamberlin,	Holton,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	
Chauveau,	Howland,	Munroe,	White,
Cheval,	Huntington,	Merritt,	Whitehead,
Cimon,	Irvine,	Perry,	Willson, and
Colby,	Keeler,	Pinsonneault,	Wright.—85.
Costigan	,	,,	

So it passed in the Negative.

The Third Resolution was then agreed to.

The Fourth and Fifth Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Sixth Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being proposed,

That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution,

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Irvine, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the "purpose of placing Books, Periodicals and Pamphlets, printed,—not being reprints of "British Copyright works, nor Blank Account Books, nor books to be written nor drawn "upon, nor reprints of books printed in Canada, nor printed Sheet Music, on the free "list," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS

Messieurs

Anglin,	DeNiverville,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Savary.
Bellerose,	Forbes,	McLelan,	Scatcherd,
Bourassa,	Gaudet,	Mills,	Stephenson,
Bown,	Godin,	Morison (Victoria, O.),	Stirton.
Brousseau,	Grant,		Tremblay,
Burton,	Holton,	Pâquet,	Walsh,
Cameron (Inverness),	Irvine,	Parker,	Webb,
Chauveau,	Jones (Halifax),	Pozer,	Whitehead,
Coffin,	Kempt,		Workman, and
Colby,	McDonald (Antig'h),	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),	Wright45.
Coupal,	Mackenzie,	Rymal,	· ·
Currier,	Masson (Soulanges),	,	

NAYS:

Beaty,	Costigan,	Keeler,	Pouliot,
Béchard,	Crawford (Broo	kville)Kirkpatrick,	Renaud,

Benoit,	Crawford (Leeds),	Langlois,	Robitaille,
Bertrand,	Desaulniers,	Langevin,	Rose,
Blanchet,	Dobbie,	Lapum,	Ross (Champlain),
Lolton,	Drew,	Lawson,	Ross (Dundas),
Bowell,	Dufresne,	Little,	Ross (Prince Edward)
Brown,	Ferris,	Macdonald (Gleng'y)	
Burpec,	Fisher,	Macdonald, Sir J. A.	. Shanly.
Campbell,	Fortier,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Carling,	Fortin,	McConkey,	Sproat,
Caron,	Gaucher,	McDougall,	Sylvain,
Cartier,	Gendron,	McMillan,	Tilley,
Cayley,	Gibbs,	Munroe,	Wallace,
Cheval,	Gray, '	Merritt,	White, and
Cimon,	Howland,	Pinsonneault,	Wilson.—65.
Connell,	,	,	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Gibbs moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Workman, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the said Resolution be re"committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of placing Bar, Rod,
"Hoop and Sheet Iron and Wire on the free list," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and it passed in

the Negative.

The Sixth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Seventh Resolution being read a second time; and the Question being propose d,

That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the "said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of "reducing the duty on Green and Japan Tea from seven cents per lb, to five cents per lb," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment: the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs

Béchard,	Gaudet,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Dundas),
Benoit,	Gendron,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ross(Prince Edward),
Bowell,	Gibbs,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Rymal,
Brousseau,	Godin,	Mc Conkey,	Scatcherd,
Brown,	Rolton,	Mills,	Stephenson,
Cameron (Inverness),	Huntington,	Munroe,	Stirton,
Cayley,	Kempt,	Merritt,	Tremblay,
Cheval,	Lapum,	Oliver,	White,
Coupa l,	Lawson,	Pâquet,	Whitehead,
Currier,	Little,	Parker.	Willson,
Drew,	Macdonald(Gleng'ry)	Pinsonneault,	Workman, and
Fortier,	McDonald (Antigo'h)	,Pozer,	Wright.—48.

NAYS:

Anglin,	Cimon,	Jones (Halifax),	Robitaille,
Archambeault,	Connell,	Keeler,	Rose,
Beaty,	Costigan,	Kirkpatrick,	Ross (Champlain),
			- //

Bellerose,	Crawford (Brockv'le	e), Langlois,	Ross (Victoria, N.S).
Bertrand.	Crawford (Leeds),	Langevin,	Ryan,
Blanchet,	De Niverville,	Macdonald, Sir J. A.,	Savary,
Bolton,	Desaulniers,	McDonald (Lunenb'g)	
Bown,	Dobbie,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Burpee,	Dufresne,	McDougall,	Sylvain,
Burton,	Ferris,	McLelan,	Tilley,
Campbell,	Fisher,	Mc Millan,	Wallace,
Carling,	Fortin,	Pope,	Walsh, and
Caron,	Gaucher,	Pouliot,	Webb.—58.
Cartier,	Gray,	Ray,	
Chamberlin,	Howland,	Renaud,	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Com-

mittee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the said "Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of "reducing the specific duty on green tea to six cents per pound," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Holton,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Ross(Prince Edward),
Béchard,	Huntington,	Mc Conkey,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bowell,	Jones (Halifax),		Rymal,
Brown,	Kempt,	Mills,	Scatcherd,
Cameron (Inverness),	Lapum,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	
Cheval,	Lawson,	Merritt,	Stirton,
Coupal,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	,Oliver,	Tremblay,
Currier,	McDonald(Antigo'sh)	Pâquet,	White,
Drew,	McDonald (Lunenb'g)	Parker,	Whitehead,
Fortier,	Mackenzie,	Pozer,	Willson, and
Gibbs,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ross (Dundas),	Workman,—45.
Godin,		• "	9•

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Cimon,	Gray,	Renaud.
Beaty,	Connell,	Howland,	Robitaille,
Bellerose,	Costigan,	Kecler,	Rose,
Bertrand,	Crawford(Brockv'lle		Ross (Champlain),
Blanchet,	Crawford (Leeds),	Langlois,	Ryan,
Bolton,	De Niverville,	Langevin,	Savary,
Bown,	$Desaulniers, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	Macdonald, Sir J. A.,	
Burpce,	Dobbie,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Burton,	Dufresne,	McDougall,	Sylvain,
Campbell,	Ferris,	McMillan,	Tilley,
Carling,	Fisher,	Pope,	Wallace,
Caron,	Fortin,	Pouliot,	Walsh, and
Cartier,	Gaucher,	Ray,	Webb.—53.
Chamberlin,	· ·		

So it passed in the Negative.

The Seventh Resolution was then agreed to.

The Eighth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Ninth Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being proposed,

That this House doth concur with the Committee, in the said Resolution;

Mr. Ross (Dundas) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Ross (Prince Edward), That all the words after "That" to the end of the question be left out, and the words "the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of striking out the items, Indian Corn, and grain of all kinds except wheat, and that they remain as at present," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bowell,	Lapum,	Merritt,	Stephenson,
Dobbie,	Lawson,	Ross (Dundas),	Walsh,
Drew,	Macdonald (Gle	ng'y), Ross (Prince Edw'	d), White,
Gibbs,	Morison (Victor	ia, O), Rymal,	Whitehead, and
Kempt,	Munroe, `	Scatcherd,	Willson.—20.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Connell,	Huntington,	Pinsonneavlt,
Archambeault,	Costigan,		Pope,
Beaty,	Coupal,	Keeler,	Pouliot,
Béchard,	Crawford (Brockville)	Kirkpatrick,	Pozer,
Bellerose,	Crawford (Leeds),	Langlois,	Ray,
Benoit,	Currier,	Langevin,	Renaud,
Bertrand,	DeNiverville,	Macdonald, Sir John A,	Rose,
Blanchet,	Desaulniers,	McDonald (Antig'h),	Ross (Champlain),
	Dufresne,	McDonald(Lunenb'g)	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Brousseau,	Ferris,		Ryan,
Burpee,	Fisher,	Masson (Soulanges),	Savary,
	Fortier,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Shanly,
Cameron (Inverness),		Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Campbell,	Gaucher,	McDougall,	Stirton,
Carling,	Gaudet,	McLelan,	Sylvain,
Caron,	Gendron,	McMillan,	Tilley,
Cartier,	Godin,	Mills,	Tremblay,
Cayley,	Gray,	Oliver,	Wallace,
Chamberlin,	Holton,	Pâquet,	Webb, and
Cheval,	Howland,	Parker,	Workman.—81.
Cimon,		-	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the

Committee in the said Resolution;

Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Huntington, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words the said Resolution be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of restoring Rice to the free list," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

The Ninth Resolution was then agreed to.

The Tenth and Eleventh Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Twelfth Resolution, being read a second time;

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, the word "Photographs" was added at the end thereof.

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The Twelfth Resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

The Thirteenth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Fourteenth Resolution, being read a second time, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution:

Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Lunenburg), That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the said Resolution be struck out," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That this House doth concur with the Com-

mittee in the said Resolution:

Mr. Lawson moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Walsh, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the said Resolution be "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of reducing the Export "Duties on the following articles, and be as follows:—

Shingle Bolts,	per cord of 128	Cubic	Feet	\$1 00
Stave Bolts, m	ade from Elm,	do	***************************************	0 50
Do	other wood	do		1 00
Pine Logs, per	M			1 00
Spruce do d	lo		••••••	1 00

inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Tilley, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Howland, the said Resolution was amended by inserting the words "on and after the 1st day of "October next" after the word "that" where it occurs the second time.

The Fourteenth Resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Howland have leave to bring in a Bill to increase the duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise duty on refined Petroleum, and to provide for the inspection thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time at the next sitting of the

House, this day.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Tilley have leave to bring in a Bill imposing duties of Customs, with the Tariff of duties payable under it.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then, the House having continued to sit till Ten minutes after Four of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 1st May, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Béchard,—The Petition of the Reverend T. St. Aubin, Curé, and others, of

Henryville.

By the Honorable Mr. Dunkin,—The Petition of the Reverend Joseph Tessier, Curé of St. Germain, and others; and the Petition of Théophile Brassard and others, Farmers, and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory of Drnmmondville, County of Quebec.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:-

Of Vital Tetu and others, of the City of Quebec; praying that no duty be imposed upon Fresh Fish, imported from the United States.

Mr. Huot, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the general condition of the building of Merchant Vessels in the Dominion of Canada, and as to the means of promoting its development, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:-

Your Committee having taken into consideration the Petition of the Board of Trade of the City of Quebec, setting forth, that in their opinion the business of ship-building in Canada might be revived, and vessels constructed there enabled to compete with iron vessels, if the system of building composite ships were adopted; vessels of that description having their frames of iron, and the planking and other parts of wood, being in many respects equal to iron ships, and having even some superior advantages; and also praying for aid for encouraging the said construction, recommend that a drawback be granted of the duties on all iron used in the construction of ships and vessels.

Ordered, That Mr. Masson (Soulanges) have leave to bring in a bill, to amend Chapter 34 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting Patents of Invention.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th November, 1867; For a Return of the number of vessels owned in the Dominion of Canada, on the 1st July, 1867; with a statement shewing whether they are steamers or sailing vessels, whether they are sea-going, or river or Lake vessels, whether they are trading or fishing vessels; and also indicating their tonnage, their value, and the port and the Province they belong to, and the number of their crew. (Sessional Papers, No. 73.)

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency. And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:-

Monck.

The Governor General recommends to the favorable consideration of the House of

Commons the following Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling be applied to defray the expense of constructing works of fortification for the defence of Montreal, and other cities and places West of Montreal, and also for the defence of the City of St. John in New Brunswick.

2. That it is expedient that the sums required for the purpose mentioned in the preceding Resolution be raised from time to time by loan, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, and that the sums so raised, with the interest thereon, be a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, next after the appropriation for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, as shall also such further sums as may be necessary to repay the said loan, either by way of a Sinking Fund, not exceeding one per centum per annum on the principal sum so raised, for the purpose of paying off the same, or in such other way as the Governor in Council shall determine.

At Four of the Clock, P.M., Thomas Workman, Esquire; George Honoré Simard, Esquire; James Young, Esquire; Théodore Robitaille, Esquire; Chairman, Henri Gustave Joly, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, their names were called over, and Henri Gustave Joly, Esquire, did not appear.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Reso-

lutions to provide a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling to defray the expense of constructing works of fortification for the defence of *Montreal* and other cities, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

At Five of the Clock, P.M., the names of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of the undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, were again called over, and Henri Gustave Joly, Esquire, not appearing;

On motion of Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Ordered, That the 75th Section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read;

And the same being read,

Ordered, That Henri Gustave Joly, Esquire, having been chosen to serve as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of the undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, and not having attended in his place within one hour after Four of the Clock, this day, being the day appointed for the swearing of the said Committee, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House.

And the Debate on the motion of the Honorable Mr. Cartier having been resumed; Ordered, That it be adjourned.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Supply, being read; The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it is expedient to provide for the reduction on the 1st day of July next, of the "salary of the Governor General to \$35,000 per annum, and of the salaries of all officers "and employes of the Government receiving more than \$800 per annum, to the extent of "at least twelve and one-half per cent, and also to provide that no salaried officer shall "receive any emolument for special services," inserted instead thereof.

And objection being taken by the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, Member for the Electoral District of Brome, that this motion is out of order, on the ground that being in its nature complex and such as to require division in order to a regular vote thereon, it is yet moved as an amendment to the motion to go into Committee of Supply, therefore by the Rules of The House (if so put) cannot be divided or any amendment thereto so much as moved.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

At Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to confirm the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Merchants' Bank, and to consolidate the Acts of Incorporation of the said Banks; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Magill reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Magill reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to. Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that the Clerk of this House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following certificate, namely:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA, Ottawa, 1st May, 1868.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the seventeenth day of April last past, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Montreal West, Alexander Maurice Delisle, Esquire, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District of Montreal West in the House of Commons of Canada, in the present Parliament, in the room and stead of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who, since his Election as the Representative of the said Electoral District of Montreal West, hath departed this life, Michael Patrick Ryan, Esquire, has been duly returned as duly elected accordingly as appears by the Return of the said Writ, dated the thirtieth day of the month of April last past, which is now lodged of record in my office.

> EDOUARD LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To Wm. B. Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: The Senate has passed the following Bills without any amendment:-

A Bill, intituled: "An Act to authorize the carrying of gas pipes across the River

"Niagara, in order to facilitate the lighting of the Town of Clifton with gas."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Accessories and Abettors of Indictable Offences." Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Treaty "between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and sur-"render of certain offenders," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And, also, The Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

Bill, intituled "An Act to provide for oaths to witnesses being administered in certain "cases for the purposes of either House of Parliament."

Bill, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Justice."

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the Depart-

"ment of Justice," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to provide for Oaths to "Witnesses being administered in certain cases for the purposes of either House of "Parliament," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United " States of America, for the Apprehension and Surrender of certain Offenders," and the same was read, as followeth:-

Page 3, line 22,—After "escape" insert Clause A. "In case at any time after such "commitment as aforesaid, the Governor determines that the person so committed ought "not to be so delivered as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Governor, by a warrant "under his hand and seal, to order such person to be discharged out of custody upon such "commitment."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their Amendment, without any Amendment.

Mr. Speaker then decided on the objection of the Honorable Member for Brome, to the proposed amendment to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in Committee of Supply) as follows:—

"This motion which contains three distinct propositions, on each of which a separate question might be put (and is consequently a complex motion) is not therefore irregular or out of Order. The House could in general, according to precedent, order a complicated motion to be divided. But that could only be done by amending the motion, which cannot be done now, for but one amendment can be moved in going into Committee of Supply.—Therefore the motion must stand or fall as a whole. The difficulty pointed out by the Honorable Member for *Brome* is one which does not affect the regularity of the motion, and that is all that I have to deal with."

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Levis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet, accordingly, took the Chair of the House.

And after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 2nd May, 1868.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Béchard,	Ferris,	McLelan,	Ross (Victoria, N.S),
Blake,	Forbes,	Mc Monies,	Rymal,
Bodwell,	Godin,	Mills,	Savary,
Bourassa,	Holton,	Oliver,	Scatcherd,
Bowman,	Huntington,	Pâquet,	Snider,
Burpee,	Jones (Halifax),	Parker,	Stirton,
Cameron (Inverness),	Kierzkowski,	Pinsonneault,	Thompson (Haldi'd),
Cheval,	Little,	Power,	Tremblay,
Cimon,	Macdonald (Gleng'y)		Webb,
Coffin,	McDonald (Antig'sh)	Ray,	Wells,
Connell,	McDonald (Lunenb'g)) Red ford,	White,
Coupal,	MacFarlane,	Ross (Dundas),	Whitehead, and
Dufresne,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Prince Edw'd),	Young.—52.

NAVS:

Archambeault, Bellerose, Benoit, Bertrand, Blanchet,	Chauveau, Costigan, Crawford (Brockv'e), Cravford (Leeds), Currier,	Langlois, Langevin,	Pope, Pouliot, Rankin, Renaud, Robitaille,
Blanchet,	Currier,	Langevin,	Rose,
Bolton,	Desaulniers,	Lawson,	
Bowell,	Dobbie,	Macdonald, Sir J.A.,	

Bown,	Drew,	McDonald (Middl'x),	Shanly,
Burton,	Fortin,	Masson (Soulanges),	Simard,
Caldwell,	Galt,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Simpson,
Cameron (Peel),	Gaucher,	Mc Carthy,	Sproat,
Campbell,	Gendron,	Mc Dougall,	Stephenson,
Carling,	Grant,	McKeagney,	Tilley,
Caron,	Gray,	Mc Millan,	Wallace,
Cartier,	Grover,	Morris,	Walsh,
Cartwright,	Howland,	Morrison (Niagara),	Willson,
Casault,	Huot,	Munroe,	Wood, and
Cayley,	. Hurdon,	Perry,	Wright.—73.
Chamberlin,	•	•	•

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses towards construction of Railway between Halifax, Truro and Windsor, and between Truro and Pictou, for the year 1868. Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said

Committee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms attending this House, informed the House that he was unable to comply with the order of the House to take into his custody Henri Gustave Joly, Esquire, in consequence of his absence from the city.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Ordered, That the swearing of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, be adjourned till the next sitting of the House.

And then, the House having continued to sit till Half-an-hour after Two of the Clock, on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 4th May, 1868,

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Huot,—The Petition of Bonaventure Viger, of the Parish of St. Bruno,

County of Chambly.

By Mr. Chamberlin,—The Petition of the Board of Directors of the International Coal and Railway Company of Nova Scotia; and the Petition of the Reverend Hugh McLeod, D.D., of St. Andrew's Church, and others, of the County of Cape Breton.

By Mr. Stephenson,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Romney. By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of the Reverend P. C. A. Winter, and others, of Douglas; the Petition of John Collas and others, of the local Municipality of Malbaie; and the Petition of J. C Belleau and others, of the local Municipality of Gaspé Bay South, and York.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Thomas Wood and others, of Dunham; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them under the name of the Richelieu and Passumpsic Rivers Junction Railway Company.

Of Louis Morin and others, Farmers and others, residing in the Parishes in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory at Upton; praying that no export duty be

imposed on the manufacture of Hemlock Bark Extract.

Of the Reverend T. St. Aubin, Curé, and others, of Henryville; praying that certain obstructions in the rapids of the Richelieu River, between the Towns of St. Johns and Iberville, be removed.

Mr. Fortin, from the Select Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion, presented to the House the Third Report of

the said Committee, which was read as followeth:-

Your Committee, having considered the question of affording additional security to vessels navigating Canadian waters, are of opinion that light-houses are required at the following points, viz:—At Bird Rock, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; at Paspebiac and Caraquette, in the Bay des Chaleurs; at Montée du Lac and Isle aux Reaux, in the River St. Lawrence; at Inganish, Cape Breton; at Green Island, near Halifax, Nova Scotia; and at White Horse Island, or the Wolves, in the Bay of Fundy.

Your Committee are also of opinion that beacon lights are necessary at the following

points, viz.:-

Telegraph Island and Steam Mill Point, Picton, Bay of Quinté, Ontario; Strawberry Island, Georgian Bay, Lake Huron; and at the mouth of the River Kaministiquia, Lake Superior; and a floating light at Red Island Reef, in the River St. Lawrence, Quebec.

Your Committee further recommend that a proper system of fog-horns, bells, guns, or other apparatus to warn navigators, during fog or snow storms, of approaching danger, be

established in connection with each light-house requiring the same.

Your Committee consider the erection of the light-house at Bird Rock, and the float-

ing light at Red Island Reef, as being first in importance among those named.

Your Committee having also considered the subject of Custom duties imposed upon cordage, canvas and chains, when used for purposes other than the fitting out of new ships, would recommend that these articles, when required for the use of vessels and boats engaged in the Fisheries, should not be subject to such impost.

Mr. Pope, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the best means of protecting Hemlock timber from destruction, caused by those manufacturing the Extract of Hemlock Bark, and the exportation thereof from Canada, presented to the

House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:-

Your Committee have made a careful inquiry as to the extent of the Hemlock Forests in different parts of the Country, and the rate at which the consumption of Bark is proceeding in connection with the Tanneries, &c. They find that a very large proportion of the Bark annually taken from the Forest is exported to the *United States*, threatening in a very short time to diminish materially the supply for home consumption.

Your Committee, therefore, feel it their duty to urge upon the Government the expediency of imposing an export duty of one dollar per cord upon Hemlock Bark, with the view of checking the wholesale destruction of our Hemlock Forests that is now going on.

Mr. Blake from the Sclect Committee, appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Montreal East, presented to the House, as the Final Report of the said Committee, the following Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1st. Resolved, That the Honorable George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, is the duly elected

Member for Montreal East.

2nd. Resolved, That the Petition of Médéric Lanctot, Esquire, against the Election and Return of the Hon. George Etienne Cartier, Esquire, for the Electoral District of Montreal, is frivolous and vexatious.

3rd. Resolved, That the defence of the Hon. George Etienne Cartier to the Petition

of Médéric Lanctot, Esquire, is not frivolous or vexatious.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General; Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1868; For copies of all correspondence and documents which have passed between the Canadian and the Imperial Governments, relating to the status, rights, and privileges abroad, of British subjects naturalized in any one of the Provinces, now forming a portion of the Dominion. (Sessional Papers, No. 74.)

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents and recommend

that they be printed:

Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons; Correspondence dence between the Government of Canada, or any of its Members and the Northern Railway Company, the Great Western Railway Company, or any other Railway Company in the Dominion, with respect to their indebtedness to the Government.

Return to an Address of the Senate; Respecting the expenses of the Judiciary of

the Dominion for the quarter commencing 1st July, 1867.

Return to an Address of the House of Commons; Statement of costs paid in the Fenian Prosecutions; and the trial for the violation of the Revenue Laws known as the "Halliday case," with the dates and particulars, and the names of the parties receiving the same.

Return to an Address of the Senate; For a Comparative Statement shewing the Harbour charges of all kinds authorized by law upon shipping at the several Ports of the Dominion, &c., giving particulars, and showing how such statements are made; and specifying also the principles upon which Light dues are collected in each of the Provinces of the Dominion for the Condition only

the Dominion, &c., &c. (For distribution only.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons; For copies of all plans and specifications, tenders, and contracts relating to the Carillon and Grenville canal since 1st July, 1866; with statement of the sums paid for the said works, and the quantity of materials used, and quantities as paid for. (Certain portions only to be printed, and for distribution only.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons; Correspondence regarding the abduction of Allan Macdonald from the Township of Moore by United States Officials. (Cer-

tain portions only to be printed, and for distribution only.)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—
Return to an Address of the House of Commons; For copies of Correspondence and
Petitions, complaining of the Agent of Indian Affairs at Manitoulin Island; also the Report of the Commissioner appointed to investigate the matters complained of, &c.

Return to an Address of the House of Commons; For all Accounts rendered to, or in the possession of the Department of Public Works, for services rendered or refreshments furnished in the year 1860, by any person in the Town of Brantford, on the occasion of

the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. McDougall have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Copyrights.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Savary have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Banks of the Province of Nova Scotia.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Wednesday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Rymal have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, and to change the name of the Company to the "Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

A Bill to confirm the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Merchants' Bank, and to consolidate the Acts of Incorporation of the said Banks, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to confirm the Amalgama-"tion of the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Merchants' Bank, and to amend and

"consolidate the Acts of Incorporation of the said Banks."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Jones (North Leeds) moved, seconded by Mr. Scatcherd, and the Question being proposed, That this House while admitting the constitutional right of his Excellency the Governor General to call to his Councils any number of advisers, and to create as many Executive Departments as he may think necessary, is nevertheless of opinion, that considering the heavy taxes already imposed on the people, it is for the interest of this Dominion, that the number of His Excellency's Advisers, to whose offices salaries will be attached, shall not at any time exceed nine.

At Five of the Clock, P.M., the names of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition, complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, were again called over, and Henri Gustave Joly, Esquire, not appearing;

On motion of Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Ordered, That the 77th section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections be now read.

And the same being read;

Ordered, That the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, be referred back to the General Committee of Elections.

And the Question being put that this House, while admitting the constitutional right of His Excellency the Governor General to call to his councils any number of advisers and to create as many Executive Departments as he may think necessary, is nevertheless of opinion that considering the heavy taxes already imposed on the people, it is for the interest of this Dominion that the number of His Excellency's advisors, to whose offices salaries will be attached, shall not at any time exceed nine; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Desaulniers,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Statement showing the number of claims submitted for the decision of the Provincial Arbitrators of the former Province of Canada, consequent upon the expropriation of land required for military defence in the County of Lévis, from the 15th August, 1866, to the 10th day of March last; the name of the claimants, the price offered in each case by the military authorities; and the price awarded by the Provincial Arbitrators; the names of the Attorneys employed by the military authorities, and the said Arbitrators; and the fees and sums of money charged by and paid to such Attorneys, in each claim.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—
The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Clifton
"Suspension Bridge Company," with several Amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled:—" An Act to define the privileges,

"immunities and powers of the Senate and House of Commons, and to give summary "protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary Papers," with an Amendment to the French version, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph " Frederick Whiteaves," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate communicates to this House the exemplifications of the proceedings to Final Judgment of the Superior Court, Montreal, in an action as to Bed and Board, on the ground of adultery, in which Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, Esquire, of Montreal, aforesaid, was Plaintiff, and Julia Wolff, his wife, was Defendant, including the depositions of the witnesses examined in the said cause, presented to the Senate in support of the Bill, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Frederic Whiteaves."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company," and the same were read, as follow:-

Page 1, line 34-After "Director" insert "or a majority of them."

Page 2, line 18-After "Corporation" insert "such By-laws to be binding only on "the shareholders, officers, clerks and servants thereof."

Page 2, line 35—After "Peace" at the end of clause 7, insert "in Ontario." Page 2, line 43—Leave out "a."

Page 2, line 44-Leave out "otherwise" and insert "without." The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the French version of the Bill. intituled, "An Act to define the privileges, immunities "and powers of the Senate and House of Commons, and to give summary protection to "persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers," and the same was read as followeth:-

In the Title of the French version of the said Bill strike out the words "dans le

"but de" and insert the word "pour."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Fortin,

Ordered, That a Return of the state of the Fisheries of the River Saint Lawrence from Rimouski to the head of tide on the South Shore, and from Betsiamis, including River Saguency to the head of tide on the North Shore, with the Reports of the Agents of the Department of Fisheries, during the last five years, be laid before this House.

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Kierzkowski, and the Question being put, That the answer of the Honorable the Secretary of State to an Enquiry respecting the incompleteness of the Return to an Address of the House for Copies of Correspondence in reference to the honors conferred by Her Majesty on certain

Members of this House, which answer was in the following words:-

"I am authorized to state that the Governor General, acting as an Executive Officer of the Imperial Government, reserves to himself the right of withholding from Parliament any documents, the publication of which might, in his judgment, be prejudicial to the public service. That with respect to communications from the Secretary of State, marked private or confidential, it is not competent for the Governor General to give copies of such correspondence without the express sanction of the Secretary of State. That this rule of course equally applies to letters written by the Governor General to third parties communicating confidentially to them or referring to the contents of private and confidential letters from the Secretary of State, and to answers to such letters received by the Governor General," be entered in the Journals of this House; The House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Burpee,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A return showing the names of all officers or employes who are receiving an annual salary, and who are paid any amount by the Government or any of the Departments for extra or other services in addition to their salaries, giving the amount paid to each; also the names of all persons who are drawing all or a portion of their salaries and do not give regular attendance to their duties in which they are represented to be employed; also the names of all employes who are absent on leave, with reason of their absence, for nine months ended 1st April, 1868.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Michael Patrick Ryan, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of Montreal West, having previously taken the oath according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

On motion of Mr. Croke, seconded by Mr. Macdonald (Lunenburg),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; Copies of all Reports, Surveys, and other Documents in possession of the Government, relating to the St. Peters Canal (Cape Breton), from 1st July last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A statement shewing the particular items of work performed in the Parliament Buildings, under the authority of Letters, numbers 56,987, 53,840, 57,295, 57,382, 57,272, 57,587, 57,689, 57,851, 58,563 and 53,840, which were paid for at the rates provided in the schedule attached to the contract, and also for a statement of the items of work paid for without the application of the schedule rates.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of contracts

entered into with Robert H. McGreevy for work on Public Buildings at Ottawa.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Carling, seconded by Mr. Walsh,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all Reports since the 1st July, 1867, to the Government of the late Province of Canada, or the Government of Canada, which may have been made by Surveyors or other officers employed to construct roads and other works for the purpose of opening communication be tween the Head of Lake Superior and the Red River.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Mr. Oliver moved, seconded by Mr. Bodwell, and the Question being proposed, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following Resolution:—

That it is expedient to alter the provision made in the 105th section of the British North America Act, 1867, as the Parliament of Canada is by the said section empowered to do, and to fix the salary of His Excellency the Governor General, at \$35,000 per annum, instead of the sum of £10,000 sterling mentioned in the said section.

Mr. Dufresne moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Pinsonneault, that the words

"thirty five thousand dollars" be left out, and the words "thirty two thousand dollars" inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon Mr. Morris, Member for the Electoral District of Lanark, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Morris accordingly took the Chair of the House. And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 5th May, 1868.

And the Question being put on the Amendment, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Croke,	McDonald (Lunenb'g)	, Red ford,
Béchard,	Daoust,	McFarlane,	Renaud,
Benoit,	Desaulniers,	Magill,	Robitaille,
Bertrand,	Dobbie,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ross (Dundas),
Bodwell,	Drew,	Mc Carthy,	Ross (Prince Edw'd),
Bolton,	Dufresne,	McConkey,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bourassa,	Ferris,	McKeagney,	Rymal,
Bowell,	Forbes,	McLelan,	Scatcherd,
Bowman,	Fortier,	McMillan,	Sénécal,
Brown,	Fortin,	Mc Monies,	Snider,
Burpee,	Gaucher,	Mills,	Sproat,
Caldwell,	Gaudet,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	,Stephenson,
Cameron (Huron),	Geoffrion,	Munroe,	Stirton,
Cameron (Inverness),	Gendron,	Oliver,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Caron,	Godin,	Pâquet,	Tremblay,
Cayley,	Hagar,	Parker,	Wallace,
Cheval,	Holton,	Perry,	Webb,
Cimon,	Jones (Halifax),	Pinsonneault,	Wells,
Coffin,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.)	,Pope,	White,
Colby,	Kempt,	Pouliot,	Whitehead,
Connell,	Kierzkowski,	Pozer,	Willson, and
Costigan,	Lawson,	Ray,	Young.—90.
Coupal,	McDonald(Antigo'sh)		-
- '			

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Chauveau,	Kirkpatrick,	Ross (Champlain),
Bellerose,	Craw ford ($Leeds$),	Langlois,	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Blake,	Currier,	Langevin,	Shanly,
Blanchet,	Dunkin,	Macdonald, Sir John A	Simard,
Bown,	Galt,	McDonald (Middles'x)	
Burton,	Gray,	Mackenzie,	Tilley,
Cameron (Peel),	Heath,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Walsh,
Carling,	Howland,	McDougall,	Workman, and
Cartier,	Huot,	Merritt,	Wright.—45.
Cartwright,	Jackson,	Morris,	•
Casault,	Johnson,	Morrison (Niagara),	
Chamberlin.	Keeler,	Rose,	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put, the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Coupal,	Lawson,	Ray,
Béchard,	Croke,	McDonald (Antigon'h)	Red ford.
Bellerose,	Daoust,	McDonald (Lunenb'g)	Renaud,
Benoit,	Desaulniers,	MacFarlane,	Robitaille,
Bertrand,	Dobbie,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Champlain),
Blake,	Drew,	Magill,	Ross (Dundas),
Blanchet,	Dufresne,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ross (Prince Edw'd),
Bodwell.	Ferris,		Ross (Victoria, N.S.)
Bolton,	Forbes,	Mc Carthy,	Rymal,
Bourassa,	Fortier,	Mc Conkey,	Scatcherd,
Bowell,	Fortin,	Mc Keagney,	Sénécal,
Bowman,	Gaucher,	McLellan,	Snider,
Brown,	Gaudet,	Mc Millan,	Sproat,
Burpee,	Geoffrion,	Mc Monies,	Stephenson,
Caldwell,	Gendron,	Mills,	Stirton,
Cameron (Huron),	Godin,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	, Thompson (Haldim'd),
Cameron (Inverness)	Grover,	Munroe,	Tremblay,
Caron,	Hagar,	Oliver,	Wallace,
Cayley,	Holton,	$P \hat{a} q u e t$,	Webb,
Cheval,	Huot,	Parker,	Wells,
Cimon,	Jones (Halifax),	Perry,	White,
·Coffin,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.)		Whitehead,
Colby,	Kempt,	Pope,	Willson,
Connell,	Kierzkowski,	Pouliot,	Workman, and
Costigan,	Langlois,	Pozer,	Young100.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Chauveau,	Johnson,	Morrison (Niagara),
Bown,	Crawford (Leeds),	Keeler,	Rose,
Burton,	Currier,	Kirkpatrick,	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Cameron (Peel),	Dunkin,	Langevin,	Šhanly,
Carling,	Galt,	Macdonald, Sir John A	
Cartier,	Gray,	McDonald(Midd'sex), Simpson,
Cartwright,	Heath,	Merritt,	Tilley,
Casault,	How land,	McDougall,	Walsh, and
Chamberlin,	Jackson,	Morris,	Wright.—36.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the provision made in the 105th section of the British North America Act, 1867, as the Parliament of Canada is by the said section empowered to do, and to fix the salary of His Excellency the Governor General, at \$32,000 per annum, instead of the sum of £10,000 sterling mentioned in the said section.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Stirton reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received this day;

And then, the House having continued to sit till ten minutes to One of the Clock. on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 5th May 1868.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House, -General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of Ottawa, Richelieu, Terrebonne, and Three Rivers, and in the Counties of Arthabaska, Beauce, Bonaventure, Chateauguay, Joliette, Maskinonge, Megantic, Missisquoi, and Montcalm, for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 10.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Bellerose,—The Petition of E. McGillivray and others, of the Province of Ontario.

By Mr. Wright,—The Petition of Thomas McGoey and others, of the District of Ottawa and its vicinity.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,-Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 15th April, 1868; -- For copies of Reports made by the Officers of the Goological Survey, with reference to the Gold Districts of Nova Scotia. (Sessional Papers, No. 75.)

The Honorable Mr. Tilley, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce. presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:-

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House, viz:

Bill to incorporate "The Merchants' Express Company of the Dominion of Canada."

Bill to incorporate the Canada Shipping Company.

Bill to confirm a certain By-law passed by the Directors of the Lake Memphremagog

Navigation Company, and for other purposes.

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to "amend the Acts relating to the Niagara District Bank," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Penitentiaries and the Directors thereof; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kirkpatrick reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Kirkpatrick reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:-

Bill, intituled, "An Act to regulate and restrict the Contingent Charges of the Departments of the Public Service, and to establish a Stationery Office."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Currency."

And then he withdrew.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee of Supply, being read; The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

and the question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the "recent constitutional changes have rendered necessary a complete re-organization of all "branches of the Public Service throughout the Dominion; that in this re-organization the "strictest economy should be observed; that all unnecessary Executive Departments and all "superfluous offices should be abolished; that all excessive salaries should be diminished, and all unnecessary or inefficient officers removed; that the salaries of all officers of the Dominion Government of similar grades in the several Provinces should be equalized; and that payments to salaried officers for special services should be forbidden by law," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bodwell,	Fisher,	Mc Conkey,	Scatcherd,
Bourassa,	Geoffrion,	Mc Monies,	Sénécal,
Bowman,	Godin,	Mills,	Snider,
Burpee,	Holton,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	Stirton,
Cameron (Huron),	Kempt,	Oliver,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Connell,	Kierzkowski,	Pâquet,	Wallace,
Coupal,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)		Wells,
Dorion,	MacFarlane,	Redford,	Whitehead, and
Ferris,	Mackenzie,	Rymal,	Young.—36.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Colby,	Jackson,	Pozer,
Béchard,	Costigan,	Johnson,	Renaud,
Bellerose,	Crawford (Brockv'le)),Jones (Leeds & Gr.),	Robitaille,
Benoit,	Craw ford (Leeds),	Keeler,	Rose,
Bertrand,	Desaulniers,	Kirkpatrick,	Ross' (Champlain),
Blanchet,	Dobbie,	Langevin,	Ross (Dundas),
Bolton,	Drew,	Langlois,	Ross (Prince Edward),
Bowell,	Dufresne,	Lawson,	Ryan, (Kings, N. B.),
Bown,	Dunkin,	Macdonald, Sir J. A	.Ryan (Montreal West),
Brown,	Ferguson,	McDonald(Middles'x)	,Simard,
Burton,	Fortin,	Magill,	Simpson,
Caldwell,	Galt,	Masson (Soulanges),	Sproat,
Cameron (Peel),	Gaucher,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Stephenson,
Campbell,	Gaudet,	Mc Carthy,	Tilley,
Carling,	Gendron,	McDougall,	Tremblay,
Caron,	Grant,	McMillan,	Walsh,
Cartier,	Gray,	Merritt,	Webb,
Cartwright,	Grover,	Morris,	White,
Casault,	Hagar,	Morrison (Niagara),	Willson,
Cayley,	Holmes,	Munroe,	Wood,
Chamberlin,	Howland,	Perry,	Workman, and
Chauveau,	Huot,	Pinsonneault,	Wright.—94.
Cheval,	Hurdon,	Pope,	•
Cimon,	Irvine,	Pouliot,	
		•	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Railway between Halifax and Pictou, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Railway between Windsor and

Annapolis, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of constructing European and N. A. Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of meeting stock in Western Extension, for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of meeting subsidy to Western Extension, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of meeting subsidies to other lines, N. B.,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of location of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-eight thousand, three hundred and five dollars and thirty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, towards expenses of the Canals, as follow:—for the St. Peter's Canal, Nova Scotia, the sum of \$44,805.31 cents; for the Welland Canal, the sum of \$10,000; for the Cornwall Canal, the sum of \$500; for the Carillon and Grenville Canal, the sum of \$22,500; for the Rideau Canal, the sum of \$10,000; and for the Newcastle District and the River Trent, the sum of \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the expenses of Harbours, Lake Huron, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rideau Hall, including purchase of property and furni-

ture, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of Light Houses, as follow:—at Pointe St. Laurent, the sum of \$10,000; at Georgian Bay, the sum of \$3,000; and for the construction of a temporary Beacon Light, at the Harbour of St. John, the sum of \$4,000, for the year ending, 30th June, 1868.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fitteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the expenses of Roads and Bridges, as follow: for the Temiscouata Road, the sum of \$500; and for the Metapedia and Restigouche

Roads, the sum of \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty five thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Rents and Repairs of Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of land for the construction of Hospital and Quarantine Station

at Halifax, N. S., for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of surveys and inspections in connection with the Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous charges in connection with the Public Works, not otherwise provided, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and seventy five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arrears of 1867 in connection with the Public Works, for the year ending 30th June 1868.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty six thousand seven hundred and thirty nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, Queb.c, for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for maintenance of Light Houses above Montreal, for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Guides to Travellers on Kempt Road, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the maintenance of Light Houses, Buoys,

Beacons and Signal Stations, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the maintenance of Light Houses, Buoys, Beacons and Signal Stations, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and sixty two dollars and fifty five cents be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of 1867 in connection with

Light Houses and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Tug Service between Montreal and Kingston,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand dollars bo granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses towards the maintenance and repairs of the Dominion Steamers; Quebec, the sum of \$75,000; and for the same purpose, Nova Scotia, the sum of \$26,000; for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray subsidies to Steamers as follows:—To Steamers between Prince Edward Island and Port Hood, the sum of \$1,600; between Windsor, St. John, Digby and Annapolis, the sum of \$4,000; between Halifax and Newfoundland, the sum of \$1,500; between Pictou and Magdalen Islands, the sum of \$400; between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the sum of \$1,000; and between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the sum of \$15,000; for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner "La Canadienne," for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries and expenses of the Overseers of Fisheries in Ontario and Quebec, the sum of \$6,000 for each Province, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of building Fishways and formation of Oyster beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of fine remitted by O. C., February 29, 1868, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries and expenses of the Overseers of Fisheries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand and two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fishery Bounties for 1867, for the

year ending 30th June, 1868.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand four hundred and sixty six dollars and thirty seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of 1867, in connection with the Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and twenty six dollars and eighty four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Seigniorial

Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand one hundred and twenty one dollars and sixty three cents be granted to Her Majesty, for amount due to June 30, 1867, including the Indemnities for the year ending December 31, 1867, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of New Indian Annuities, Ontario, for the year

ending 30th June, 1868.
42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray annual grants to Indians, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of providing blankets to Indians, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, Nova Scotia, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

- 45. Resolved, That sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Expenses of Supervisor's Office, and fees of Cullers for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

47. Lesolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Railway Inspection, for the year

ending 30th June, 1868.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Steamboat Inspection; Ontario and Quebec, the sum of \$7,000; and for the same purpose in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the sum of \$1,000,

for the year ending 80th June, 1868.
49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of 1867 in connection with Railway and Steamboat

Inspection, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen Miscellaneous expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and two hundred and seven dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gratuities granted to Widows of Civil Servants to March 15, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay lessees of Erie and Ontario Railroad for damage to track

during Fenian raid, 1866, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Indemnity to H. Hurley for property burned by Fenians in 1866, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and twenty five dollars and eighty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray claims for compensation for damages

by Fenians before Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Advertising and Subscription to Canada Gazette, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Postages for Canada Gazette, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Shipping Master's Office, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand and thirty-five dollars and twenty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, for Miscellaneous Arrears of 1867, for the

year ending 30th June, 1868.

- 60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty thousand and sixteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collection of Customs,
- for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
 61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand six hundred and twentytwo dollars and twenty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, for Arrears of 1867, in connection with the collection of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collecting Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

- 63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and six cents, be granted to Her Majesty, for Arrears of 1867, in connection with the Post Office Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-nine cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray

expenses of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses on account Printing for the Legislature, for the

year ending 30th June, 1868.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses on account of Mileage to Members of the Legislature, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray additional expenses on account of Expenses of Committees of the Legis-

lature, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for additional Clothing for the Militia, for the year ending 80th June, 1868.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the construction and repairs to Light-houses, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses towards St. Peter's Canal, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the salaries of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the sum of \$8,000; of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the sum of \$8,000; of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, the sum of \$7,000; and of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty-thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray total Salaries and Contingencies of the Departments of Civil Government, to be distributed under the provisions of the Civil Service and Contin-

gencies Acts, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray total Salaries and Contingencies of the Local Branches of the several Departments of Civil Government at Halifax and St. John to be distributed under the provisions of the Civil Service and Contingencies Acts, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to enable additions to be made to the salaries for the years 1868-9, of certain Judges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances and Contingent expenses, Ontario, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances and contingent expenses, Quebec, for the year end. ing 30th June, 1869.

7. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances and contingent expenses, Nova Scotia, for

the year ending 30th June, 1869.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances and contingent expenses, New Brunswick, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Secret and Detective Service, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 6th May, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Frontier and other Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Harbor, River and Government Police, Quebec and

Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the miscellaneous charges connected with the Administra-

tion of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one dollars, and fifty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary; viz.: for Salaries, the sum of \$52,977.50 cents; for the maintenance, the sum of \$74,448.40 cents; and for the buildings, the sum of \$9,045.65 cents, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, viz.: for salaries, the sum of \$3,826; for the maintenance, the sum of \$29,350; and for the buildings, the sum of \$17,685.68 cents, for the year ending

30th June, 1869.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Penitentiary, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary, New Brunswick, for the year ending

30th June, 1869.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for salaries and contingencies of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for salaries and

contingencies of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of printing and binding Statutes, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for salaries and contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a grant to the Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing connected with the Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Quebec, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

- 25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Toronto, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Kingston, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatories, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with preparation for the Census, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a Grant to Sir W. E. Logan, to refund to him the price of Geological Collection sold at Paris, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of collecting Statistics of Births, Marriages

and Deaths, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Immigration, viz: for salaries of Immigration Office, the sum of \$6,250; for Rent and Contingencies, the sum of \$3,500; and for aid to Emigrants, the sum of \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand and fifty five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Quarantine, viz.: For the establishment at Grosse Isle, the sum of \$11,825; for Salaries of Inspecting Physicians, Quebec, the sum of \$2,000; and for a gratuity of one year's salary to Dr. Van Iffland, the sum of \$1,280; for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Quarantine, Halifax and St. John, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions,

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, again resolve itself into the said

Committee.

And then, the House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 6th May, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Chamberlin — The Petition of Thomas Kennedy Ramsay of the City.

By Mr. Chamberlin,—The Petition of Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel; and the Petition of the Reverend J.

Smith, and others, of the Township of Sutton, County of Brome.

By Mr. Fortin,—The Petition of T. Robitaille and others, of the Municipality of Douglas; the Petition of Theodore Robitaille and others, of the Municipality of Gaspé North and Sydenham; the Petition of E. L. Mathieu, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Charles Lachenaie; the Petition of J. H. Fulton and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Franklin; the Petition of Philip Vibert, Sheriff, and others, of the Municipality of Percé, County of Gaspé; the Petition of A. Painchaud and others, of the Municipality of Gaspé South; the Petition of Narcisse Bernier, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Fox, District of Gaspé; the Petition of John Le Gresley, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Malbaie, County of Gaspé; the Petition of William Hyman, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Cape Rosiers; and the Petition of François Juneau, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Paul l'Hermite, County of l'Assomption.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of the Municipality of the Township of Romney; praying for the construction of a

Harbor at the Two Creeks, east of Point Pelée, on the North Shore of Lake Erie.

Of the Reverend P. C. A. Winter and others, of Douglas; of John Collas and others, of the Local Municipality of Malbaie; and of J. C. Belleau and others, of the Local Municipality of Gaspé Bay South and York; severally praying for the construction of a road from Great Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, to Ste. Anne des Monts, along the beach of the River St. Lawrence, and that the said road be admitted into the class of Postal roads, and be under the control of the Federal Government.

Mr. Casault, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Yamaska, informed the House that Thomas Sucherland Purker, Esquire, a member of the Committe, was not present within one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the said Committee, this day.

Mr. Casault then acquainted the House, that he was desired by Mr. Parker to state, that having been indisposed the night before last, and having sat up in the House to a late hour this morning, he did not wake up in time to attend the sitting of the Committee on the Yamaska Contested Election Petition, at Ten O'clock, A.M., this day; and Mr. Parker

having verified the same upon Oath:

Resolved, That the statement be considered a sufficient excuse.

Mr. Walsh reported from the General Committee of Elections, That, pursuant to the 52nd section of the Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, they had selected three Members, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Esquire, Hugh McDonald, Esquire, and the Honorable Stewart Campbell, to be Members of the Chairman's Panel, in the room of three Members who have been discharged by reason of service under the provisions of the 48th section of the said Act.

Mr. Walsh also reported from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto, and the names of the Committee were read, as follow:—David Mills, Esquire, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Esquire, Louis François Rodrique Masson, Esquire, Thomas R. Merritt Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable Edmund Burke Wood.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 16th December, 1867;—For a Statement of all Fines imposed and Seizures made in the County of Digby, for breaches of the Revenue Laws, since the first day of July last; such Statement to show also the amount realized from such fines and seizures, and which or how much of said fines were remitted and seizures abandoned, with the reasons for such remissions and abandonments respectively; especially all correspondence between the Government and their agents in Nova Scotia, on the one hand, and the owners of a vessel called the "Union," owned in said County, on the other, relative to the seizure of said vessel and of other property, and the imposition of a fine upon said owners for violating said Revenue Laws; such Statement to shew also the particular breaches of the Law for which such fines and seizures were imposed. (Sessional Papers, No. 76.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1868, for a State-

ment shewing :-

1st. The amount of securities of all descriptions, whether Bonds or Stock, issued by the Dominion of Canada, since the 1st July last, what rate of interest the same bear, the nature of such securities and the terms and conditions on which they were issued, and where and by whom;

2nd. The amount and number of Tenders below par for any such securities;

3rd. The number and amount of Tenders at par;

4th. The amount accepted and at what rates, and the number of allottees;

5th. The charges incurred or paid in respect of the negotiation of such loans, whether

for Commission or Brokerage. (Sessional Papers, No. 77.)

Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th April, 1868;—For copies of all correspondence between the Government of the late Province of Canada, the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and the Government of Newfoundland, in relation to the disputed question as to the boundary line between the two countries in Labrador. (Sessional Papers, No. 68.)

On motion of Mr. Morrison (Niagara), seconded by Mr. Simpson, Ordered, That the Petition of George Taylor Denison, the younger, of the City of Toronto, presented to this House on the 26th March last, be withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Jones (Halifax, seconded by Mr. McLelan,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all Correspondence that has taken place between the Government and Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and Refiners, on the subject of the sugar duties.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Honorable Mr. Johnson moved, seconded by Mr. Rymal, and the Question being put, That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for records and papers, and to examine witnesses as to the state of the Departmental Offices, and to report to this House, as to the number of Deputies and Employees in each, and on the amount of duty

and labor in each Department, and the salary of each Officer and Employee; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Fortier,	Masson (Soulanges),	Redford,
Gaudet,	McLelan,	Ross (Dundas),
Geoffrion,	Mc Monies,	Ross(Prince Edward),
Godin,	Mills,	Rymal,
Holton,	Munroe,	Scatcherd,
Johnson,	Oliver,	Sénécal,
		Stirton,
Kierzkowski,	Parker,	WeUs,
McDonald(Lunenb'g)	,Pinsonneault,	Whitehead,
		Willson, and
Mackenzie,		Young.—45.
,	• ,	•
	Geoffrion, Godin, Holton, Johnson, Jones (Halifax), Kierzkowski, McDonald(Lunenb'g) MacFarlane,	Gaudet, McLelan, Geoffrion, McMonies, Godin, Mills, Holton, Munroe, Johnson, Oliver, Jones (Halifax), Pâquet, Kierzkowski, Parker, McDonald(Lunenb'g), Pinsonneault, MacFarlane, Power,

NAYS:

Messieurs

idessieurs					
Archambeault,	$Coll_{\mathcal{Y}}$,	Keeler,	Pouliot,		
Ault,	Costigan,	Kempt,	Pozer,		
Beaubien,	Crawford (Brockv'le),	Kirkpatrick,	Rankin,		
Bellerose,	Crawford (Leeds),	Langevin,	Read,		
Benoit,	Currier,	Langlois,	Renaud,		
Bertrand,	Desaulniers,	Lapum,	Robitaille,		
Blanchet,	Dobbie,		Rose,		
Bolton,	Drew,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	Ross (Champlain),		
Bowell,	Dufresne,	Macdonald, Sir John A	Ross (Vict., N.S.)		
Bowman,	Dunkin,	McDonald (Middles'x)	,Ryan (Montreal W.),		
Bown,	Ferris,	Magill,	Shanly,		
Brousseau,	Forbes,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Simpson,		
Brown,	Fortin,	McCarthy,	Snider,		
Burpee,	Galt,	Mc Conkey,	Sproat,		
Caldwell,	Gaucher,	Mc Dougall,	Stephenson,		
Cameron (Pecl),	Gendron,	Mc Greevey,	Sylvain,		
Campbell,	Gibbs,	Mc Keagney,	Thompson(Haldim'd),		
Carling,	Gray, '	Mc Millan,	Tilley,		
Caron,	Grover,	Merritt,	Tremblay,		
Cartier,	Heath, '	Morris,	Walsh,		
Cartwright,	Howland,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	, Webb,		
Casault,	Hurdon,	Morrison (Niagara),	Wood,		
Chamberlin,	Irvine,	O'Connor,	Workman, and		
Chauveau,	Jackson,	Perry,	Wright.—99.		
Cimon,	Jones (Leeds & Gr'e)	,Pope,	•		

So it passed in the Negative.

Mr. Macfarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—
Your Committee have examined the Petition of Thomas Wood and others, for incor-

Your Committee have examined the Petition of Thomas Wood and others, for incorporation of the Richelieu and Passumpsic Rivers Junction Railway Company, and find the Notices sufficient.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, the Honorable Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Burpee, be added to the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Irvine, seconded by Mr. Walsh,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies of all Correspondence since the 1st of July last, respecting complaints against the Corporation of Pilots, for and below the Harbor of Quebec; and also the Report of the Trinity House of Quebec, with the evidence taken before them on the subject of such complaints, and all other documents connected therewith.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Bolton, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Connell,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—Copies or Returns of all Petitions that have been presented to the Honorable the Privy Council, since November last, in reference to the selection of Route for the Intercolonial Railway, with the number of signatures to each Petition.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, and the Question being put, That the papers and correspondence laid before this House as a Return to an Address of this House for copies of any representations addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, by Members of this House, respecting the marks of Royal favor which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon them, and of all despatches on the same subject to or from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Cameron (Peel), the Honorable Mr. Campbell, the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, the Honorable Mr. Gray, Mr. Casault, Mr. Parker and the mover, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill relating to Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting fishing by Foreign Vessels.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill to declare certain persons therein mentioned, indemnified for having sat and voted as Members of the House of Commons, while holding certain offices under the Crown.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act respecting the Statutes of Canada," was according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Stirton reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution declaring it expedient to alter the provision made under the 105th section of the British North America Act, 1867, and to fix the salary of the Governor General, a Resolution which was read, as followeth:-

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the provision made in the 105th section of the British North America Act, 1867, as the Parliament of Canada is by the said section empowered to do, and to fix the salary of His Excellency the Governor General at \$32,000 per annum, instead of the sum of £10,000 sterling, mentioned in the said section.

Mr. Oliver moved, seconded by Mr. Bodwell, and the Question being put, That the said Resolution be now read a second time; the House divided; and it was resolved in the

Affirmative.

The Resolution was accordingly read a second time.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Dufresne have leave to bring in a Bill to fix the Salary of the

Governor General.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the carrying into effect Capital Punishment into Prisons, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to annex a portion of the Seigniory of Bélair to the County of Quebec, and another portion thereof to the County of Portneuf; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Dunkin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Dunkin reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in so far as the same relates to the measurement and discharge of Coal, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Standing Committee

on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. Morrison (Niagara), brought up, and laid on the Table, a Petition of George T. Denison, Junior, of the City of Toronto, Esquire.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now received.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying an investigation attendant upon the seizure and detention by the Government of the late Province of Canada, of the

Propeller Georgian, during the year 1865.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. Morrison (Niagara), Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Mc Callum, and Mr. Magill, to examine the contents thereof, and to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons and papers.

Ordered, That Mr. Chamberlin have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the

Richelieu and Passumpsic Rivers Junction Railway Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. Workman, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Joseph" Frederick Whiteaves," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Mr. Workman moved, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and the question being put, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Cameron, (Peel.) the Honorable Mr. Irvine, Mr. Morrison, (Niagara,) Mr. Scatcherd, Mr. Morris, and the mover, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records; The House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Gibbs,	McLelan,	Savary,
Blake,	Grover,	Mc Monies,	Scatcherd,
Bodwell,	Hagar,	Merritt,	Shanly,
Bolton,	Heath,	Mills,	Snider,
Bowell,	Howland,	Morris,	Sproat,
Bowman,	Hurdon,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	,Stephenson,
Bown,	Jackson,	Morrison (Niagara),	
Brown,	$Jones\ (Halifax),$	Munroe,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Burpee,	Jones (Leeds & Gr.),	O' Connor,	Thompson (Ontario),
Caldwell,	Kempt,	Oliver,	Wallace,
Cameron (Huron),	Kirkpatrick,	Farker,	Webb,
Chamberlin,	Lapum,	Ray,	Wells,
Colby,	Lawson,	Read,	White,
Connell,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)), Redford,	Whitehead,
Crawford (Leeds),	Macdonald, Sir John A		Willson,
Currier,	McDonald (Midd'sex)	, Ross(Dundas),	Wood,
Dobbie,		Ross(Prince Edward)	, Workman, and
Drew,	Magill,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.)	Young.—78.
Dunkin,	Mc Conkey,	Ryan (Kings, N. S.),	
Ferris,	McDougall,	Rymal,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Cheval,	Holton,	Pinsonneault,
Archambeault,	Costigan,	Huot,	Pope,
Beaubien, .	Coupal,	Johnson,	Pouliot,
Béchard,	Crawford(Brockville)	,Kierzkowski,	Power,
Bellerose,	De Niverville,	Langevin,	Pozer,
Benoit,	Desaulniers,	Langlois,	Renaud,
Bertrand,	Dorion,	McDonald(Antig'nish)	Ross (Champlain)
Blanchet,	Dufresne,		Ryan (Montreal West),
Bourassa,	Fortier,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Sénécal,
Cameron (Inverness),	Fortin,	McCarthy,	Simard,
Caron,	Gaucher,	Mc Greevy,	Sylvain, and
Cartier,	Gaudet,	McKeagney,	Tremblay.—57.
Casault,	Geoffrion,	McMillan,	· ·
Cayley,	Gendron,	Pâquet,	
Chauveau,	Godin,	Perry,	

So it passed in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the exemplifications of the proceedings to final judgment of the Superior Court, Montreal, in an action as to bed and board on the grounds of adultery, in which Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, Esquire, of Montreal, aforesaid, was Plaintiff, and Julia Wolff, his wife, was Defendant, including the depositions of the witnesses examined in the said cause, presented to the Senate in support of the said Bill, and communicated to this House by Message from the Senate, be referred to the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to limit the rate of Interest in the Dominion of Canada, being read;

Mr. Godin moved, seconded by Mr. Pâquet, and the question being proposed, That

the Bill be now read a second time.

And a Debate arising thereupon; Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the better security of the Crown and Government; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an Amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received,

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting offences relating to the Coin, being read,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

the whole House.

Resolved, that this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent!therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Forgery, being read;
The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, that the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Offences against the Person being read,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron, (Huron,) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Malicious Injuries to Property, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Larceny and other similar offences, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in regard to Persons charged with Indictable Offences, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to Summary Convictions, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Riots and Riotous Assemblies, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time

spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported. That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Geological Sur vey, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved. That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act respecting the Geological " Survey of Canada."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Savary reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting Aliens and Naturalization," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved. That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Savary reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Savary reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:— Page 2, line 26-Leave out from "reservation" to "so" in line 27.

Page 4, line 12-After "of" insert "twenty-five cents."

Page 4, line 15-After "of," where it occurs the first time, insert "fifty-cents," and after "of," where it occurs the second time, insert "twenty-five cents."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to. Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to impose a duty on Foreign reprints of British Copyright Works, for the benefit of the authors, being read; The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to impose a duty on " Foreign reprints of British Copyright Works." Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the more prompt and summary administration of Justice in certain criminal cases, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron), reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the more speedy trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the removal of persons in custody charged with Treason or Felony in certain cases, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

the whole House.

Resolved, That the House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee,

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to Report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 25 Vic., Cap. 72, by declaring the intention of the same, and confirming Conveyances made by the Trust and Loan Company thereunder, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee,

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Savary reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Department of Justice" being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House for To-morrow.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 7th May, 1868.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to provide for Oaths to Witnesses being administered in certain cases for the "puposes of either House of Parliament," being read;

And the Question being proposed That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then, the House, having continued to sit till five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 7th May, 1868.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-By Mr. Dufresne,-The Petition of Firmin Dugas, M.P.P., and others, of the Parish

of Ste. Julienne, County of Montcalm, Province of Quebec. By Mr. Robitaille,—The Petition of the Municipality of the Township of Restigouche.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of Théophile Brassard and others, Farmers, and others; and of the Reverend Joseph Tessier, Curé, of St. Germain, and others, Farmers, and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory near Drummondville, Province of Quebec; severally praying that no export duty be imposed on the manufacture of Hemlock Bark Extract.

Of Thomas Mc Goey and others, of the District of Ottawa, and its vicinity, praying for an investigation into the conduct and acts of the Honorable Aimé Lafontaine, Judge of

the Superior Court in and for the said District.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron (Peel) moved, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, That the Petition of Thomas Rigney, of the City of New York, in the United States of America, be now received:

And objection being made by Mr. Mackenzie, Member for the Electoral District of Lambton, to the said Petition, inasmuch as it asks for a grant of Public money and has not been recommended by the Governor General, and therefore cannot properly be received;

. Mr. Speaker decided as follows:-

Though there is no Rule of this House expressly applicable to the Question, yet by Rule 116 it is ordered, that in unprovided cases, the Rules, Usages, and Forms of the

English House of Commons are to be followed.

The practice in England has been clearly against the reception of such Petitions, and I find by a Standing Order of the House of Commons of the 20th March, 1866, it is declared: "That this House will receive no Petition for any sum relating to Public Service "or proceed upon any motion for a grant or charge upon the Public Revenue, whether "payable out of the Consolidated Fund, or out of moneys to be provided by Parliament; "unless recommended from the Crown."

I think this Rule should be held to be in force here, and that therefore, the Petition

ought not to be received.

Before Four of the Clock, P.M., David Mills, Esquire, Luc Hyacinthe Masson, Esquire, Louis Francois Rodrigue Masson, Esquire, Thomas R. Merritt, Esquire; Chairman, the Honorable Edmund Burke Wood, being the new Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, their names were called over; and being come to the Table, they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.

Ordered, That the Committee do meet to-morrow in one of the Committee Rooms of this House, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Mr. Fortin, from the Select Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion, presented to the House the Fourth Report of

the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :-

Your Committee having had under their consideration the question of Inspection of Fisheries in the inland waters of the Dominion, recommend and deem it highly expedient that the inspection be continued, not only with a view to protect the local trade, but also with a view to the general interest accruing to the Dominion out of the extensive Fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the lower part of the River St. Lawrence, the waters of the Atlantic, and of our great lakes which may be seriously affected by the destruction of fish spawning in the several rivers of the Dominion.

The Honorable Mr. Howland, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Com-38

merce, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:-

Your Committee have examined the Bill to incorporate the Bank of Agriculture, referred to them, and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,-Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 1st April, 1868; -For a statement showing the number of Railways in the Dominion of Canada; when built, the length, cost of construction and equipment; cost per mile; proportion of rolling stock for each one hundred miles. Also number of passengers per mile per annum, receipts from passengers per mile per annum, ditto from freight per ditto, gross receipts, working expenses per mile per annum, renewal of rails, ties, &c., per mile per annum; total working expenses per mile per annum of each of the railways for 1866, together with the number of railways now under construction, and the length of each. (Sessional Papers, No. 73.)

A Bill respecting Offences relating to the Coin, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concur-

A Bill respecting Forgery, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting Offences against the Person, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting Malicious Injuries to Property was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting Larceny and other similar Offences, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting Riots and Riotous Assemblies was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act respecting Aliens, and Naturalization,"

was, according to order, read the third time.

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, and the question being proposed, that the Bill do pass; and a Debate arising

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

A Bill respecting the removal of Persons in Custody, charged with Treason or Felony

in certain cases, was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass; and the title be "An Act respecting persons in

"custody, charged with High Treason or Felony."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Justice," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morris reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Morris reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow: — Page 1, line 15.—Leave out "exclusive."

Page 1, line 16.—Leave out "Government" and insert "Governments.'

The said amendments, being read a second time were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors That this House hath passed the same with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the question, which was, on Friday last proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; (for the House in Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions to provide a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling, to defray the expense of constructing works of fortification for the defence of *Montreal* and other cities.)

And the question being again proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Geoffrion, That all the words after "That" to the end of the question be left out, and the words, "the question of the "erection of permanent works of defence should form a subject of inquiry by a Special "Commission or Select Committee; First, as to the necessity for and utility of such works "and the relative share of the burden thereof to be borne by the Colonial and Imperial authorities respectively; Secondly, the system of defence deemed necessary, the character of the works, their extent, locality and cost; and that pending such inquiry and report to Parliament, it is not expedient to vote any sum of money for fortifications, of the nature, extent, utility and cost of which this House is uninformed," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning:

Friday, 8th May, 1868.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs Anglin, Dorion, Mackenzie, Ross (Victoria, N. S), Ferris, Béchard, Mc Conkey, Rymal, Forbos, Bodwell, McLelan, Savary, Fortier, Bourassa, Mc Monies, Scatcherd, Geoffrion, Bowman, Metcalf, Sénécal, Godin, Mills, Snider, Morrison (Victoria, O), Stirton, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Holton, Cameron (Inverness), Johnson, Oliver, Thompson (Ontario), Jones (Halifax), Cheval, Pâquet, $Trem\bar{b}lay$, Parker, Kempt, Wells, Coffin, Power, Connell, Kierskowski, White, and Macdonald (Gleng'ry), Pozer, Coupal, Young.—51. McDonald (Antigo'h), Redford, Croke.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Crawford (Leeds),	Kirkpatrick,	Pouliot,
Ault,	Currier,	Langevin,	Rankin,
Beaty,	DeNiverville,	Langlois,	Read,
Beaubien,	Desaulniers,	Lapum,	Renaud,
Bellerose,	Dobbie,	Lawson,	Robitaille,
Benoit,	Drew,	Little,	Rose,
Bertrand,	Dufresne,	Macdonald, Sir J. A.,	
Blanchet,	Dunkin,	McDonald (Middlesex)Ross (Dundas),
Bowell,	Fergusson,	Mac Farlane,	Ross(Prince Edward),
Bown,	Fisher,	Mogill,	Ryan (Kings, N. B.,)
Brousseau,	Fortin,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ryan, (Montr'l West),
Brown,	Galt,	Masson (Terrebonne),	
Burton,	Gaucher,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Caldwell,	Gaudet,	McDougall,	Simpson,
Cameron (Peel),	Gendron,	Mc Greevy,	Stephenson,
Campbell,	Gibbs,	McKeagney,	Thompson(H'ldim'd),
Carling, '	Grant,	Mc Millan,	Tilley,
Caron,	Gray,	Merritt,	Wallace,
Cartier,	Grover,	Morris,	Walsh,
Cartwright,	Holmes,	Morrison (Niagara),	Webb,
Cayley,	Howland,	Munroe,	Whitehead,
Chamberlin,	Huot,	C' Connor,	Willson,
Chauveau,	Hurdon,	Perry,	Wood,
Cimon,	Irvinc,	Pinsonneault,	Workman, and
Costigan,	Jackson,	Pope,	Wright.—102.
Crawford (Brockv'le),Keeler,		•

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling be applied to defray the expense of constructing works of fortification for the defence of Montreal, and other cities and places West of Montreal, and also for the defence of the City of St. John, in New Brunswick.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that the sums required for the purpose mentioned in the preceding Resolution be raised from time to time by loan, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, and that the sums so raised, with the interest thereone a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, next after the appropriation for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, as shall also such further sums as may be necessary to repay the said loan, either by way of a Sinking Fund, not exceeding one per centum per annum on the principal sum so raised, for the purpose of paying off the same, or in such other way as the Governor in Council may determine.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered. That the Report be received this day.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

And then, the House having continued to sit till five minutes before Three of the Clock, on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 8th May, 1868.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Morrison (Niagara),—The Petition of the Northern Railway Company of
Canada.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of the Reverend J. Smith and others, of the Township of Sutton, County of Brome; praying for the incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway from St. Johns, through

Dunham, Sutton and Potton, to the Province line.

Of T. Robitaille and others, of the Municipality of Douglas; of Théodore Robitaille and others, of the Municipality of Gaspé North and Sydenham; of E. S. Mathieu, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Parish of St. Charles, Lachenaie; of J. H. Fulton and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Franklin; of Philip Vibert, Sheriff, and others, of the Municipality of Percé, County of Gaspé; of A. Painchaud and others, of the Municipality of Gaspé South; of Narcisse Bernier, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Fox, District of Gaspé; of John Le Gresley, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of the Township of Malbaie, County of Gaspé; of William Hyman, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of Cape Rosiers; and of François Juneau, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of St. Paul l'Hermite, County of l'Assomption; severally praying for the adoption of the Robinson route for the Intercolonial Railway.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1868,—For a Return of the number of Inspectors of Steamboats in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario respectively; their names, duties and salaries, together with a statement of the number of vessels inspected by each and their tonnage; also of the contingent expenses paid by the Government to the said Inspectors; the whole from the year 1865 to this date. (Sessional Papers, No. 78.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 2nd December, 1867; For a Return shewing the entire amounts paid to the several delegates sent to England, in the year 1866, by the Government of the old Province of Canada, and by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to promote the passage of the Act of Confederation, and the amounts paid on their accounts to any parties; distinguishing the amount paid to each delegate, or on his account: and also the amounts paid as remuneration for their services, and the amounts paid as expenses to each, and also the amounts (if any) yet due to any

of the delegates or on their account. (Sessional Papers, No. 87.)

The Honorable Mr. Wood, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Bagot, informed the House that they had, by the written consent of the Petitioner, granted a delay to the 22nd day of May, instant, to the sitting Member, to enable him to file his preliminary objections and lists of voters intended to be objected to.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn till Friday the 22nd day of

May, instant, at Eleven of the Clock, A.M.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes. The House accordingly adjourned.

Five Minutes past Four o'clock, P.M.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Morris, Ordered, That leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, be granted to Hugh McDonald, Esquire, (Antigonish), on account of urgent private business.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which

was yesterday proposed, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Aliens and Naturalization" do pass, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:

Page 2, line 34—After "purpose" insert "or by any Justice of the Peace of the "County or District within which Alien resides."

Page 2, line 35—Leave out "or" and after "Commissioner" insert "or Justice of the

" Peace."

Page 2, line 40—Leave out "or," and after "Commissioner" insert "or Justice of "the Peace."

Page 2, line 44—Leave out "or" and after "Commissioner" insert "or Justice of "the Peace."

Page 2, line 53—After "New Brunswick," where it occurs the first time, insert "or County Court of the County in which he resides."

The said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending

80th June, 1869.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Salaries of Drill Instructors, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition for the Militia and Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June. 1869.

ending 30th June, 1:69.
6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of clothing (annual rate) in connection with the Militia

and gunboat service, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Military Stores (annual rate), in connection with the Militia and Gunboat service, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be gracted to Her Majesty, to defray Expenses of public armories and care of arms, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Expenses of drill pay and camp purposes, and

other incidental expenses connected with drill and training of Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of taking the Enrolment ballo, and other unforeseen expenses of the regular militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies and general service not otherwise pro-

vided for, including assistance to rifle associations, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Barrack accommodation, rents, &c., for the year ending

30th June, 1869.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and seven dollars be granted Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Targets, in connection with the militia and gunboat service,

for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray old Pensions, to be distributed as follows:-To Samuel Waller, late Clerk, House of Assembly, the sum of \$400; to L. Gagné, Messenger, House of Assembly, the sum of \$72; to John Bright, Messenger, House of Assembly, bly, the sum of \$80; to Mrs. Antrobus, the sum of \$800; and to P. Bouchard, for wounds

received, the sum of \$100, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the new Militia Pensions, to be distributed as follows: -To Caroline Mc Eachern and five children, the sum of \$319; to Jane Lakey, the sum of \$146; to Rhoda Smith, the sum of \$110; to Janet Alderson, the sum of \$110; to Mary McKenzie, the sum of \$80; to Mary A. Richey and three children, the sum of \$192; to Mary Morison, the sum of \$80; to Louise Prudhomme and two children, the sum of \$130; to Virginie Charron and four children, the sum of \$37.50; to Paul M. Robins, the sum of \$146; to Charles Thomas Bell, the sum of \$73; to A. M. Olivhant. the sum of \$109.50; to Charles Lugden, the sum of \$91.24; to John White, the sum of \$109.50; to Thomas Charters, the sum of \$91.24; to Samuel McCrag, the sum of \$109.50; to Charles Thomas Robertson, the sum of \$110; to Percy Gore Routh, the sum of \$400; to Richard Launders King, the sum of \$400; to George Allen McKenzie, the sum of \$73; to Edward Hilder, the sum of \$146; to Fergus Scholfield, the sum of \$73; to John Bradley, the sum of \$109.50; to Richard Pentecost, the sum of \$91.24; to John Cole, the sum of \$109.50; to George Prentice, the sum of \$400; to George Elliott, the sum of \$73; to James Bryan, the sum of \$109.50; to Jacob Stubbs, the sum of \$73; to Mary D. Connor, the sum of \$110; to Mary Hodgins and three children, the sum of \$191; to John Martin, the sum of \$110; for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of additional claims of new Militia Pensions, now before Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

At half-past Seven o'clock, P.M., pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Merchants' Express Company of the Dominion of Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Simpson reported, that the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada Shipping Company being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to confirm a certain By-law passed by the Directors of Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company, and for other purposes, being real;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Anglin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Niagara District Bank," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cartwright reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Bank of Agriculture, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron), reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the internal Economy of the House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

The Committee of Supply was again resumed.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stock, Western Extension, European and North American Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Subsidy to Windsor and Annapolis Railroad, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Subsidy to Western Extension, European and North American Railroad, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of subsidy to Eastern Extension of the European and North American Railroad, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

24. That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Subsidy to Fredericton Branch of Railroad, for

the year ending 30th June, 1869.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Subsidy to Woodstock Branch of Railroad, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Halifax, Truro, and Pictou Railway, for the year ending

30th June, 1869.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of European and North American Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway Survey, for the year, 1869.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Canals, as follows:—for the Welland Canal, the sum of \$52,200; for the Cornwall Canal, the sum of \$30,000; for the Lachine Canal, the sum of \$4,500; for the Carillon and Grenville Canal, the sum of \$10,000; for the Rideau Canal, the sum of \$10,000; for the St. Peters Canal, the sum of \$102,000; and for Miscellaneous Works on the same, the sum of \$14,300, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rideau Hall, for the year ending 30th

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock

on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 9th May, 1868.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Harbors, Piers and Light Houses, as follows: -for the construction of Light Houses, the sum of \$45,000; for Harbors of Refuge, the sum of \$50,000; for a Pier at Digby, Nova Scotia, the sum of \$3,000; and for the purchase of Scows and Dredges, St. John, New Brunswick, the sum of \$22,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Rents and Repairs of Public Buildings, as follows:—for the repair of Light Houses, the sum of \$13,500; for the re-building of a Pier at Port Dalhousie the sum of \$17,000; and for Rents and repairs generally, the sum of \$50,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, as follows: -- for the Beauharnois Canal damages, the sum of \$4,000; and for Arbitrations and Awards generally, the

sum of \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Miscellaneous charges not otherwise provided for in connec-

tion with Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Tug service between Montreal and Kingston, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majerty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs of Steamers, Quebec, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance of Steamer "Druid," Halifax, and Charter of "Biscator," for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Prince Edward Island

and Port Hood, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Halifax and St. John, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Windsor and St. John, Diyby

and Annapolis, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Pictou and Magdalen Islands,

for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Quebec and Maritime Pro-

vinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty one thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Light Houses above Montreal, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Guides to Travellers on the Kempt Road, for the vear ending 30th June, 1869.
54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Light Houses, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Light Houses, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Buoys, Beacons and Signal Stations, Nova Scotia,

for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Buoys, Beacons and Signal Stations,

New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the expenses of the Humane establishment, Sable Island, the sum of \$8,000; and of the Humane establishment at Seal Island, the sum of \$120, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Cape Race Light, for the year ending 30th June, 1869. 60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her

- Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June. 1869.
- 61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Marine Hospitals at St. John, St. Andrews and other ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance of sick and disabled Seamen sent to General

Hospital, Halifax, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of shipwrecked and distressed Seamen, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner La Canadienne, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Disbursements to Overseers of Fisheries, On-

tario and Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Fishways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Overseers, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Culler's Office, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Railway Inspection, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Steamboat Inspection, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Seigniorial Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

- 72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of new Indian annuities, for the year ending 30th June 1869.
- 73. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Annual Grant to Indians, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

74. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Annual Grant to Indians, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

75. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of annual Grant to Indians, New Brunswick, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

76. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for purchasing Blankets, for aged and infirm Indians, Ontario and Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

77. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen Miscellaneous expenses, for the year ending 30th June,

1869.

78. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding the sum of Five thousand dollars be granted

to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of miscellaneous Printing, for the year 1869.

79. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Advertising and subscription to Canada Gazette, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

80. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Postage for Canada Gazette, for the year ending

30th June, 1869.

- 81. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Shipping Masters Office, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 82. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-three thousand, nine hundred and twelve dollars and forty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Confederation and Imperial legislation thereon, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 83. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses towards cost of Confederation Medal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 84. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Customs, to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

85. That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses towards commutation in view of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy and Officers' Mess, to be apportioned

by Order in Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1859.

86. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the salaries of the permanent officers of the Inland Revenue, to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

87. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling and other contingent expenses con-

nected with the Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

88. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Post Office, in connection with the collection of Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

89. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Public Works, Ontario and Quebec, as follow:—for the main-

tenance and repairs, the sum of \$295,000; and for collections and miscellaneous, the sum of \$34,695.49 cents, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

90. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Public Works, Nova Scotia. for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

91. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Public Works, New

Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

92. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1869. Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Crdered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, that the Committee have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. O'Connor, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the desirableness and practicability of cultivating the Vine, and making Wine in Canada, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 6.)

And then, the House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned fill Monday next.

Monday, 11th May, 1868.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That the Clerk had received Statements shewing the names of the shareholders in the several Banks of the Dominion, with the amount of Stock held by each individual, or by Trustees, Companies or others, and the Post Office address of such shareholders, with the amount paid up on such Stock; in obedience to the Order of this House of the 16th ultimo. (Sessional Papers, No. 12.)

The following petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:-

By Mr. Chamberlin,—The Petition of A. A. Thompson and others, of Durham,

County of Missisquoi.

By Mr. Mc Callum,-The Petition of Walter Cavers and others; the Petition of Alexander Young and others; and the Petition of Mathias Robins and others, of the

Counties of Haldimand, Monck, Welland and the western parts of Lincoln.

By Mr. Gendron,—The Petition of the Reverend P. W. Brunel and others; the Petition of Louis Lapierre and others; the Petition of D. Ouimet and others; and the Petition of H. Thibault, Mayor, and others, Farmers and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory of Upton, Province of Quebec; the Petition of A. Leighton and others, Farmers and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory at Durham; and the Petition of C. A. McClure and others, Farmers, and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory Roxton Falls.

By Mr. Fortin,-The Petition of Charles Stuart and others, of the Municipality of

Gaspé Bay North.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of Messieurs Prowse Brothers, and others, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Inventors of the City of Montreal; praying that the existing Patents in New Brunswick may be extended to the whole Dominion, and that the Bill for amending the Patent Laws may be so framed as to provide for a fair Reciprocity in Patent rights with the United States.

Of the Northern Railway Company of Canada; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to raise new Capital for the construction of Elevators, the extension of their Rolling Stock and other equipment, and the construction of such new and additional Works as may be necessary for the operation and the extension of the traffic, and for other pur-

Mr. Crawford (South Leeds), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Verchères, presented to the House, as the Final Report of the said Committee, the following Resolutions, which were read as follow:-

Resolved, That Felix Geoffrion, Esquire the sitting Member, was duly Elected and Returned to represent the Electoral District of Verchères, at the last Election.

Resolved, That the Petition is frivolous and vexatious.

Your Committee, in accordance with the 90th section of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, cap. 7, also report all the Questions on which the Committee were not unanimous, with the names of the Members voting in the Affirmative and Negative, as followeth:—

May 8, 1868.

That, in the opinion of the Committee, were the Petitioner to prove all that he alleged in the "Memorandum of what it is proposed to prove," laid before the Committee by his Counsel, viz:-

"That Mr. Felix Geoffrion, sitting Member for Verchères, resigned his Office of Registrar for the County of Verchères, on the eve of a General Election, on the understanding that his brother Aimé Geoffrion should be named Registrar in his place, he the said F. Geoffrion continuing to Act as Registrar, and that A. Geoffrion should give him the whole or a large part of the profits of the said office.

"That Felix Geoffrion did continue to Act as Registrar, charged accounts for registration in his joint accounts with his brother, and did in effect receive emoluments for the

Office of Registrar.

"That this understanding and agreement in substance (differing only in the amounts)

paid to F. Geoffrion, still subsists.

"That the Office of Registrar is incompatible with the position of a Member of Parliament (see Stat.), inasmuch as the Registrar is in any General Election Returning Officer." These circumstances would not be sufficient to invalidate the Election or unseat the sitting Member.

YEAS:

NAY:

Messrs. Bodwell,

Drew, Coupal, and Mr. Brousseau.

Crawford.

Passed in the Affirmative.

May 9, 1868.

That Felix Geoffrion, Esquire, the sitting Member, was duly elected and returned to represent the Electoral District of Verchères, at the last election.

YEAS:

NAY:

Messrs. Bodwell,

Mr. Brousseau.

Drew, Coupal, and Crawford.

Passed in the Affirmative.

May 9, 1868.

That the Petition is frivolous and vexatious.

YEAS:

Messrs. Coupal,
Drew, and
Bodwell.

NAYS:

Messrs. Brousseau and Crawford.

Passed in the Affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 17th March, 1868, for a copy of the correspondence regarding the abduction of Allan Macdonald from the Township of Moore, by United States officials. (Sessional Papers No. 50.)

On motion of Mr. Rymal, seconded by Mr. Mills,

Ordered, That the 60th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, and to change the name of the Company to the Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

Ordered, That Mr. O'Connor have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Association.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, and the 60th Rule of this House was suspended in relation thereto.

Ordered, That Mr. Redford have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Stratford Board of Trade.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, and the 60th Rule of this House was suspended in relation thereto.

A Bill to incorporate the Canada Shipping Company was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to incorporate the Bank of Agriculture was, according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Merchants' Express Company of the Dominion of Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Simpson reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Simpson reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Stephenson, seconded by Mr. Merritt,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; Returns of all moneys expended, how, when and where, under the appropriation made by the Parliament of Canada in 1861, of the sum of \$30,000, for "Dredging operations, and new Dredges,

"for maintenance and improvement of navigation at various places;" also, for Returns of expenditure under the grant of \$8000, voted in the same year, under the head of Surveys, in so far as the said expenditure relates to the survey of Harbours of Refuge on Lake Erie and Lake Huron, with the dates when, and places where the expenditures were made, and the various amounts so expended.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. Langlois, The First Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament, was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:
The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act constituting the Department of
"Inland Revenue," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this
House.

Also, the Senate have agreed to the Amendments made by this House to the following Bills, without any amendment.

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Department of Justice." Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Aliens and Naturalization."

And also the Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act, intituled 'An Act respecting the Statutes of "Canada."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use Notes of the "Dominion instead of using Notes of their own."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration, the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act constituting the Department of Inland Revenue," and the same was read, as followeth:

Page 1, line 17—After "measures" insert "5. The administration of the laws affect"ing the culling and measurement of timber, masts, spars, deals and staves, and other
"articles of a like nature, and the collection of slidage and boomage dues. 6. The collec"tion of bridge and ferry tolls, and rents."

Ordered, That the said amendment be read a second time, to-morrow.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, seconded by Mr. Brousseau, and the question being proposed, That the sub-Report as annexed to the Thirteenth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, substituting the sum of \$200 for that of \$300, attached to the position, of the Clerk, \$100 of this amount being that mentioned in the Report of the Committee on Contingencies, be now adopted.

And exception being taken, by Thomas Scatcherd, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of Middlesex, that the said Report clashes with the Third Report of the Standing Committee on Contingencies, adopted by

this House on Monday the 20th April last.

Mr. Speaker decided as follows:-

"Though the Report clashes to a slight extent with the Report of the Committee on Contingencies, which has been adopted by the House, in respect of the Salary of the Clerk of the Committee, yet, I think the motion is in order, for the reason that Questions affecting the domestic economy of the House should be under its daily supervision; and I think the House is not precluded in this instance from re-considering its previous decision."

And the Question being put, that the sub-Report, as annexed to the Thirteenth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing, substituting the sum of \$200 for that of \$300, attached to the position of the Clerk, \$100 of this amount being that mentioned in the Report of the Committee on Contingencies be now adopted; the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Craw ford (Leeds),	Macdonald, Sir J. A.,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.).
Beaty,	Currier,	Mackenzie,	Rymal,
Beaubien,	Forbes	Masson (Terrebonne),	Simard,
Blanchet,	Geoffrion,	McDougall,	Simpson,
Bolton,	$Gib\bar{b}s$,	Mc Monies,	Stirton,
Bown,	Heath,	Merritt,	Tilley,
Brousseau,	Holton,	Metcalfe,	White,
Campbell,	Irvine,	Mills,	Whitehead,
Carling,	Jones ($Halifax$),	Morison,	Wood,
Cartier,	Keeler,	Morrison (Niagara),	Workman,
Casault,	Langevin,	Oliver,	Wright, and
Chamberlin,	$oldsymbol{Langlois},$	Ray,	Young.—51.
Colby,	Lapum,	Rose,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Connell,	Hurdon,	Pozer,
Ault,			Rankin,
Béchard,	Crawford (Brockville)	Jones (Leeds & Gr'e)	Read,
Bellerose,	Daoust,		Redford,
Benoit,	DeNiverville,	Macdonald (Gleng'y),	Renaud,
Bertrand,	Dobbie,	McDonald (Middlesex)	Robitaille,
Bodwell,	Dufresne,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ross (Dundas),
Bourassa,	Dunkin,	Mc Callum,	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Bowman,	Ferguson,	Mc Carthy,	Scatcherd,
	Ferris,	McConkey,	Shanly,
Burton,	Fortier,	Mc Greevey,	Snider,
Caldwell,	Fortin,	O' Connor,	Sproat,
Cameron (Inverness),		Pâquet,	Stephenson,
Caron,	Gaudet,	Parker,	Thompson (Haldim'd)
Cayley,	Gendron,	Perry,	Tremblay,
Chauveau,	Godin,	Pinsonneault,	Wallace,
Cheval,	Grover,	Pouliot,	Webb, and
Cimon,	Huot,	Power,	Wilson.—72
0.4.	37	•	

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Mills, seconded by Mr. Young,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, A statement showing the amount paid by the Government of the old Province of Canada, and by the Government of the Dominion, if any, since the 1st July, 1866, for works connected with the descent of timber on Black River, in the County of Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec; the amount paid for repairs of such works; the amount paid to parties in charge, if any; and the amount of revenue derived from these works.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Holton, Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; Copies of all Orders in Council and correspondence regarding the Intercolonial Railway and the Imperial Guarantee Act, since the first day of July, 1867; also copies of all correspondence held with the Imperial Government, any of the Local Governments, and with officials, or other individuals regarding the location and construction of the said Railway; and copies of all documents having reference to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, (Inverness,) seconded by Mr. Ross, (Victoria, N.S.,) Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying his Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; A Return of any correspondence whether by letter or otherwise, between the Minister of Finance and the late Attorney General of Nova Scotia, or any other parties in that Province, during the year 1867, with reference to the improvement of the Harbour of Mabou, in the County of Inverness.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Carling have leave to bring in a Bill to incorpo-

rate "The Canada Live Stock Insurance Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and the 60th Rule of this House, was suspended in relation thereto.

A Bill to annex a portion of the Seigniory of Bélair to the County of Quebec, and another portion thereof to the County of Portneuf, was according to order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled "An Act to facilitate the winding up of the affairs of incorporated companies," being read.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill, to fix the salary of the Gov-

ernor General, being read;

Mr. Dufresne moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided; and it was resolved in the Affirmative. The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Mr. Dufresne moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and the Resolution of this House of Wednesday last, relative to the Governor General's salary, be referred to the said Committee; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jones (South Leeds), reported, That

the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration, To-morrow.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of Tonnage Duties now payable in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That this House will, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee, to consider a certain proposed Resolution, declaring it expedient to amend the laws regulating the rate of interest of money.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Cartier,

Resolved, That for the remainder of the Session there shall be two distinct sittings each day except Saturday; the first to begin at Eleven o'clock, A.M., and end at Two o'clock, P.M.; the second to begin at Four o'clock, P.M., and continue until adjourned; and that on Saturday there shall be one sitting from Noon until Six o'clock, P.M.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Dunkin be added to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill constituting the Department of Customs, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Tilley moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Howland, and the

Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Holton moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "now," to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of so amending it as to "provide that the Departments of Inland Revenue and of Customs be united under one "Minister," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in

the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill for the better security of the Crown and Government, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act for the better security of "the Crown and of the Government."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions to provide a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling to defray the expense of constructing works of fortifications for the defence of Montreal and other cities, several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that a sum not exceeding £1,100,000 sterling, be applied to defray the expense of constructing works of fortification for the defence of Montreal, and other cities and places West of Montreal, and also for the defence

of the City of St. John in New Brunswick.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that the sums required for the purpose mentioned in the preceding Resolution be raised from time to time by loan, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, and that the sums so raised, with the interest thereon, be a charge on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, next after the appropriation for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, as shall also such further sums as may be necessary to repay the said loan, either by way of a Sinking Fund, not exceeding one per centum per annum on the principal sum so raised, for the purpose of paying off the same, or in such other way as the Governor in Council may determine.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cartier have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for defraying the expense of certain works of Fortification for the defence of the Dominion.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The House, according to order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the Navigation of the Canadian Waters," and

after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Civil Service being read,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Civil Service.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide:

- 1. Resolved, That the salary or emoluments of the Private Secretary of the Head of any Department of the Civil Service, shall not exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per
- 2. Resolved, That a Probationary Clerk shall enter the Service at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, and shall serve in that capacity and at that rate of salary, for at least one year before being eligible for permanent appointment as a Third Class Clerk; but that such permanent appointment may be deferred by the Head of the Department; and in such case additional salary, at the rate of fifty dollars per annum, may be allowed.
- 3. Resolved, That a Third Class Clerk shall receive a salary of Your hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may thereafter have an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum, until his salary is six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

4. Resolved, That a Junior Second Class Clerk shall receive a salary of seven hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may thereafter have an annual increase of

fifty dollars per annum, until his salary is one thousand dollars per annum.

5. Resolved, That a Senior Second Class Clerk shall receive a salary of one thousand one hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may have an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum, until his salary is one thousand four hundred dollars per annum.

- 6. Resolved, That a First Class Clerk shall receive a salary of not less than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and may have an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum, until his salary is one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; but if any Clerk promoted into the First Class, has at the time of such promotion, a higher salary than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, he shall continue to receive such salary until by length of service in the First Class he has a right to that amount as a First Class Clerk, from which time he shall receive the annual increase until his salary is one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.
- 7. Resolved, That if in any Department, there are no special duties requiring an Officer or Chief Clerk, an additional salary, not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum may be given to one or other First Class Clerks in such Department, who shall have the rank of Chief Clerk.
- 8. Resolved, That as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of the Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada, the Governor in Council shall arrange and organize the several departments of the Service, and determine the salaries of the Deputy Heads thereof hereinafter mentioned respectively, that is to say:

Clerk of the Privy Council. Deputy of the Minister of Justice. Deputy of the Minister of Militia. Under Secretary of State for Canada. Under Secretary of State for the Provinces. Deputy Inspector General. Auditor General. Commissioner of Customs. Deputy Receiver General.

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Deputy Postmaster General.

Deputy of the Minister of Public Works. Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

And shall also determine the number of Officers or Chief Clerks in each Department at the Seat of Government, and the duties and salaries of each, and the number of Clerks of each class in each Department; and that such Order and classification shall be submitted to Parliament, not later than the first week of the Session of Parliament next ensuing, and the estimates of the following year shall be based thereon; and thereafter no First Class Clerk, Officer or Chief Clerk, shall be appointed, nor shall any person be rated at a salary higher than the maximum of the First Class, except (1) upon a vacancy, or (2) upon the creation of an additional First Class Clerkship or Office, or Chief Clerkship, by a special Order in Council, and upon the approval by Parliament of the salary thereunto attached, as a separate item in the Estimates of the year in which such First Class Clerkship or Office, or Chief Clerkship is created.

9. Resolved, That as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of the said Act, the Governor in Council shall also arrange, organize and classify the Outside Service of each Department, and the number and maximum and minimum salaries of the officers and persons to be attached to each; and such Order and classification shall be submitted to Parliament not later than the first week of its next Session, and the Estimates of the following year shall be based thereon; and thereafter no alteration shall be made in the system of classification or in the scale of salaries in such Outside Service, except after the submission of any proposed alteration to Parliament, and the voting of the difference of expenditure as a separate Item in the Estimates for the year in which such alteration is to take effect.

10. Resolved, That a Messenger shall enter the Service at a salary to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding three hundred dollars for the first year, and may thereafter have an annual increase of thirty dollars per annum, until his salary is five hundred dollars per annum; and that no resident male Office Keeper shall be paid more than five

hundred dollars per annum.

11. Resolved, That no extra Clerk shall, except under an Order in Council, be employed in any Department for a period exceeding one month, for which he may be paid at a rate not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per diem, unless he be an Accountant, a Bookkeeper, or a person of special attainments, and employed as such, in which case he may be paid at a rate not exceeding four dollars per diem.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

After the word "thereon" in the third line of the second section, the following words were added:

"And may provide for the creation and management of a sinking fund, or other means of securing the re-payment of any Loans that may be raised under the authority of Parliament"—and that the following words be added after the word "Pay" in the eighth line of the said Section, "the sums necessary to provide such sinking or other means as aforesaid and the said."

And after the second section the following section was inserted:

"The grants payable to the several Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and

"New Brunswick, under the one hundred and eighteenth section of the British North America Act, 1867, and the allowance payable to New Brunswick, under the one hun-

"America Act, 1867, and the allowance payable to New Brunswick, under the one hun"dred and nineteenth section of the said Act, shall be charged upon the Consolidated
"Revenue Fund of Canada, and payable out of any unappropriated moneys forming part
"thereof."

Amendments to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered. That the amendments be taken into consideration, To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the importation of Tobacco.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that no raw or leaf Tobacco shall be imported into Canada, except at the Ports of Halifax, St. John (New Brunswick), Miramichi, Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Clifton, Sarnia, Windsor and London; and that no such Tobacco shall be entered for consumption in a raw state.

2. Resolved, That the importer of all raw or leaf Tobacco shall, on such importation, and any other party than a Licensed Tobacco Manufacturer, to whom any Tobacco grown in Canada is sold or delivered by the Grower, or into whose possession it passes from the Grower, shall forthwith give Bond that such Tobacco shall within a certain time be exported, destroyed or delivered into some Licensed Tobacco Manufactory, for the purpose of being manufactured therein,—the penalty of the Bond in either case to be a sum equal to fifteen cents for every pound of such Tobacco.

3. Resolved, That all Tobacco, with respect to which the foregoing requirements or those of any regulations to be made by the Governor in Council for enforcing them are not

complied with, be forfeited.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, The Report be received, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the Second Reading of the Bill respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and the greater safety of Passengers by them being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 12th May, 1868.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webb reported, That the Committee had made some progress and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the importation or manufacture of copper coin or tokens, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent thereiv, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Chamberlin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be, "An Act respecting the Manufac"ture or Importation of Copper Coins or Tokens."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then the House, having continued to sit till Twenty minutes to One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 12th May, 1868.

Eleven O'clock, A.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:— By Mr. Merritt,—The Petition of Louis Shickland, and others, Merchants, Ship-

owners and Masters of Vessels.

By the Honorable Mr. Dunkin,—The Petition of the Reverend J. N. Héroux, and others; the Petition of Louis Foisy and others; the Petition of Odilon Crochetière and others; the Petition of P. T. Béland and others; the Petition of Louis Triganne and others; the Petition of W. Papineau and others; and the Petition of the Reverend P. Roy, Curé of St. Norbert and others, Farmers and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory of Arthabaska.

Mr. Macfarlane, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the Northern Railway Company of Canada, and find the Notice sufficient.

Mr. Webb, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Argenteuil, informed the House that in consequence of the House meeting, during the remainder of the present Session, at eleven o'clock, A.M., it will be impossible for the Committee to proceed satisfactorily with the business before them, and by the consent of all parties they request leave to adjourn till the first day of June next.

Mr. Workman, from the Select Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the relief of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves," presented to the House the Re-

port of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:

That they have carefully considered the said Bill, and the exemplification of the proceedings to final judgment of the Superior Court, Montreal, in an action as to Bed and Board, on the grounds of adultery, in which Joseph Frederick Whiteaves, Esq., of Montreal, was plaintiff, and Julia Wolff, his wife, was defendant, including the depositions of the witnesses examined in the said course, presented to the Senate in support of the Bill; and they have agreed to report the Bill without amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix, No. 1.)

The Honorable Mr. Irvine, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Hochelaga, informed the House, that the Committee request leave to adjourn until Monday, the first day of June next, to give time to the Petitioner to examine witnesses and produce documents.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until Monday, the first day

of June next.

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Argenteuil Election Petition have leave to adjourn until Monday, the first day of June next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald.

Résolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the salaries and allowances attached to certain offices therein mentioned.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet, from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Civil Service, reported several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That the salary or emoluments of the Private Secretary of the Head of any Department of the Civil Service, shall not exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per annum

2. Resolved, That a Probationary Clerk shall enter the Service at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, and shall serve in that capacity and at that rate of salary, for at least one year before being eligible for permanent appointment as a Third Class Clerk; but that such permanent appointment may be deferred by the Head of the Department, and in such case additional salary, at the rate of fifty dollars per annum, may be allowed.

3. Resolved, That a Third Class Clerk shall receive a salary of four hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may thereafter have an annual increase of fifty

dollars per annum, until his salary is six hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

4. Resolved, That a Junior Second Class Clerk shall receive a salary of seven hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may thereafter have an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum, until his salary is one thousand dollars per annum.

5. Resolved, That a Senior Second Class Clerk shall receive a salary of one thousand one hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may have an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum, until his salary is one thousand four hundred dollars per annum.

6. Resolved, That a First Class Clerk shall receive a salary of not less than one

- 6. Resolved, That a First Class Clerk shall receive a salary of not less than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and may have an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum, until his salary is one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; but if any Clerk promoted into the First Class, has at the time of such promotion, a higher salary than one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, he shall continue to receive such salary until by length of service in the First Class he has a right to that amount as a First Class Clerk, from which time he shall receive the annual increase until his salary is one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.
- 7. Resolved, That if in any Department, there are no special duties requiring an Officer or Chief Clerk, an additional salary, not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, may be given to one or other First Class Clerks in such Department, who shall have the rank of Chief Clerk.
- 8. Resolved, That as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of the Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada, the Governor in Council shall arrange and organize the several departments of the Service, and determine the salaries of the Deputy Heads thereof hereinafter mentioned respectively, that is to say:—

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Deputy of the Minister of Justice.

Deputy of the Minister of Militia.

Under Secretary of State for Canada.
Under Secretary of State for the Provinces.

Deputy Inspector General.

Auditor General.
Commissioner of Customs.
Deputy Receiver General.
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.
Deputy Postmaster General.
Deputy of the Minister of Public Works.

Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture. Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

And shall also determine the number of Officers or Chief Clerks in each Department at the Seat of Government, and the duties and salaries of each, and the number of Clerks of each class in each Department; and that such Order and classification shall be submitted to Parliament, not later than the first week of the Session of Parliament next ensuing, and the estimates of the following year shall be based thereon; and thereafter no First Class Clerk, Officer or Chief Clerk, shall be appointed, nor shall any person be rated at a salary higher than the maximum of the First Class, except (1) upon a vacancy, or (2) upon the creation of an additional First Class Clerkship or Office, or Chief Clerkship, by a special Order in Council, and upon the approval by Parliament of the salary thereunto attached, as a separate item in the Estimates of the year in which such First Class Clerkship or Office, or Chief Clerkship, is created.

9. Resolved, That as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of the said Act, the Governor in Council shall also arrange, organize and classify the Outside Service of each Department, and the number and maximum and minimum salaries of the officers and persons to be attached to each; and such Order and classification shall be submitted to Parliament not later than the first week of its next Session, and the Estimates of the following year shall be based thereon; and thereafter no alteration shall be made in the system of classification or in the scale of salaries in such Outside Service, except after the submission of any proposed alteration to Parliament, and the voting of the difference of expenditure as a separate Item in the Estimates for the year in which such alteration is to take effect.

10. Resolved, That a Messenger shall enter the Service at a salary to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding three hundred dollars for the first year, and may thereafter have an annual increase of thirty dollars per annum, until his salary is five hundred dollars per annum; and that no resident male Office Keeper shall be paid more than five

hundred dollars per annum.

11. Resolved, That no extra Clerk shall, except under an Order in Council, be employed in any Department for a period exceeding one month, for which he may be paid at a rate not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per diem, unless he be an Accountant, a Bookkeeper, or a person of special attainments, and employed as such, in which case he may be paid at a rate not exceeding four dollars per diem.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Civil Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Honorable Mr. Campbell, from the Committee of the Whole House, to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the importation of Tobacco, reported several Resolutions which were read, as follow:—

- 1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that no raw or leaf Tobacco shall be imported into Canada, except at the Ports of Halifax, St. John's (New Brunswick), Miramichi, Quebec, Montreal, Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, Clifton, Sarnia, Windsor, and London; and that no such Tobacco shall be entered for consumption in a raw state.
- 2. Resolved, That the importer of all raw or leaf Tobacco shall, on such importation,—and any other party than a Licensed Tobacco Manufacturer, to whom any Tobacco grown in Canada, is sold or delivered by the Grower, or into whose possession it passes from the

Grower, shall forthwith—give Bond that such Tobacco shall within a certain time be exported, destroyed or delivered into some Licensed Tobacco Manufactory, for the purpose of being manufactured therein,—the penalty of the Bond in either case to be a sum equal to fifteen cents for every pound of such Tobacco.

3. Resolved, That all Tobacco, with respect to which the foregoing requirements or those of any regulations to be made by the Governor in Council for enforcing them are not

complied with, be forfeited.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Walsh, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, Resolved, That this House do now adjourn for the space of five minutes. The House accordingly adjourned.

Five minutes past Twelve o'clock, A.M.

Mr. Jackson reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:-

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay the Salaries of the Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces, for the year ending 80th June, 1868.

Z. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay additional salaries to late Governors New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand three hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Governors Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read as follow:-

 Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Privy

Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand and seventy-three dollars and thirty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninetecn thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Militia,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand and ninety dollars and forty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, as follows: the sum of \$5,000, salary to the Secretary; the sum of \$11,170, for the Secretary's Office; the sum of \$8,724.17 cents, for the Registry Branch; and the sum of \$4,479.60 cents, for the Ordnance Lands Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Secretary of State

for the Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and twentysix dollars, and sixty-five cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of the Minster of Finance, as follows:—The sum of \$5,000, salary to the Minister of Finance; the sum of \$14,290, for the Audit Branch; and the sum of \$19,336.65 cents, for the Accounting Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand five hundred and seventy

dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Receiver General's De-

partment, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand three hundred and eightysix dollars and nineteen cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the

Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety-nine cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Post Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and sixtysix dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Agri-

culture, Immigration and Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars and seven cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Dominion Offices, Nova Scotia, for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Dominion Offices, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses

of Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, and fifty-nine cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray arrears of 1867, in connection with the Civil Government, chargeable against the late Province of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

The said Resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Jackson reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray Circuit Allowances and Contingent Expenses, in connection with the Administration of Justice, Ontario, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances and contingent expenses in connection with the

Administration of Justice, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for defraying Circuit Allowances and contingent expenses, in connection with the Administration of Justice, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances and contingent expenses in connection with the

Administration of Justice, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray allowance to Judges swearing in Governor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Secret and Detective Service, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and nineteen cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray Arrears for 1867, in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand one hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, To defray expenses of the River Police, Montreal (whereof \$3,700 is chargeable against Harbor Commissioners), for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty thousand, five hundred and sixty one dollars, and twenty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary at Kingston, as follows: -The sum of \$52,977 50 cents for Salaries; the sum of \$72,958 40 cents for Maintenance; and the sum of \$4,625 36 cents for Building Materials, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

11. Rescived, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand one hundred and eightyfive dollars, and sixty-six cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, as follows: the sum of \$6,530 for salaries; the sum of \$28,535 for maintenance, and the sum of \$21,120.66 cents for building materials, for the year

ending 30th June, 1863.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred dollars be be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary, New Brunswick.

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the Expenses for Prison Inspection, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty three cents, be granted to Her Majety, to defray the expenses of the Senate, as follows: the sum of \$33,035 for salaries; and the sum of \$35,423.63

cents for Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand seven hundred and forty dollars, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the House of Commons, as follows: the sum of \$85,060 for salaries; and the sum of \$115,680 for contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceed Nine hundred and nine dollars and eighty-two cents, be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying Election Expenses of Members for

Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of printing, binding, and distributing Statutes, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of miscellaneous printing of Government documents,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of Salary and Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a grant to the Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of the Consolidation of Criminal Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a grant to Ottawa and Prescott Railway, for Extra Trains

during the Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Toronto, for the year ending 30th

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Kingston, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with the organization of the Patent Office, for the year ending 30th June 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Registration Department,

Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Registration Department, Quebec, for the year

ending 30th June, 1868.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Immigration and Quarantine, as follows:—The sum of \$12,500 for salaries of Immigration Office; the sum of \$7,000 for Rent and Contingencies of the same; and the sum of \$15,000 for help and transportation of Emigrants, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars be

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the expenses of the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle, the sum of \$16,000; and for Salaries of the Inspecting Officers at Quebec the sum of

\$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

- 6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Quarantine Expenses, Halifax, N. S., for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Quarantine Expenses, St. John, N. B., for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the salaries of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, at Quebec the sum of \$6,000; and for expenses of maintenance of the same, the sum of \$15,958, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the expenses of the Marine Hospital at St. John, the sum of \$4,878; for the Marine Hospital at St. Andrews, and other parts, New Brunswick, the sum of \$2,490; and for unforeseen expenses (in relation to Hospitals and Charities) New Brunswick, the sum of \$1,632, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for the maintenance of Sick and Disabled Seamen, sent to

the General Hospital, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses towards Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen, Quebec, the sum of \$600 for the same purpose in Nova Scotia (including superintendence) the sum of \$700; and the sum of \$200 for Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty; towards defraying the expenses of the Humane Establishment, Sable Island, the sum of \$8,000; and for the same purpose at Seal Island, the

sum of \$120, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and twenty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, for Arrears of 1867, in connection with Hospitals and Charitics, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty

dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Departmental Salaries,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Contingent and Incidental Militia expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Compensation for Accidents at Drill, for the year ending

- 17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition for Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of providing Improved Fire Arms for Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing for Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Clothing Allowances to Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Instructors, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Efficient Volunteer Corps, for the year ending 30th June,

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annual Drill pay; Drill pay for the year 1867-8 to be paid in 1867-8 or 1868-9, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of General Services of Militia, for the year ending 30th June,

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Militia Services, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Militia Services, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of pay of Volunteers for Dominion Day Review, for the

year ending 30th June, 1868.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to cover the payment for Stores furnished by the Imperial Government before the 1st July, 1867, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Barrack fitments made by Royal Engineers, for the

year ending 30th June, 1868.

84. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty for Barrack accommodation, including rents, insurance and fitments made by the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

35. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty for 3,000,000 rounds of Ball Ammunition for the new Snider Enfields. for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray arrears of 1867

in connection with the Militia and Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gunboat service, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to Samuel Waller, late Clerk, House of Assembly, for the year

- ending 30th June, 1868.

 39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to L. Gagné, Messenger, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray pension to John Bright, Messenger, House of Assembly, for the year ending 30th June. 1868.

41. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray pension to Mrs. Antrobus, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray pension to P. Bouchard, for wounds received, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of the new Militia Pensions, as follow:-To Mrs. Caroline McEachern and 5 children, the sum of \$319; to Jane Lakey, the sum of \$146; to Rhoda Smith, the sum of \$110; to Janet Alderson, the sum of \$110; to Mary McKenzie, the sum of \$80; to Mary A. Richey and three children, the sum of \$192; to Mary Morrison, the sum of \$80; to Louis Prudhomme and two children, the sum of \$130; to Virginie Charron and four children, the sum of \$37.50; to Paul M. Robins, the sum of \$146; to Charles Thomas Bell, the sum of \$73; to A. M. Oliphant, the sum of \$109.50; to Charles Lugden, the sum of \$91.24: to John White, the sum of \$109.50; to Thomas Charters, the sum of \$91.24; to Samuel McCraq, the sum of \$109.50; to Charles Thomas Robertson, the sum of \$110; to Percy Gore Routh, the sum of \$400; to Richard Launders King, the sum of \$400; to George Allen McKenzie, the sum of \$73; to Edwin Hilder, the sum of \$146; to Fergus Scholfield, the sum of \$73; to John Bradley, the sum of \$109.50; to Richard Pentecost, the sum of \$91.24; to John Cole, the sum of \$109.50; to George Prentice, the sum of \$400; to George Elliott, the sum of \$73; to James Bryan, the sum of \$109.50; to Jacob Stubbs, the sum of \$73; to Mary D. Connor, the sum of \$110; to Mary Hodgins and three children, the sum of \$191; to John Martin, the sum of \$110.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gratuities in connection with Militia Pensions, for the year

ending 30th June, 1868.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of additional claims for pensions and gratuities now before the Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Pensions, New Brunswick, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of Supply, a Resolution. which was read, as followeth:-

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and eighty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses towards construction of Railway between Halifax, Truro, and Windsor, and between Truro and Pictou, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Railway between Halifax and Pictou, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Railway between Windsor and

Annapolis, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of constructing European and N. A. Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of meeting stock in Western Extension, for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of meeting subsidy to Western Extension, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of meeting subsidies to other lines, N. B.,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

- 7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of location of Intercolonial Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-eight thousand, three hundred and five dollars and thirty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, towards expenses of the Canals, as follow:—for the St Peter's Canal, Nova Scotia, the sum of \$44,805.31 cents; for the Welland Canal, the sum of \$10,000; for the Cornwall Canal, the sum of \$500; for the Carillon and Grenville Canal, the sum of \$22,500; for the Rideau Canal, the sum of \$10,000; and for the Newcastle District and the River Trent, the sum of \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the expenses of Harbours, Lake Huron, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings, Ottawa, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rideau Hall, including purchase of property and furni-

ture, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying expenses of Light Houses, as follow:—at Pointe St. Laurent, the sum of \$10,000; at Georgian Bay, the sum of \$3,000; and for the construction of a temporary Beacon Light, at the Harbour of St. John, the sum of \$4,000, for the year ending, 30th June, 1868.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fitteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards defraying the expenses of Roads and Bridges, as follow:—for the Temiscouata Road, the sum of \$500; and for the Metapedia and Restigouche

Roads, the sum of \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Rents and Repairs of Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase of land for the construction of Hospital and Quarantine Station at Halifax, N. S., for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of surveys and inspections in connection with the Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous charges in connection with the Public Works, not otherwise provided, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and seventy five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arrears of 1867 in connection with the Public Works, for the year ending 30th June 1868.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty six thousand seven hundred and thirty nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, Quebec, for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

- 23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, Montreal, for the year ending 30th Juae, 1868.
- 24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for maintenance of Light Houses above Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Guides to Travellers on Kempt Road, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

26, Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the maintenance of Light Houses, Buoys, Beacons and Signal Stations, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the maintenance of Light Houses, Buoys, Beacons and Signal Stations, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and sixty two dollars and fifty five cents be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of 1867 in connection with Light Houses and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Tug Service between Montreal and Kingston,

for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses towards the maintenance and repairs of the Dominion Steamers; Quebec, the sum of \$75,000; and for the same purpose, Nova Scotia, the sum of \$26,000; for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty three thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray subsidies to Steamers as follows:-To Steamers between Prince Edward Island and Port Hood, the sum of \$1,600; between Windsor, St. John, Digby and Annapolis, the sum of \$4,000; between Halifax and Newfoundland, the sum of \$1,500; between Pictou and Magdalen Islands, the sum of \$400; between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the sum of \$1,000; and between Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the sum of \$15,000; for the year ending 30th June; 1868.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand seven hundred and fifty five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner "La Canadienne," for

the year ending 30th June, 1868.

33. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray the salaries and expenses of the Overseers of Fisheries in Ontario and Quebec, the sum of \$6,000 for each Province, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of building Fishways and formation of Oyster beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of fine remitted by O. C., February 29, 1868, for the year ending 30th

June, 1868.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the salaries and expenses of the Overseers of Fisheries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

37. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand and two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fishery Bounties for 1867, for the

year ending 30th June, 1868.

38. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Five thousand four hundred and sixty six dollars and thirty seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of 1867, in connection with the Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and twenty six dollars and eighty four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Seigniorial

Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

- 40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand one hundred and twenty one dollars and sixty three cents be granted to Her Majesty, for amount due to June 30, 1867, including the Indomnities for the year ending December 31, 1867, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 41. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of New Indian Annuities, Ontario, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray annual grants to Indians, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of providing blankets to Indians, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, Nova Scotia, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

- 45. Resolved, That sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.
- 16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Expenses of Supervisor's Office, and fees of Cullers, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Railway Inspection, for the year

ending 30th June, 1868.
48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Steamboat Inspection; Ontario and Quebec, the sum of \$7,000; and for the same purpose in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the sum of \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and ninety-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for arrears of 1867 in connection with Railway and Steamboat

Inspection, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen Miscellaneous expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand and two hundred and seven dollars and thirty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gratuities granted to Widows of Civil Servants to March 15, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand eight hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to pay lessees of Erie and Ontario Railroad for damage to track

during Fenian raid, 1866, for the year ending 80th June, 1868.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Indemnity to H. Hurley for property burned by Fenians in

1866, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and twenty five dollars and eighty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray claims for compensation for damages by Fenians before Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June,

1868.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Advertising and Subscription to Canada Gazette, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Postages for Canada Gazette, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Shipping Master's Office, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand and thirty-five dollars and twenty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, for Miscellaneous Arrears of 1867, for the

year ending 30th June, 1868.

60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and twenty thousand and sixteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collection of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand six hundred and twentytwo dollars and twenty-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, for Arrears of 1867, in

connection with the collection of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collecting Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office, for the year ending

30th June, 1868.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-one dollars and six cents, be granted to Her Majesty, for Arrears of 1867, in connection with the Post Office Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-nine cents, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray

expenses of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of collection of Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th

67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses on account Printing for the Legislature, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses on account of Mileage to Members of the

Legislature, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses on account of Expenses of Committees of the Legislature, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for additional Clothing for the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the construction and repairs to Light-houses, Nova

Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses towards St. Peter's Canal, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Re-

solutions, which were read, as follow:-

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the salaries of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the sum of \$8,000; of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, the sum of \$8,000; of the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, the sum of \$7,000; and of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, \$7,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and fifty-thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray total Salaries and Contingencies of the Departments of Civil Government, to be distributed under the provisions of the Civil Service and Contin-

- gencies Acts, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
 3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray total Salaries and Contingencies of the Local Branches of the several Departments of Civil Government at Halifax and St. John to be distributed under the provisions of the Civil Service and Contingencies Acts, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to enable additions to be made to the salaries for the years 1868-9, of certain Judges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances and Contingent expenses, Ontario, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

- 6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances and contingent expenses, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 7. Resolved. That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances and contingent expenses, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit allowances and contingent expenses, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Secret and Detective Service, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Frontier and other Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Harbor, River and Government Police, Quebec and Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the miscellaneous charges connected with the Administra-

tion of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and thirty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one dollars, and fifty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary; viz.: for Salaries, the sum of \$52,977.50 cents; for the maintenance, the sum of \$74,448.40 cents; and for the buildings, the sum of \$9,045.65 cents, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand eight hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, viz.: for salaries, the sum of \$3,826; for the maintenance, the sum of \$29.350; and for the buildings, the sum of \$17.685.68 cents, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

15. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Penitentiary, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary, New Brunswick, for the year ending

30th June, 1869.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-three cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses

for salaries and contingencies of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and one thousand four hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for salaries and contingencies of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of printing and binding Statutes, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

- 21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for salaries and contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a grant to the Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
 23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her
- Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing connected with the Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 24. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Quebec, for the year ending 30th
- 25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Toronto, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Kingston, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatory, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as an aid to the Observatories, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with preparation for the Census, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, as a Grant to Sir W. E. Logan, to refund to him the price of Geological Collection sold at Paris, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of collecting Statistics of Births, Marriages

and Deaths, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Immigration, viz: for salaries of Immigration Office, the sum of \$6,250; for Rent and Contingencies, the sum of \$3,500; and for aid to Emigrants, the sum of \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand and fifty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Quarantine, viz.: For the establishment at Grosse Isle, the sum of \$11,825; for Salaries of Inspecting Physicians, Quebec, the sum of \$2,000; and for a gratuity of one year's salary to Dr. Van Iffland, the sum of \$1,230;

for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Quarantine, Halifax and St. John, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First Resolution, being read a second time; and the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Second to the Tenth Resolution, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed

The Eleventh Resolution, being read a second time; and the question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Twelfth to the Thirtieth Resolution, inclusive, being read a second time, were

agreed to.

The Thirty first Resolution, being read a second time; and the question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The remaining Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, yesterday, to the Bill to fix the salary of the Governor General, and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time this day.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolu-

tions, which were read, as follow:-

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending

30th June, 1869.

- 3. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-thousand dollars be granted to Her Majosty, to defray the expenses for Salaries of Drill Instructors, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 4. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

5. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition for the Militia and Gunboats, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.
6. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of clothing (annual rate) in connection with the Militia and gunboat service, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

7. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Military Stores (annual rate), in connection with the

Militia and Gunboat service, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

8. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Expenses of public armories and care of arms, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

9. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Expenses of drill pay and camp purposes, and other incidental expenses connected with drill and training of Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

10. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of taking the Enrolment ballot, and other unforeseen expenses of the regular militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

11. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to rifle associations, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

12. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Barrack accommodation, rents, &c., for the year ending

30th June, 1869.

13. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand six hundred and seven dollars be granted Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

14. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Targets, in connection with the militia and gunboat service, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

15. Resolved That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

16. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray old Pensions, to be distributed as follows:—To Samuel Waller, late Clerk, House of Assembly, the sum of \$400; to L. Gagné, Messenger, House of Assembly, the sum of \$72; to John Bright, Messenger, House of Assembly, the sum of \$80; to Mrs. Antrobus, the sum of \$800; and to P. Bouchard, for wounds

received, the sum of \$100, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

17. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and twenty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the new Militia Pensions. to be distributed as follows: -To Caroline McEachern and five children, the sum of \$319; to Jane Lakey, the sum of \$146; to Rhoda Smith, the sum of \$110; to Janet Alderson, the sum of \$110; to Mary McKenzie, the sum of \$80; to Mary A. Richey and three children, the sum of \$192; to Mary Morison, the sum of \$80; to Louise Prudhomme and two children, the sum of \$130; to Virginie Charron and four children, the sum of \$37.50; to Paul M. Robins, the sum of \$146; to Charles Thomas Bell, the sum of \$73; to A. M. Oliphant, the sum of \$109.50; to Charles Lugden, the sum of \$91.24; to John White, the sum of \$109.50; to Thomas Charters, the sum of \$91.24; to Samuel Mc Craq, the sum of \$109.50; to Charles Thomas Robertson, the sum of \$110; to Percy Gore Routh, the sum of \$400; to Richard Launders King, the sum of \$400; to George Allen McKenzie, the sum of \$73; to Edward Hilder, the sum of \$146; to Fergus Scholfield, the sum of \$73; to John Bradley, the sum of \$109.50; to Richard Pentecost, the sum of \$91.24; to John Cole, the sum of \$109.50; to George Prentice, the sum of \$400; to George Elliott, the sum of \$73; to James Bryan, the sum of \$109.50; to Jacob Stubbs, the sum of \$73; to Mary D. Connor, the sum of \$110; to Mary Hodgins and three children, the sum of \$191; to John Martin, the sum of \$110; for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

18. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of additional claims of new Militia Pensions, now before Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

19. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

20. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stock, Western Extension, European and North American Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

21. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Subsidy to Windsor and Annapolis Railroad, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

22. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Subsidy to Western Extension, European and North

American Railroad, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

23. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of subsidy to Eastern Extension of the European and North American Railroad, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

24. That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Subsidy to Fredericton Branch of Railroad, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

25. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Subsidy to Woodstock Branch of Railroad, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

- 26. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Halifax, Truro, and Pictou Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 27. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of European and North American Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

28. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway Survey, for the year, 1869.

29. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defrayathe expenses of Canals, as follows:—for the Welland Canal, the sum of \$52,200; for the Cornwall Canal, the sum of \$30,000; for the Lachine Canal, the sum of \$4,500; for the Carillon and Grenville Canal, the sum of \$10,000; for the Rideau Canal, the sum of \$10,000; for the St. Peters Canal, the sum of \$102,000; and for Miscellaneous Works on the same, the sum of \$14,300, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

30. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

31. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rideau Hall, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

32. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings generally, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

33. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray the expenses of Harbors, Piers and Light Houses, as follows:—for the construction of Light Houses, the sum of \$45,000; for Harbors of Refuge, the sum of \$50,000; for a Pier at Digby, Nova Scotia, the sum of \$3,000; and for the purchase of Scows and Dredges, St. John, New Brunswick, the sum of \$22,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

34. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

35. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

36. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Rents and Repairs of Public Buildings, as follows:—for the repair of Light Houses, the sum of \$13,500; for the re-building of a Pier at Port Dalhousie the sum of \$17,000; and for Rents and repairs generally, the sum of \$50,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

37. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June

38. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, as follows: -for the Beauharnois Canal damages, the sum of \$4,000; and for Arbitrations and Awards generally, the sum of \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
39. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expense of Miscellaneous charges not otherwise provided for in connec-

tion with Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

40. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Tug service between Montreal and Kingston, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

41. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance and repairs of Steamers, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

42. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty four thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance of Steamer "Druid," Halifax, and Charter

of "Biscator," for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

43. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Prince Edward Island and Port Hood, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

44. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Halifax and St. John, for

the year ending 30th June, 1869.

45. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Windsor and St. John, Digby and Annapolis, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

46. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Halifax and New-

foundland, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

47. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Pictou and Magdalen Islands, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
48. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between New Brunswick and Prince

Edward Island, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

49. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of steam communication between Quebec and Maritime Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

50. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty one thousand seven hundred and fifty two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, Quebec, for

the year ending 30th June, 1869.

- 51. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 52. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Light Houses above Montreal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

53. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Guides to Travellers on the Kempt Road, for the year

ending 30th June, 1869.

- 54. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninetsen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Light Houses, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 55. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Light Houses, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

56. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Buoys, Beacons and Signal Stations, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

57. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Buoys, Beacons and Signal Stations,

New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

58. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the expenses of the Humane establishment, Sable Island, the sum of \$8,000; and of the Humane establishment at Seal Island, the sum of \$120, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

59. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Cape Race Light, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

- 60. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 61. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Marine Hospitals at St. John, St. Andrews and other ports, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

62. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance of sick and disabled Scamen sent to General

Hospital, Halifax, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

63. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of shipwrecked and distressed Seamen, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

64. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner La Canadienne, for the year ending 30th

June, 1869.

- 65. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Disbursements to Overseers of Fisheries, Ontario and Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 66. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray expenses of Fishways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 67. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Overseers, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

68. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Culler's Office, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

69. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Railway Inspection, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

70. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Steamboat Inspection, for the

year ending 30th June, 1869.

71. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Seigniorial Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

- 72. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of new Indian annuities, for the year ending 30th June 1869.
- 73. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Annual Grant to Indians, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 74. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Annual Grant to Indians, Nova Scotia, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 75. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of annual Grant to Indians, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 76. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for purchasing Blankets, for aged and infirm Indians, Ontario and Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 77. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unforeseen Miscellaneous expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 78. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding the sum of Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of miscellaneous Printing, for the year 1869.
- 79. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Advertising and subscription to Canada Gazette, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

- 80. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Postage for Canada Gazette, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 81. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Shipping Masters Office, Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 82. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-three thousand, nine hundred and twelve dollars and forty-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with Confederation and Imperial legislation thereon, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.
- 83. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses towards cost of Confederation Medal, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

84. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies of Customs, to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

85. That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses towards commutation in view of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy and Officers' Mess, to be apportioned

by Order in Council, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

86. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty; to defray the salaries of the permanent officers of the Inland Revenue, to be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

87. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling and other contingent expenses con-

nected with the Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

88. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Post Office, in connection

with the collection of Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

89. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Public Works, Ontario and Quebec, as follow:—for the maintenance and repairs, the sum of \$295,000; and for collections and miscellaneous, the sum of \$34,695.49 cents, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

90. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Public Works, Nova Scotia, for

the year ending 30th June, 1869.

91. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Public Works, New Brunswick, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

92. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses for Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time,—And the First to the Fifteenth Resolution, inclusive, being read a second time:

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Resolutions be postponed.

The Sixteenth to the Seventy-sixth Resolution, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Seventy-seventh Resolution be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Two O'clock, P.M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Four O'clock, P.M., this Day, without a Question first put.

Four O'clock, P.M.

Mr. Chamberlin moved, seconded by Mr. Simpson, and the Question being proposed,

That the Petition of Thomas Kennedy Ramsay, of the City of Montreal, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel, be now received.

And a Debate arising thereupon, the said Petition was, with leave of the House, with-

drawn.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:-

Of A. A. Thompson and others, of Dunham, County of Missisquoi; praying for the passing of an Act incorporating them under the name of Richelieu and Passumpsic

Rivers Junction Railway Company.

Of Walter Cavers and others; of Alexander Young and others, and of Mathias Robins and others, all of the Counties of Haldimand, Monck, Welland and the Western parts of Lincoln; severally praying that no Export Duty be imposed on the produce of our forests.

Of the Reverend P. U. Brunel and others; of Louis Lapierre and others; of D. Ouimet and others; and of H. Thibault, Mayor, and others, Farmers, and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory at Upton, Province of Quebec; of A. Leighton and others, Farmers, and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory at Durham, Province of Quebec; and of C. A. McClure and others, Farmers, and others, residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory at Roxton Falls; severally praying that no Export Duty be imposed on the manufacture of Hemlock Bark Extract.

Of Charles Stuart and others, of the Municipality of Gaspé Bay North; praying for the construction of a Road from Great Fox River, in the County of Gaspé, to Ste. Anne des Monts, along the beach of the River St. Lawrence, and that the said Road be admitted into the class of Postal Roads, and be under the control of the Federal Govern-

ment.

Mr. Jackson, from the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 8.)

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address to the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1863; for a Return of any Correspondence whether by letter or otherwise, between the Minister of Finance, and the late Attorney General of Nova Scotia, or any other parties in that Province, during the year 1867, with reference to the improvement of the Harbor of Mabou, in the County of Inverness. (Sessional Papers, No. 79.)

Mr. Walsh reported, from the General Committee of Elections, the names of the Members of the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of L'Islet, to which they had annexed the Petition referred to them by the House relative thereto; and the names of the Committee were read, as follow: Simon Xavier Cimon, Esquire, George Caron, Esquire, Donald A. Macdonald, Esquire, the Honorable Charles Connell; Chairman, Malcolm Colin Campbell, Esquire.

The Honorable Mr. McDougall, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—General Report of the Commissioner of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 8.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Howland have leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on Tobacco manufactured in Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

Mr. Casault, from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of

the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of Yamaska, informed the House, that they considered that two daily sittings of the House will render it impossible for the Committee to continue its sittings, and they therefore request leave to adjourn till the first day of June next.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until the first day of June

next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Cameron (Huron) reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Cameron reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time. The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply; and the debate upon the Question which was, this day, proposed, That the Seventy-seventh Resolution be now read a second time;

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the said Resolution be now read a second time; The Resolution was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

The Seventy-eighth to the Eighty-first Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Eighty-second Resolution, being read a second time;

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Resolution be postponed till To-

The Eighty-third Resolution, being read a third time, was agreed to.

The Eighty-fourth Resolution, being read a second time;

Ordered. That the further consideration of the said Resolution be postponed till to-

The Eighty-fifth to the Ninety-second Resolution, inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to fix the Salary of the Governor General, being read;

Mr. Dufresne moved, seconded by Mr. Oliver, and the Question being put, that the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative. The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided : and it was

resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Civil Service,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Howland moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Tilley, and the Question being proposed, That the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled. "An Act constituting the Department of Inland Revenue," be now read a second time.

And a Debate arising thereupon; Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned. The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding thirty-eight thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, as follows:—The sum of \$5,000, salary to the Minister of Public Works; the sum of \$23,664.66, for the General Branch; and the sum of \$9,947.00, for the Engineering Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House, That he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will to-morrow again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

The Honorable Mr. Dorion moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That

it be an instruction to the said Committee to consider the following Resolution :-

That in the opinion of this House the Volunteer system is of proved efficiency and specially adapted to the spirit and circumstances of the people, and is capable of supplying a more efficient and available force than that proposed to be substituted by this Bill, and it is therefore desirable to amend the same so as to make provision:

1st. For the proper maintenance and encouragement of the Volunteer organization;

2ndly. For the drilling of the officers of the ordinary Militia;

3rd. That the ordinary Militia shall not be actually called out by conscription save in case of necessity.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 13th May, 1868.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Béchard,	Forbes,	McCallum,	Rymal,
Bodwell,	Fortier,	Mc Monies,	Scatcherd,
Bourassa,	Geoffrion,	Metcalfe,	Snider,
Bowman,	Godin,	Mills,	Stirton,
Brown,	Holton,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	,Thompson(Haldim'd),
Cameron (Huron),	Jones (Halifax),	Oliver,	Thompson (Ontario),
Cheval,	Kempt,	Pâquet,	Tremblay,
Connell,	Kierzkowski,	Parker,	Wells,
Coupal,	MacFarlane,	Pozer,	Whitehead, and
Dorion,	Mackenzie,	Redford,	Young.—41.
Ferris,	·		_

NAYS:

Messieurs

Abbott,	Cimon,	Keeler,	Perry,
Anglin,	Colby,	Kirkpatrick,	Pope,
Archambeault,	Costigan,	Langevin,	Pouliot,
Ault,	Crawford(Brockv'lle)		Rankin,
Beaty,	Crawford (Leeds),	Lapum,	Read,
Beaubien,	De Niverville,	Lawson,	Renaud,
Bellerose,	Desaulniers,	Little,	Robitaille,
Benoit,	Dobbie,	Macdonald(Cornw'll)	
Bertrand,	Dufresne,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	
Blanchet,	Ferguson,		Ross(Prince Edward),
Bolton,	Fortin,		Ryan (Kings, N. B.),
Bowell,	Galt,	Magill,	Ryan (Montreal West),
Bown,	Gaucher,	Masson (Soulanges),	Savary,
Brousseau,	Gendron,	Masson (Terrebonne),	
Burton,	Gibbs,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Cameron (Peel),	Grant,	Mc Conkey,	Simpson,
Campbell,	Gray,	McDougall,	Sproat,
Carling,	Grover,	Mc Greevey,	Stephenson,
Caron,	Heath,	McKeagney,	Tilley,
Cartier,	Holmes,	Mc Millan,	Walsh,
Cartwright,	Howland,	Merritt,	Webb,
${\it Casault},$	Hurdon,	Morris,	White,
Cayley,	Irvine,	Morrison (Niagara),	Willson,
Chamberlin,	Jackson,	Munroe,	Wood, and
Chauveau,	Johnson,	O' Connor,	Workman.—100.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then, the House, having continued to sit till half an hour after One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 13th May, 1868.

Eleven o'clock, A.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Gibbs,—The Petition of Alexander Henderson and others; and the Petition of J. B. Fairbanks and others, of Oshawa, Province of Ontario.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:

Of the Reverend J. N. Héroux and others; of Louis Foisy, Mayor, and others; of Odilon Crochetière and others; of P. T. Béland and others; of Louis Triganne and others; of W. Papineau and others; and of the Reverend P. Roy, Curé of St. Norbert, and others, Farmers, and others, all residing in the neighborhood of the Bark Extract Manufactory of Arthabaska; severally praying that no Export duty be imposed on the manufacture of Hemlock Bark Extract.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Langevin have leave to bring in a Bill to amend

the Act providing for the management of the Harbour of Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House this day.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of Mr. Wright, the Honorable Mr. Cameron (Peel), the Honorable Mr. Campbell, the Honorable Mr. Huntington, Mr. Blake, Mr. Morris, Mr. Casault, Mr. Robitaille, Mr. Dufresne, Mr. Webb, the Honorable Mr. Holton, Mr. Pope, Mr. Bellerose, Mr. Savary and Mr. Desaulniers, be appointed to enquire into the Administration of Justice in the District of Ottawa; to report thereon fron time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That the Petition of Thomas McGoey and others, of the District of Ottawa

and its vicinity, be referred to the said Committee.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Abbott, seconded by Mr. Ross (Prince Edward), Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to order the series of Canals, known as the Carillon and Grenville Canals, to be closed for traffic on Sundays.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

At Twenty minutes to Two o'clock, P. M., Simon Xavier Cimon, Esquire, George Caron, Esquire, Donald A. Macdonald, Esquire, the Honorable Charles Connelt; Chairman, Malcolm Colin Campbell, Esquire, being the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of L'Islet, their names were called over, and being come to the Table they were sworn by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee.
Ordered, That the Committee do meet To-morrow in one of the Committee Rooms of the House, at Ten of the Clock, A. M.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille, seconded by Mr. Simard,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; —A copy of the answer made to the Report of the Trinity House, Quebec, which was asked by an Address of this House on the 6th instant, and of the documents accompanying the said answer.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Ordered, That the Return to an Address of this House, dated 25th November, 1867; for information respecting the proposed Canal between Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinté; and the several Petitions presented to this House, for the construction of the said Canal, be referred to the Select Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries, and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion.

On motion of Mr. Cameron (Inverness), seconded by Mr. Ross (Victoria, N. S.), Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—A Return of all Petitions and correspondence from any parties in the Province of Nova Scotia, including the Report of A. Woodgate, Esquire, to the late Postmaster General of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, relative to the carrying of Her Majesty's Mail across the Strait of Canso, in that Province.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Mr. Burton moved, seconded by Mr. Masson (Soulanges), and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General,

praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House;—All correspondence which has taken place between the Minister of Justice or the Government of Canada and the Attorney General or Government of the Province of Ontario, respecting the issue of a special Commission for the trial of the persons now in Gael, accused of the assassination of the late Honorable T. D. Mc (ree.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Two of the Clock, P.M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Four o'clock this day, without a Question first put.

Four o'clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Young,—The Petition of James Crombie and others, of the Town of Galt.

Ordered, That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Insolvency.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the more prompt and summary administration of Justice in certain criminal cases; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, that the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk to carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

At Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M., pursuant to the 19th Rule of this House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Honorable Mr. Howland, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have prepared amendments

to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House:

Bill to incorporate "The Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association."

Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, and to change the name of the Company to the "Canada Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company."

They have also considered the Bill respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Associa-

tion, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have given a careful consideration to the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Life Insurance Company. The principle of mutual life insurance which this Bill proposes to establish is one entirely new to this country, and your Committee were unwilling to recommend its adoption unless the promoters of the measure were willing to provide a guarantee capital with not less than \$50,000 paid up. This they were not prepared to undertake, and they have therefore abandoned the Bill. Under the circumstances of the case, your Committee beg to recommend a remission of the Fee on this Bill.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, 'An Act for the relief of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves," being read,

Mr. Workman moved, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided; and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Ault, Bodwell, Bowell,	Heath, Holmes, Howland,	Mc Conkey, Mc Dougall, Mc Monies,	Ryan (Kings, N.B.), Rymal, Scatcherd,
Bowman,	Jackson,	Merritt,	Shanly,
Bown,	Jones (Halifax),	Metcalfe,	Sproat,
Brown,	Jones (Leeds & Gr.),	Mills,	Stephenson,
Burpee,	Keeler,	Morris,	Stirton,
Cameron (Huron),	Kempt,	Morison (Victoria, O)	,Thompson (Haldi'd),
Cameron ($Peel$),	Kirkpatrick,	Morrison (Niagara),	Thompson (Ontario),
Campbell,	Lapum,	Munroe,	Tilley,
Carling,	Lawson,	Parker,	Walsh,
Cartwright,	Little,	Rankin,	Webb,
Connell,	Macdonald (Gleng'y)		Wells,
Crawford (Leeds),	Macdonald, Sir J.A.,		White,
Dobbie,	McDonald ($Middl'x$),	Rose,	Whitehead,
Dunkin,	${\it Mac Farlane},$	Ross (Dundas),	Wood,
Fisher,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Prince Edw'd),	Workman, and
Gibbs,	Magill,	Ross (Victoria, N.S),	Young.—74.
Grover,	Mc Callum,		•

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Cheval,	Gendron,	Pâquet,
Beaubien,	Coupaĺ,	Godin,	Perry,
Béchard,	Crawford (Brockv'e),	Holton,	Pinsonneault,
Bellerose,	Daoust,	Hurdon,	Pouliot,
Benoit,	DeNiverville,	Irvine,	Power,
Bertrand,	Desaulniers,	Langevin,	Pozer,
Blanchet,	Dorion,	Masson (Soulanges),	Renaud,
Bourassa,	Dufresne,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Robita ille,
Burton,	Fortin,	Mc Carthy,	Ross [Champlain],
Caron,	Gaucher,	Mc Greevey,	Ryan (Montreal W't),
Cartier,	Gaudet,	Mc Millan,	Simard, and
Cayley,	Geoffrion,	O'Connor,	Tremblay.—48.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morris reported. That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

And the question being put, That the Bill be now read for the third time; the House divided and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was

resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Banks of the Province of Nova Scotia, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee

appointed to consider the subject of the Banking and Currency of the Dominion.

Ordered, That Mr. Jones, (Halifax,) the Honorable Mr. Wood, and the Honorable Mr. Dunkin be added to the said Committee.

The House resumed Committee on the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:-

The Governor General recommends to the consideration of the House the following Resolutions:

1. That the salaries of the Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and of such other officers as may be necessary for carrying on the business of the Department of Militia and Defence, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

2. That the salary of the Adjutant General be three thousand six hundred dollars per appum.

3. That the salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia at Head Quarters be two thousand six hundred dollars per annum. 4. That the salary of the Deputy Adjutant General in each of the nine Military Dis-

tricts, be eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

- 5. That the salaries of each of the Brigade Majors and other officers as may be necessary in each of the Military Districts aforesaid be fixed by the Governor in Council. 6. That clothing be furnished to each of the several coups of the Active Militia.
- 7. That arms and accoutrements shall be furnished to the several corps of Militia, and the Governor in Council may make an annual allowance to the officer commanding any corps, of an annual sum for taking care of the arms thereof.

8. That the sum of fifty cents be allowed to every officer, non-commissioned officer and militiaman, for each day of the annual drill and training, and that the sum of seventy-

five cents be allowed for every horse taking part in such drill.

9. That remuneration be awarded by the Governor in Council to competent persons to

instruct and drill the Militia.

10. That Rifle Ranges, with suitable butts, targets and other necessary appliances, be provided at or near the Head Quarters of every Regimental Division, and that the land necessary for the same may be appropriated at a proper valuation, and the owners of private property may be compensated for any damage that may accrue to their respective propertics from the use of any such Rifle Range.

11. That aid may be granted towards the construction, by the local authorities, of

Drill Sheds and Armories in any Regimental Division.

- 12. That there be established, in each Province of the Dominion, Schools of Military Instruction.
- 13. That the allowances to be paid to persons frequenting the Military School, and the period during which they shall undergo instruction thereat, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

14. That the allowances to be paid to persons during their stay at any camp or camps

of instruction be fixed by the Governor in Council.

15. That there shall be furnished to every Normal School, University, College or School in Canada, in which there shall be instituted classes of instruction in Military Drill and Exercises, under regulations prescribed by Her Majesty, arms and accountrements pecessary for the instruction of the pupils thereof, over the age of twelve years.

16. That when any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision be made for his wife and family out of the public funds; and that all cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service, be provided for under such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

17. That the Governor in Council may make regulations for the billeting and cantoning of Troops and Militia when on active service, for the furnishing of carriages, horses and other conveyance for their transport and use, and for adequate compensation therefor; and may by such regulations impose fines not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment

in cases of default of payment of such fines.

18. That the regulations for the composition of Militia Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial, and the modes of procedure and powers thereof, be the same as the regulations which may at the time be in force for the composition, modes of procedure and powers, of Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial for Her Majesty's regular army, and which are not inconsistent with the Act concerning the Militia and Defence of Canada; and that the pay and allowances of Officers and others attending such Courts, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Ordered, That the said Message be referred to the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Salaries of the Deputy of the Minister

of Militia and Defence, and others.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the said Resolutions.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That the salaries of the Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and of such other officers as may be necessary for carrying on the business of the Department of Militia and Defence, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

2. Resolved, That the salary of the Adjutant General be three thousand six hundred

dollars per annum.

3. Resolved, That the salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia at Head Quarters, be two thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

4. Resolved, That the salary of the Deputy Adjutant General in each of the nine

Military Districts, be eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

5. Resolved, That the salaries of each of the Brigade Majors and other officers as may be necessary in each of the Military Districts aforesaid be fixed by the Governor in Council.

6. Resolved, That clothing be furnished to each of the several corps of the Active

Militia.

7. Resolved, That arms and accourrements shall be furnished to the several corps of Militia, and the Governor in Council may make an annual allowance to the officer commanding any corps, of an annual sum for taking care of the arms thereof.

8. Resolved, That the sum of fifty cents be allowed to every officer, non-commissioned officer and militiaman, for each day of the annual drill and training, and that the sum of

severty-five cents be allowed for every horse taking part in such drill.

9. Resolved, That remuneration be awarded by the Governor in Council to competent

persons to instruct and drill the Militia.

10. Resolved, That the Rifle Ranges, with suitable butts, targets and other necessary appliances, be provided at or near the Head Quarters of every Regimental Division, and that the land necessary for the same may be appropriated at a proper valuation, and the owners of private property may be compensated for any damage that may accrue to their respective properties from the use of any such Rifle Range.

11. Resolved, That aid may be granted towards the construction, by the local

authorities, of Drill Sheds and Armories in any Regimental Division.

12. Resolved, That there be established, in each Province of the Dominion, Schools

of Military Instruction.

13. Resolved, That the allowances to be paid to persons frequenting the Military School, and the period during which they shall undergo instruction thereat, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

14. Resolved, That the allowance to be paid to persons during their stay at any

camp or camps of instruction be fixed by the Governor in Council.

15. Resolved, That there shall be furnished to every Normal School, University, College or School in Canada, in which there shall be instituted classes of instruction in Military Drill and Exercise, under regulations prescribed by Her Majesty, arms and accoutrements necessary for the instruction of the pupils thereof, over the age of twelve vears.

16. Resolved, That when any officer or man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision be made for his wife and family out of the public funds; and that all cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service, be provided for under such regulation as

may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

17. Resolved, That the Governor in Council may make regulations for the billeting and cantoning of Troops and Militia when on active service, for the furnishing of carriages, horses and other conveyance for their transport and use, and for adequate compensation therefor; and may by such regulations impose fines not exceeding twenty dollars, and

imprisonment in cases of default of payment of such fines.

18. Resolved, That the regulations for the composition of Militia Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial, and the modes of procedure and powers thereof, be the same as the regulations which may at the time be in force for the composition, modes of procedure and powers, of Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial for Her Majesty's regular army, and which are not inconsistent with the Act concerning the Militia and Defence of Canada; and that the pay and allowances of Officers and others attending such Courts, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received, To-morrow.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the more speedy trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders, and after some time spent thereon, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bodwell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received.

Mr. Bodwell reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to-morrow.

Ordered, That the Resolutions adopted by this House yesterday, relative to the Civil Service, be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill respecting the Civil Service.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Civil Service; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Merris reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Morris reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to. Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time;

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made in Committee of the whole, on Monday last, to the Bill respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and the same were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, to morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for the House in Committee to consider certain

proposed Resolutions respecting the salaries and allowances attached to certain offices therein mentioned.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency, having been informed of the nature of the said Resolutions, recommends them to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the said Resolutions.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

The following Resolutions were proposed :-

1. Resolved—"That it is expedient that the payment of the salaries and allowances attached to the following offices, should not be dependent on the annual vote of Parliament, but should be charged upon and payable out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada; and that such salaries and allowances should be as follow,—that is to say:—

Dominion of Canada.

The following Ministers, Members of the Queen's Privy

The following Ministers, Members of the Queen's Privy		
Council for Canada, viz:—		
The Minister of Justice and Attorney General	\$ 5,000	per annum.
The Minister of Militia and Defence	5,000	- 4
The Minister of Customs	5,000	4.6
The Minister of Finance	5,000	• •
The Minister of Public Works	5,000	"
The Minister of Inland Revenue	5,000	"
The Secretary of State for the Province	5,000	66
The President of the Queen's Privy Council	5,000	"
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries	5,000	46
The Postmaster General	5,000	"
The Minister of Agriculture	5,000	"
The Secretary of State of Canada	5,000	46
The Receiver General	5,000	46
The Secretary of the Governor General while the present	0,000	
incumbent remains in office	3,000	44
And afterwards	2,400	66
	2,100	
Province of Quebec.		
The Lieutenant Governor	8,000	"
The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench	5,000	"
Four Puisné Judges of the said Court, each	4,000	"
The Chief Justice of the Superior Court	5,000	"
Seven Puisné Judges of the said Court, each	4,000	"
so long as the Hon. Mr. Justice Short remains in	•	
office, and afterwards six at the same rate.		
Seven Puisné Judges of the said Court, each	3,200	"
and after the decease or resignation of Mr. Justice	,	
Short, eight.		
Three Puisné Judges of the said Court	2,800	"
'To each of the said Judges, such travelling expenses as	-,000	
may be allowed him by the Governor in Council,		
under the provisions of law in that behalf.		
The Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty	2,000	66
•	-,000	
Province of Ontario.		
The Lieutenant Governor	8,000	66
The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench	5,000	
Two Puisné Justices of the said Court, each	4,000	" .
The Chancellor	5,000	"
Two Vice Chancellors, each	4,000	46
i de la companya de		

The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas Two Puisné Judges of the said Court, each To each of the said Judges, such travelling expenses as may be allowed him by the Governor in Council. To each of the County Judges respectively, such sum not exceeding \$2,600, nor less than \$1,800, as the Governor in Council may from time to time fix and appoint, but provided that any salary may be reduced to \$1,800 after a vacancy. To each of the said County Judges, for travelling expenses	\$5,000 4,000	per annum.
Province of Nova Scotia.		
The Lieutenant Governor	7,000	"
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	4,000	"
The Judge in Equity	4,000	"
Judge Bliss, one of the Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court, so long as he shall hold the Office Three (and after the decease or resignation of Judge	3,250	
Bliss, four) other Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court, each	3,200	"
Province of New Brunswick.		
The Lieutenant Governor.	7 000	"
The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	4,000	44
The Equity Judge	4,000	"
Three Common Law Judges of the said Court, each	3,200	"
To each of the said Judges, such travelling expenses as may be allowed him by the Governor in Council. Five County Judges, each, such sum not exceeding \$2,600 nor less than \$1,800 per annum as the Governor in Council may from time to time fix and appoint,—but provided that any salary may be reduced to \$1,800 after a vacancy.	·	
To each of the said County Judges, for travelling ex-	200	,,
penses per annum	charged lidated : Equity of as may ning int allowan	l upon and payable Revenue Fund of or Law above men- have been granted of force of this Act, oce or pension was
To John G. Marshall, Esquire, formerly one of the		

3. Resolved, That it is expedient that the sum of \$26,664, payable for Indian Annuities in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, be charged upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, without being subject to an annual vote.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that in case any Chancellor or Vice Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, or any Chief Justice or Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Province of Ontario,—or of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec,—or of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia,—or of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick,—or any Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty in any of the said Provinces,—has continued in the Office of Judge of one or more of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity in one of the said Provinces for fifteen years or upwards, or becomes afflicted with some permanent infirmity, or disabling him from the due execution of his office, then, in case such Judge resigns his office, Her Majesty may by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, reciting such period of office or permanent infirmity grant unto such Chancellor, Vice Chancellor or Judge an annuity equal to two thirds of the salary annexed to the office he held at the time of his resignation, to commence immediately after his resignation, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life and to be payable prorata for any period less than a year, during such continuance, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the foregoing Resolutions so far as they relate to the salaries and retiring allowances of Judges and the Indian annuities, shall take effect from and after the first day of July, in the present year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, from and after which day no further payment shall be made under the authority of chapter ten of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, nor shall any salary, retiring allowance or pension, or travelling allowance be payable under any authority whatever to any Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Chief Justice, or Judge, except only such as are mentioned in the said Resolutions.

And the House, having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock, on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 14th May, 1868.

The said Resolutions were then adopted, and ordered to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections, being read,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged. Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the sale of Poisons, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting proceedings in Outlawry and Attainder in criminal cases, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged. Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

And then, the House, having continued to sit till eighteen minutes after One of the Clock, on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 14th May, 1868.

Eleven O'Clock, A. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table: By the Honorable Mr. Dorion,—the Petition of A. and Thomas LeBel; and the Petition of Joseph Anctil.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1868; for copies or returns of all petitions that have been presented to the Honorable the Privy Council, since November last, in reference to the selection of Route for the Intercolonial Railway, with the number of signatures to each Petition. (Sessional Papers No. 18.)

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Howland have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Northern Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and referred to the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

A Bill respecting the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in regard to persons charged with Indictable Offences, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions, was, according to order, read the third time. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Cameron (Huron), from the Select Committee appointed to try and determine the matter of the Petition complaining of an undue Election and Return for the Electoral District of L'Islet, informed the House, That at the request and with the consent of the Petitioner and sitting Member, the Committee request leave to adjourn until the Tenth Day of the next Session to enable the parties to procure evidence.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to adjourn until the Tenth Day of the

next Session.

A Bill for the more speedy trial and punishment of Juvenile Offenders, was, according to Order, read the third time,

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet, from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain Resolutions respecting the Salaries of the Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence and others, reported several Resolutions, which were read as follow:-

1. Resolved, That the Salaries of the Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and of such other Officers as may be necessary for carrying on the business of the Department of Militia and Defence, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

2. Resolved, That the Salary of the Adjutant General be Three thousand six hundred

dollars per annum.

3. Resolved, That the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia at Head Quarters, be two thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

4. Resolved, That the Salary of the Deputy Adjutant General in each of the Nine Military Districts, be eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

5. Resolved, That the Salaries of each of the Brigade Majors and other officers as

may be necessary in each of the Military Districts aforesaid, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

6. Resolved, That clothing be furnished to each of the several corps of the Active Militia.

7. Resolved, That arms and accourrements shall be furnished to the several corps of Militia, and the Governor in Council may make an annual allowance to the Officer commanding any corps, of an annual sum for taking care of the arms thereof.

8. Resolved, That the sum of fifty cents be allowed to every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and Militiaman, for each day of the annual drill and training, and that the sum of

seventy-five cents be allowed for every horse taking part in such drill.

9. Resolved, That remuneration be awarded by the Governor in Council to competent

persons to instruct and drill the Militia.

10. Resolved, That Rifle Ranges, with suitable Butts, Targets and other necessary appliances, be provided at or near the Head Quarters of every Regimental Division, and that the land necessary for the same may be appropriated at a proper valuation, and the owners of private property may be compensated for any damage that may accrue to their respective properties from the use of any such Rifle Range.

11. Resolved, That aid may be granted towards the construction, by the Local

Authorities, of Drill Sheds and Armories in any Regimental Division.

12. Resolved, That there be established, in each Province of the Dominion, Schools

of Military Instruction.

13. Resolved, That the allowances to be paid to persons frequenting the Military School, and the period during which they shall undergo instruction thereat, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

14. Resolved, That the allowances to be paid to persons during their stay at any

Camp or Camps of Instruction be fixed by the Governor in Council.

15. Resolved, That there shall be furnished to every Normal School, University, College or School in Canada, in which there shall be instituted Classes of Instruction in Military Drill and Exercises, under regulations prescribed by Her Majesty, arms and accountrements necessary for the instruction of the pupils thereof, over the age of twelve

16. Resolved, That when any Officer or Man is killed in actual service, or dies from wounds or disease contracted on actual service, provision be made for his wife and family out of the public funds; and that all cases of permanent disability, arising from injuries received or illness contracted on actual service, be provided for under such regula-

tions as may be made from time to time by the Governor in Council.

17. Resolved, That the Governor in Council may make regulations for the Billeting and Cantoning of Troops and Militia when on active service, for the furnishing of carriages, horses and other conveyance for their transport and use, and for adequate compensation therefor; and may by such regulations impose fines not exceeding twenty dollars, and im-

prisonment in cases of default of payment of such fines.

18. Resolved, That the regulation for the composition of Militia Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial, and the modes of procedure and powers thereof, be the same as the regulations which may at the time be in force for the composition, modes of procedure and powers, of Courts of Enquiry and Courts Martial for Her Majesty's regular army, and which are not inconsistent with the Acts concerning the Militia and Defence of Canada; and that the pay and allowances of Officers and others attending such Courts, be fixed by the Governor in Council.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to declare certain_persons therein mentioned indemnified for having sat and voted as Members of the House of Commons, while holding certain offices under the Crown, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered. That the Report be now received. Mr. Mills reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to. Ordered. That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered. That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of Tonnage Duties now payable in the Provinces of Quebec. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved. That it is expedient to repeal the tonnage duties now pavable in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on vessels entering Ports therein, for or towards defraying the expenses of the relief and medical treatment of sick or disabled mariners, and instead thereof to impose, for the purposes aforesaid, a duty of two cents per ton register on vessels arriving from sea in any Port in any of the said Provinces. No vessel of one hundred tons register or less, to be subject to the payment of such duty more than once in any one year; nor any other vessel more than twice in any one year.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the tonnage duties now payable in the Province of Quebec, on vessels entering at the Port of Quebec, from sea, for or towards defraving the expense of maintaining the River Police in that Port ;-and instead thereof, to impose on all vessels entering at the Port of Quebec, or at the Port of Montreal, a duty of three cents per ton register, the sums collected in each Port to be applied towards defraving the expense of the River Police in such Port respectively; no vessel of one hundred tons register or less, to be subject to the payment of such duty more than once in any one year, nor any other vessel more than twice in any one year, and no vessel bound to the Port of Montreal to be liable to pay such duty at the Port of Quebec.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council, from time to time to impose a like duty with that mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, on vessels entering any other Port in Canada, at which it may be found necessary to establish a River or Harbour Police, and to establish such Police, and apply the proceeds

of such duty towards defraying the expenses thereof.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts now in force, respecting the relief and medical treatment of Sick Mariners, or imposing duties for that purpose, or for the maintenance of a River Police, or otherwise inconsistent with the preceding Resolutions.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Galt reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

And it being Two o'clock, P.M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Four o'clock, this day, without a Question first put.

Four o'clock, P.M.

Ordered, That the Petition of A. and Thomas LeBel; and the Petition of Joseph Anctel, presented this day, be now received and read.

And the said Petitions were received and read; severally praying compensation for certain expenses incurred consequent upon their being summoned as witnesses before the Committee on Privileges and Elections in relation to the Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1868; For Copies of Contracts entered into with Robert H. McGreevy, for work on Public Buildings at Ottawa. (Sessional Papers, No. 85.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1868; for a statement shewing the particular items of work performed on the Parliament Buildings, under the authority of Letters numbers 56,987, 53,840, 57,295, 57,332, 57,272, 58,587, 57,689, 57,851, 58,563 and 53,840, which were paid for at the rates provided in the schedule attached to the contract, and also for a statement of items of work paid for without the

application of the schedule rate. (Sessional Papers, No. 85.)

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1868; for Copies of all Reports since the 1st July, 1867, to the Government of the late Province of Canada, or to the Government of Canada,—which may have been made by the Surveyors and other Officers employed to construct Roads and other works, for the purpose of opening communication between the Head of Lake Superior and the Red River. (Sessional Papers, No. 80.)

Ordered, That the 60th Rule of this House be suspended as regards the Bill respecting the Northern Railway.

The Honorable Mr. Galt reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions on the subject of Tonnage Duties now payable in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, several Resolutions which were read as follow:—

1. Resolved. That it is expedient to repeal the Tonnage Dutics now payable in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on vessels entering Ports therein, for or towards defraying the expenses of the relief and medical treatment of sick or disabled Mariners, and instead thereof to impose, for the purpose aforesaid, a duty of two cents per ton register on vessels arriving fom sea in any Port in any of the said Provinces:

—no vessel of one hundred tons register or less, to be subject to the payment of such duty more than once in any one year; nor any other vessel more than twice in any one year.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the Tonnage Duties now payable in the Province of Quebec, from sea, for or towards defraying the expense of maintaining the River Police in that Port:—and instead thereof, to impose on all vessels entering the Port of Quebec, or at the Port of Montreal, a duty of three cents per ton register, the sums collected in each Port to be applied towards defraying the expense of the River Police in such Ports respectively: no vessel of one hundred tons register or less, to be subject to the payment of such duty more than once in any one year; nor any other vessel more than twice in any one year, and no vessel bound to the Port of Montreal to be liable to pay such duty at the Port of Quebec.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to empower the Governor General in Council, from time to time to impose a like duty with that mentioned in the next preceding Resolution, on vessels entering any other Port in Canada, at which it may be found necessary to establish a River or Harbor Police, and to establish such Police, and apply the proceeds of such duty towards defraying the expenses thereof.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal all Acts or parts of Acts now in force, respecting the relief and medical treatment of Sick Mariners, or imposing duties for that purpose, or for the maintenance of a River Police, or otherwise inconsistent with the preceding Resolutions.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting sick and disabled Seamen and River Police.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

A Bill respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Gibbs, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :-

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to certain amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz :-

Bill to amend Chaper 63 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in so far as the same relates to the measurement and discharge of Coal.

Bill to incorporate the Stratford Board of Trade.

Bill to incorporate the Canada Live Stock Insurance Company.

With regard to the two last mentioned Bills, the Committee feel bound to call the attention of the House to the question of Jurisdiction; doubts having been expressed by Members of the Committee, with regard to each of them, as to whether these Bills do not rather come within the Jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislature of Ontario, under the provisions of the British North America Act.

The House, according to Order, proceded to take into further consideration the Eightysecond and Eighty-fourth Resolutions reported from the Committee of Supply.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolutions; It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Salaries and allowances attached to certain Officers therein mentioned, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:-

1. Resolved—"That it is expedient that the payment of the salaries and allowances attached to the following offices, should not be dependent on the annual vote of Parliament, but should be charged upon and payable out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada; and that such salaries and allowances should be as follow,—that is to say:—

Dominion of Canada.

The following Ministers, Members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, viz:—		
The Minister of Justice and Attorney General	\$5,000 per	annum.
The Minister of Militia and Defence.	5,000	"
The Minister of Customs.	5,000	"
The Minister of Finance	5,000	"
The Minister of Public Works	5,000	"
The Minister of Inland Revenue	5,000	u
The Secretary of State for the Province	5,000	ω,
The President of the Queen's Privy Council	5,000	"
The Minister of Marine and Fisheries	5,000	"
The Postmaster General	5,000	"
The Minister of Agriculture.	5,000	u
The Secretary of State of Concila	5,000	"
The Medelver General.	5,000	"
The Decretary of the Governor General while the present		
incumpent remains in office	3,000	"
And afterwards	2,400	"
Province of Quebec.		
The Lieutenant Governor	8,000	"
The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench	5,000	"
Four Puisné Judges of the said Court, each	4,000	· cc
The Chief Justice of the Superior Court	5,000	æ

=			
	Seven Puisné Judges of the said Court, cachso long as the Hon. Mr. Justice Short remains in	\$4,000 per	annum.
	office, and afterwards six at the same rate. Seven Puisné Judges of the said Court, each and after the decease or resignation of Mr. Justice	3,200	"
	Short, eight. Three Puisné Judges of the said Court To each of the said Judges, such travelling expenses as may be allowed him by the Governor in Council, under the provisions of law in that behalf.	2,800	4;
	The Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty	2,000	"
	Province of Ontario.		
	The Lieutenant Governor	8,000	"
	The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench	5,000	"
	Two Puisné Justices of the said Court, each	4,000	
	The Chancellor	5,000	**
	Two Vice Chancellors, each	4,000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas	5,000	G
-	Two Puisné Judges of the said Court, each	4,000	"
	To each of the County Judges respectively, such sum not exceeding \$2,600, nor less than \$1,800, as the Governor in Council may from time to time fix and appoint, but provided that any salary may be reduced to \$1,800 after a vacancy. To each of the said County Julges, for travelling ex-		
	peases	200	6 6
	Province of Nova Stotia.	200	
	The Lieutenant Governor	7.000	• •
	The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	4,000	
	The Judge in Equity	4, 000	
	Court, so long as he shall hold the Office Three (and after the decease or resignation of Judge Bliss, four) other Assistant Judges of the Supreme		46
	To each of the said Judges, such travelling expenses as may be allowed to him by the Governor in Council.		"
	Province of New Brunswick.		
	The Lieutenant Governor	7000	u
	The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	4,000	"
	The Equity Judge	4,000	"
	Three Common Law Judges of the said Court, each	3,200	"
	To each of the said Judges, such travelling expenses as may be allowed him by the Governor in Council. Five County Judges, each, such sum not exceeding \$2,600 nor less than \$1,800 per annum as the Governor in Council may from time to time fix and	ŕ	· *
	appoint,—but provided that any salary may be reduced to \$1,800 after a vacancy.		•
	To each of the said County Judges, for travelling expenses per annum	200	"
_	TO 7 7 701		mana mamak

2. Resolved, That it is expedient that the pensions or retiring allowances payable to the parties hereinafter mentioned under the Provincial Acts, be charged upon and payable

out of any unappropriated moneys making part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, without being subject to an annual vote, that is to say:

To each of the retired Judges of the Superior Courts of Equity or Law above mentioned, in any one of the four Provinces, such retiring allowance as may have been granted to him under any provision of law in that behalf, before the coming into force of this Act, so long and on the conditions subject to which such retiring allowance or pension was granted or as may be granted to such Judge under the provisions of this Act, on his resigning office, after it takes effect.

moo, wrote to baken oncou.		
To John G. Marshall, Esquire, formerly one of the		
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Nova Scotia	\$1,200	per annum.
To William Q. Sawers, Esquire, formerly one of the	•	-
Judges of the said Court	1,200	"
To John Spry Morris, Esquire, formerly Crown Land	•	
Commissioner, Nova Scotia,	1,200	"
To H. W. Crawley, Esquire, formerly Crown Land	•	
Commissioner, Cape Breton	1,200	"
To each of the said parties so long as he does not accept	•	

3. Resolved, That it is expedient that the sum of \$26,664, payable for Indian Annuities in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, be charged upon and payable out of the

any office under Government of equal or greater

Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, without being subject to an annual vote. 4. Recolved. That it is expedient to provide, that in case any Chancellor or Vice Chancellor of the Court of Chancery, or any Chief Justice or Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Province of Ontario, -or of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec,—or of the Supreme Court of the Province of Nova Scotia, - or of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick,-or any Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty in any of the said Provinces, -has continued in the Office of Judge of one or more of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity in one of the said Provinces for tifteen years or upwards, or becomes afflicted with some permanent infirmity, or disabling 1 im from the due execution of his office, then, in case such Judge resigns his office, Her Majesty may by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, reciting such period of office or permanent infirmity grant unto such Chancellor, Vice Chancellor or Judge an annuity equal to two thirds of the salary annexed to the office he held at the time of his resignation, to commence immediately after his resignation, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life and to be payable pro rata for any period less than a year, during such continuance, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, that the foregoing Resolutions so far as they relate to the salaries and retiring allowances of Judges and the Indian annuities, shall take effect from and after the first day of July, in the present year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, from and after which day no further payment shall be made under the authority of chapter ten of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, nor shall any salary, retiring allowance or pension, or travelling allowance be payable under any authority whatever to any Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Chief Justice, or Judge, except only such as are mentioned in the said Resolutions.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the First Resolution being read a second time,

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the said Resolution was amended by striking out the words "and after the decease or resignation of Judge Bliss, four," where these words occur between the words "Three" and before the word "other" in the 5th item of the vote headed: Province of Nova Scotia, also, by striking out the words "The Equity Judge" and inserting the words "Judge Parker, during his incumbency," also by striking out the words "Three Common Law" and inserting the words "after the decease or resignation of Judge Parker, four!"

The said Resolution, as amended, was then agreed to. The Second Resolution, being read a second time;

Mr. Dufresne moved, in amendment thereunto, seconded by Mr. Masson (Soulanges), That the words "or as may be granted to such Judge under the provisions of this Act, on "his resigning office, after it takes effect," be left out;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bourassa,	Daoust,	Little,	Renaud.
Bowell,	Dobbie,	Magill,	Ross (Prince Edw'd),
Brown,	Dufresne,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ryan (Kings, N.B.),
Cameron (Inverness),	Ferguson,	McCallum,	Scatcherd,
Cayley,	Ferris,	Munroe,	Stephenson,
Cheval,	Gaudet,	Oliver,	Thompson (Haldm'd).
Cimon,	Grover,	Parker,	Wallace, and
Costigan,	Johnson,	Pinsonneault,	Whitehead.—35.
Coupal,	Jones (Leeds & Gr.),		

NAYS:

Messieurs

Abbott,	Crawford (Leeds),	Langevin,	Read,
Anglin,	Currier,		Redford,
Archambeault,	DeNiverville,		Robitaille,
Ault,	Desaulniers,	Macdonald (Gleng'y),	
Beaty,	Dorion,	Macdonald, Sir John A,	Ross (Champlain).
Beaubien,	Dunkin,	McDonald (Midd'ex).	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Béchard,	Fisher,	Mackenzie,	Ryan (Montreal West),
Bellerose,	Forbes,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Rymal,
Benoit,	Fortin,		Shanly,
Bertrand,	Gaucher,	Mc Conkey,	Simard,
Blanchet,	Geoffrion,	McDougall,	Simpson,
Bodwell,	Gendron,	Mc Greevey,	Snider,
Bolton,	Gibbs,	McKeagney,	Stirton,
Bowman,	Godin,	Mc Millan,	Street,
Bown,	Grant,	Mc Monies,	Thompson (Ontario),
Burpée,	Gray,	Merritt,	Tilley,
Cameron (Huron),	Heath,	Metcalfe,	Tremblay,
Campbell,	Holton,	Mills,	Walsh,
Carling,	Howland,	Morris,	Webb,
Caron,	Hurdon,	Morison (Victoria, O)	
Cartier,	Irvine,	Morrison (Niagara),	White,
Cartwright,	Jackson,	O' Connor,	Willson,
Casault,	Jones (Halifax),	Perty,	Wood,
Chamberlin,	Keeler,	Pope,	Workman,
Coffin,	Kempt,	Pouliot,	Wright, and
Connell,	Kirkpatrick,	Ray,	Young.—105.
Crawford (Brockville	le)	- •	J
•			

So it passed in the Negative.

The said Resolution was then agreed to.

The Third Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Fourth Resolution being read a second time, and the question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Abbott,	Currier,	Langevin,	Ray,
Anglin,	De Niverville,	Lapum,	Read,
Archambeault,	Desaulniers,	Lawson,	Robitaille,
Ault,	Dorion,	Macdonald (Gleng'y)	Rose,
Beaty,	Dunkin,	Macdonald, Sir John A	Ross (Champlain),
Beaubien,	Fisher,	McDonald(Midd'sex)	,Ross (Victoria, N.S.)
Béchard,	Forbes,	Mackenvie,	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Bellerose,	Fortier,	Masson (Terrebonne),	
Benoit,	Gaucher,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Bertrand,	Geoffrion,	Mc Conkey,	Simpson,
Blanchet,	Gendron,	McDougall,	Snider,
Bodwell,	Gibbs,	Mc Greevy,	Stirton,
Bolton,	Godin,	McKeagney,	Street,
Bown,'	Grant,	McMillan,	Thompson (Ontario),
Burpee,	Gray,	McMonies,	Tilley,
Cameron (Huron),	Heath,	Merritt,	Tremblay,
Campbell.	Holmes,	Metealfe,	Walsh,
Carling,	Holton,	Mille,	Webb,
Caron,	Howland,	Morris,	Wells,
Cartier,	Hurdon,	Morison (Victoria, O.)), White,
Cartwright,	Irvine,	Morrison (Niagara),	Willson,
Casault,	Jackson,	O' Connor,	Wood,
Chamberlin,	Jones (Halifax),	Perry,	Workman, and
Coffin,	Keeler,	Pope,	Young.—101.
Connell,	Kempt,	Pouliot,	_
Crawford (Leeds),	$Kir\hat{k}p$ atrick,	•	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Bourassa,	Daoust,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.), Power,	
Bowell,	Dobbie,	Little,	Renaud,
Brown,	Dufresne,	Magill,	Ross (Prince Edw'd),
Cameron (Inverness)	Ferguson,	Masson (Soulanges).	Ryan (Kings, N. B.),
Cayley,	Ferris,	McCallum,	Scatcherd,
Cheval,	Fortier,	Munroe,	Stephenson,
Cimon,	Gaudet,	Oliver,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Costigan,	Grover,	Parker,	Wallace.—35.
Coupal,	Johnson,	Pinsonnecalli,	

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Fifth Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Governor General, the Civil List and the Salaries of certain Public Functionaries.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 3.)

The Honorable Mr. Fisher brought up, and laid on the Table, a Petition of Miller H. Robinson and others, Manufacturers, Farmers and others, residing in the County of York, Province of New Brunswick.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now received.

And the said Petition was received and read; praying for the passing of An Act incorporating them under the name of "The Bank of Fredericton."

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message :-

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment;

Bill, intituled: "An Act to confirm the amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of "Canada, and the Merchants Bank; and to amend and consolidate the Acts of Incorpo"ration of the said Banks."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Geological Survey of Canada."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries and the Directors thereof and for other purposes."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to impose a duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright

" Works."

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for taking "evidence in Canada in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before Courts "of Justice in any other of Her Majesty's Dominions, or before Foreign Tribunals," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The Honorable Mr. Gray, from the Committee of Supply, reported a Resolution

which was read, as followeth :-

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of the Department of Public Works, as follows:—the sum of \$5,000, salary to the Minister of Public Works; the sum of \$23,664 66 for the General Branch; and the sum of \$9,947 for the Engineering Branch, for the year ending 30th June, 1868.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the question which was, yesterday, proposed, That the amendment (made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act "constituting the Department of Inland Revenue,") be now read a second time;

And the question being put;

Ordered, That the amendment be now read a second time.

The amendment was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The House according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada; and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be received, To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the postponed Resolutions reported on Tuesday last from the Committee of Supply.

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the First to the Fifteenth Resolution inclusive:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:
The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act Constituting the Department of "Customs," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.
And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act constituting the Department of Customs," and the same was read, as followeth:

Page 1, line 5—After "being" insert "appointed by the Governor, by Commission "under the Great Seal."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment."

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Cruelty to Animals, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second 'time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Webb reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Webb reported the Bill accordingly and the amendment was read and agreed to. Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

And the House, having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 15th May, 1868.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act for the organization of The Department of Agriculture," being read;

The Honorable Mr. Langevin moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Grey reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House this

day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to increase the duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise duty on refined Petroleum, and to provide for the Inspection thereof, being read:

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this

Day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to make provision for defraying the expense of certain Works of Fortification for the Defence of the Dominion, being read:

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported.

That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act providing for the management of the Harbor of Quebec, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Carling reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Carling reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were

read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

And then the House, having continued to sit till Twenty-five Minutes to One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 15th May, 1868.

Eleven O'clock, A.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table.

By Mr. Bolton,—The Petition of Thomas Cottrell and others; the Petition of Joseph Connick and others, of St. David; the Petition of Thomas H. Parker and others, of the Parish of West Isles, County of Charlotte; and the Petition of George H. Robinson and others, all of the Province of New Brunswick.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General,—a Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 14th May, 1868; for Copies of all Reports, Surveys and other Documents in the possession of the Government, relating to the St. Peter's Canal (Cape Breton), from the 1st July last. (Sessional Papers, No. 82.)

Mr. Burpes, from the Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the

House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—
Your Committee have examined the Petition of M. H. Robinson and others, residing in the County of York, New Brunswick, for incorporation of the Bank of Fredericton, and find that no notice was given. It has been represented to them, however, that the Rules of the Legislature of New Brunswick in relation to Notices on Private Bills have not usually been considered as applicable to Bank Charters; your Committee therefore recommend a suspension of the 51st Rule in this case.

On motion of Mr. Gibbs, seconded by Mr. Morris. Ordered, That the Fee imposed on the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Mutual Life Assurance Company, be remitted.

A Bill respecting Cruelty to Animals, was, according to Order, read the third time. Resolved, That the Bill do paes.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act for the organization of the Department of Agriculture," being read.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;
Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dorion, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "in the "opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to establish a Department of Agriculture, as it "is the evident intention of the British North America Act to place matters relating to "Agriculture under the control of the Local Governments; and the few duties relating to "Agriculture that can fairly belong to such Department, can be less expensively per"formed by being assigned to some other Department of the Government;" inserted in-

And the Question being put on the amendment, the House divided: and the names

being called for, were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Béchard,	Coupal,	Mc Conkey,	Ross (Prince Edward),
Bodwell,	Dorion,	Mc Monies,	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bourassa,	Ferris,	Metcalfe,	Rymal,
Bowell,	Geoffrion,	Mills,	Savary,
Bowman,	Godin,	Morison (Victoria, O.	
Brown,	Holton,	Oliver,	Stirton,
Burpee,	Johnson,	Farker,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Cameron (Inverness),	Jones (Halifax),	Pinsonneault,	Thompson (Ontario),
Chamberlin,	Kempt,	Power,	Wallace,
Cheval,	McFarlane,	Ray,	Wells, and
Coffin,	Mackennie,	Redford,	Young.—45.
Connell,	•	•	•

NAYS:

Messieurs

Abbott,	Daoust,	Keeler,	Pâquet,
Anglin,	DeNiverville,	Kirkpatrick,	Perry,
Archambeault,	Desaulniers,	Langevin,	Pope,
Ault,	Dobbie,	Langlois,	Pouliot.
Beaty,	Drew,	Lapum,	Rankin,
Bellerose,	Dufrésne,	Lawson,	Read,
Benoit,	Dunkin,	Little,	Renaud,
Bertrand,	Ferguson,	Macdonald (Corn'll),	Robitaille,
Blanchet,	Fortier,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	.Rose.
Bolton,	Fortin,	Macdonald, Sir John A	.Ross (Champlain)
Bown,	Galt,	McDonald (Midd'sex)	,Ross (Dundas),
Burton,	Gaucher,	Masson (Soulanges).	Ryan (Montreal West),
Cameron (Peel),	Gaudet,	Masson (Terrebonne),	
Campbell,	Gendron,	Mc Callum.	Simard,
Carling,	Gibbs,	McCarthy,	Stephenson,
Caron,	Gray,	Mc Greevy,	Street,
Cartier,	Grover,	McKeagney,	Tilley,
Casault,	Hagar,	McMillan,	Walsh,
Cayley,	Holmes,	Merritt,	Webb,
Chauveau,	Howland,	Morris,	White,
Cimon,	Hurdon,	Morrison (Niagara),	_
Crawford(Brockville)	,Irvine,	Munroe,	Workman, -91.
Crawford (Leeds),	Jackson,	O' Connor,	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill, to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 25 Vic., Cap. 72, by declaring the intention of the same, and confirming conveyances made by the Trust and Loan Company thereunder, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to increase the duty on Spirits, to impose a duty on Refined Petroleum, and to provide for the inspection thereof, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Howland moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Tilley, and the

Question being proposed, that the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. O'Connor moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Parker, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out; and the words "re-committed to a "Committee of the whole House, with an instruction to leave out all the words after "Canada, in the fourth line of the first clause, and insert in lieu thereof the words: "after "the twenty-ninth day of April, in the present year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-"eight, a Duty of Excise of three cents for every wine gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and so in proportion for any greater or less quantity, or for any greater or less "strength, and such duty shall be held to be imposed and payable after the day last afore-"said, and shall be in addition to the Duty of Excise imposed on such Spirits by the Act of the present Session, intituled, "An Act respecting the Inland Revenue," and shall be "computed, levied and collected in the same manner, and under the same conditions and provisions as the duty imposed by the said Act, and as if it had been imposed by that "Act as part of such last mentioned duty," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to increase the Excise "Duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise Duty on Refined Petroleum, and to provide for the "inspection thereof."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the year ending 30th June, 1868, the sum of \$7,502,874.04 cents be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty, for the year ending 30th June, 1869, the sum of \$7,901,855.01 cent be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House, this day. The Honorable Mr. Gray also acquainted the House that he was directed to move

that the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting, this day, again resolve itself into

the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill repecting Perjury, being

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time, at the the next sitting of the House this day.

And it being Two of the Clock, P. M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Four o'Clock this day, without a Question first put.

Four O'clock. P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Bolton,—The Petition of F. H. Todd and others; the Petition of James Johnson and others; the Petition of John Farmer and others; the Petition of Walter Calder and others; the Petition of Joseph Donald and others, of St. Andrews; and the Petition of Seth M. Todd and others, all of the Province of New Brunswick.

By Mr. Keeler,-The Petition of John Eyre, M.P.P., and others, of the East Riding

of the County of Northumberland.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to Addresses to His Excellency the Governor General,—Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1868; for a statement of all accounts rendered to the Government by the Proprietor of the Gazette de Sorel; and likewise a statement of all moneys paid to the same, with the date of such payments; the whole since 1862 inclusive. (Sessional Papers No. 84.)

Supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1868; for Copies of all Reports since the 1st July, 1867, to the Government of the late Province of Canada, or the Government of Canada, which may have been made by the Surveyors or other officers employed to construct roads and other works for the purpose of opening communication between the head of Lake Superior and the Red River.

(Sessional Papers, No. 81.)

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency. And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:-MONCK.

The Governor General communicates to the House of Commons No 76, 23rd April 1868, the accompanying Despatch, which he has received from the Secretary of State for the Celonies, in answer to the Address voted to Her Majesty the Queen on the 18th day of December, 1867. Government House.

Ottawa, 14th May, 1868.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd April, 1868.

(Canada.—No. 76.) My Lord, —I have already acknowledged, on the 18th of January, your Lordship's Despatch, No. 107, of the 21st of December, transmitting a Joint Address from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada to Her Majesty, praying the annexation to Canada of Rupert's Land and the North West Territory. Your Lordship will have the goodness to inform the Senate and House of Commons that their Address has been duly laid before the Queen.

Her Majesty's Government will be willing to recommend a compliance with the prayer of the Address so soon as they shall be empowered to do so with a just regard to the rights and interests of Her Majesty's subjects interested in those territories. They are advised, however, that the requisite powers of Government and legislation cannot, consistently with the existing Charter of the Budson's Bay Company, be transferred to Canada without an Act of Parliament. Before such an Act can be obtained it is necessary to consider the position of the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Company have held their Charter, and exercised privileges conferred by it for 200 years, including rights of Government and legislation, together with the property of all the lands and precious metals, and various eminent Law Officers consulted in succession have all declared that the validity of this Charter cannot justly be disputed by the Crown.

I have on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, called upon the Company to state the terms on which they would be prepared to surrender to the Crown whatever rights they have over the lands and precious metals, including the rights of Government, with the intimation—that no present payment in money will be made to them, but that in the transference of their rights to Canada they might have a reservation made to them of defined portions of land, and of a share of the future proceeds of the lands and precious metals of the territory up to a certain fixed amount.

C. O. 18th Jan., 1868. H. B. Co, 25th Jan., 1868. C. O. 23rd April, 1868.

I enclose copies of the letters which have passed up to the H. B. Co., 15th Jan., 1868. present time between the Company and this Department upon this C. O. 18th Jan., 1868 subject.

I purpose to introduce a Bill into the Imperial Parliament with the view of authorizing any arrangement which may be effected on the basis thus indicated, of defining the territory over which it

extends, and authorizing the subsequent transfer to the Canadian Government of the rights and powers to be acquired by the Crown in respect to Government and property in accor-

dance with the prayer of the Address.

With respect to the North West Territory the same obstacles do not exist to the transfer of the greater part by the Crown to Canada at the present time, subject to proper reservations of the rights and property of Her Majesty's subjects now settled therein, and for the protection of Her Majesty's native subjects, but I apprehend that while it remains separated from Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, still under the Company's Government, it will not be the desire of Canada to undertake the Government of this more remote country. A portion of the North West Territoryimm, ediately adjacent to British Columbia, I am of opinion that it will be necessary for the public advantage to retain in the possession of the Crown, with a view to its incorporation with British Columbia.

I have the honor to be My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant, (Signed,) Buckingham & Chandos.

The Right Honorable Sir E. Head to the Duke of Buckingham.

(Copy.)

Hudson's Bay House, London, 15th January, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE,—In addressing this letter to Your Grace on behalf of the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, I think that some apology is necessary for anticipating the official communication from the Colonial Office of the resolutions passed in the Parliament of Canada, as well as the Address to be founded upon them; but as from the tone of the debate in the Canadian Parliament, and from the terms of the Reso. lutions passed there, it is manifestly the object of that Parliament to have the power to establish in the Dominion of Canada, including the Territory of Rupert's Land, Courts which shall have jurisdiction in all matters arising in any part of British North America, and thus to give power to the Tribunals so constituted to determine upon the rights claimed by this Company under their Charter, a course of proceeding which this Committee consider to be so injurious to the interests of the *Hudson's* Bay Company, they are desirous to bring the matter before Your Grace, and to submit their views upon the subject to Her Majesty's Government, before any assent is given or determination come to in reference to Her Majesty's approval of the proposed admission of *Rupert's* Land into the Union of *British North America*.

I beg to remind Your Grace that the rights of this Company, under their Charter, have at various times been brought under the consideration of the Government, and that the result of those discussions has been a clear and distinct recognition on the part of the Crown that the general validity of the Charter cannot now be called in question, and, in particular, that the territorial ownership of the lands granted by the Charter and the rights

necessarily incidental thereto, must now be considered as valid.

It is true that questions have, from time to time, been raised in Canada as to the extent of the territory claimed by this Company under their Charter, and in some respects as to other rights which the Charter confers; but while Her Majesty's Government have at all times declined to be any party to proceedings on the subject, the opportunity has always been afforded to the authorities of Canada to bring any questions for adjudication before Her Majesty in Council—a course to which this Company have always been prepared to accede, and which appears to be the only legitimate mode of deciding their rights, if they are to be called in question.

The Canadians have altogether abstained from availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them; but it is now obviously the object of the Canadian Legislature to

secure to Tribunals of their own nomination the decision of those rights.

I may here state that, so far as the mere political powers granted by the Charter are concerned, such as the rights of Government, taxation and exclusive administration of justice, the Company have long since expressed their willingness that these powers should be vested in officers deriving their authority directly from the Crown; but before any such powers can with justice be transferred to the Colonial Government, I submit that the extent of the territorial rights of the Company should either be fully recognized, or that if the Canadian Government are desirous of procuring those rights for the benefit of Canada in general, they should in the first instance arrange with the Hudson's Bay Company the terms upon which they should be so acquired.

But should the Canadian Legislature still desire that any judicial investigation into the territorial rights of the Company should take place, such enquiry should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in accordance with the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, given so long ago as July, 1857, as the only tribunal to which ought to be delegated the construction of a Charter emanating from the Sovereign of Great Britain. This opinion your Grace will find at page 404 of the report from the Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company, ordered by the House of Commons to be

printed, the 31st July and 11th August, 1857.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) EDMUND HEAD,
GOVERNOR.

His Grace
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,
&c., &c., &c.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 18th January, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the proceedings of the Canadian Parliament on the subject of the Hudson's Bay Company. I am desired to state that the subject of this letter will not fail to receive the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) T. F. ELLIOT.

The Right Honorable
Sir E. Head, Bart., K.C.B.

Mr. Elliot to the Right Hon. Sir E. Head.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 18th January, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Bukingham and Chandos, to transmit to you, No. 107, 21st December, 1867. for the information of the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, a copy of a despatch which has been received from the Governor General of Canada, accompanied by a copy of the Address to Her Majesty from the Senate and Commons of Canada, praying that steps may be taken for uniting Rupert's Land and the North West Territory with the Dominion of Canada.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon.

(Signed,)

T. F. ELLIOT.

Sir E. Head, Bart., K.C.B.

The Right Honorable Sir E. Head to the Duke of Buckingham.

(Copy.)

HUDSON'S BAY HOUSE, LONDON,

25th January, 1868.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to acknowledge Mr. Elliot's letter, of the 18th instant, enclosing a copy of Address to the Queen, forwarded by the Governor General of Canada, and to thank Your Grace for communicating these papers to the Hudson's Bay Company.

On this Address I beg to request Your Grace's attention to the following observations

on behalf of myself as Governor, and the Committee of the Company.

1. It seems necessary in the first place to distinguish the two classes of rights conferred on the Company by the Charter. Some of these are, no doubt, of a public or political character, such as belong to a proprietary Government; but others are practically of a private nature, such as might have been vested in any individual subject, or any private corporation clothed with no public functions of any kind. Of these latter, it is only necessary at present to refer to the right of private property in the soil and in the mines and minerals.

Report of 1857, Appendix, p. 404, para. 2. It may be that the public or political rights of the Company, are in the Charter ill-defined and of doubtful expediency at any time. It may be, too, as the Law Officers in their letter of 1857 appear to hint, that for any effectual exercise they require the aid of the right of private property, as vested in the Company by the same instrument.

3. The Committee need scarcely remind Your Grace that, so far from opposing a resumption by the Crown of the political powers of the Company, almost the first important

step taken by them in 1863, was the adoption of the following resolution.

"Resolved that the time has come when, in the opinion of E. Head to Sir F. Rogers, "this Committee it is expedient that the authority, executive and "judicial, over the Red River Settlement and the Southwestern" portion of Rupert's Land, should be vested in officers deriving such authority directly

"from the Crown, and exercising it in the name of Her Majesty.

"That the Governor be empowered to communicate this resolution to His Grace" the Duke of Newcastle and to discuss the subject with him, or with the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, reporting from time to time to this Committee thereon."

Mr. C. Fortescue 4. In the correspondence which ensued with the Colonial Office, it to Sir E. Head, appears to be implied on the part of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, 11th March, 1864. that the fact of the right of private property in the soil being no longer possessed by the Crown, was one of the chief obstacles to a compliance with the suggestion made in the above resolution. If this be so, the very fact of making this objection involves an admission in favor of the Company. Most assuredly if the Crown had alienated its right of property in the soil and minerals of the Hudson's Bay Territory, it had granted it to no other party than the Hudson's Bay Company, and by no instrument other than the Charter of Charles II.

5. On Mr. Fortescue's letter of March 11, 1864, an offer of a contingent money payment, as the consideration for the cession of the territorial rights of the Company.

was distinctly made by the Secretary of State. The proviso inserted in the See pest. postcript to that letter will be adverted to afterwards, and had reference only to para. 9. the supposed rights of Canada.

6. It is unnecessary for the Committee to refer to the undisputed enjoyment of these

rights, at any rate since the time of the Treaty of Utrecht.

7. In addition to all this, it remains to quote the express words of Letter of the Law Officers to Mr. Merithe Law Officers in their letter of 1857, already referred to. They say, vale, Appendix to "In our opinion the Crown could not now, with justice, raise the ques-Report, 1857, page "tion of the general validity of the Charter; but that on every 404, last paragraph. "legal principle the Company's territorial ownership of the lands granted, and the rights " necessarily incidental thereto, ought to be deemed to be valid."

Moreover, in a passage alluded to above, the Law Officers imply indirectly their belief in the validity of this right of private property, when they say that "rights of "Government, taxation, exclusive administration of justice, or exclusive trade, otherwise "than as a consequence of the right of ownership of the land, could not legally be insisted "on by the Company." What other opinions of the Law Officers of the Crown may be found in the records of the Colonial Office it is not for us to say, but the evid-

questions 5, 8, 2, 3. ence given by the Right Honorable Edward Ellice before the Committee of 1857, as to the opinions taken by him both for and aginst the Company is well worth referring to.

8. One other point is a mere technicality no doubt, but it may be worth observing that the title of the Company to their land is an English title, since it is granted "to be " holden as of the Manor of East Greenwich, in our County of Kent, in free and common

" soccage. "

9. The Committee do not intend to impute to the Parliament or the Ministry of Canada, any deliberate intention of viciating such rights of the Hudson's Bay Company as they admit to exist, but it must be remembered, that a theory has been started, and is referred to in the debate on this address by which the admissions of the English Government and the opinion of the English Law Officers as to the right of ownership in the soil are directly negatived. It has been supposed, we believe, that France was in possession of these territories, or a large portion of them when the Charter was granted; that

they were therefore within the exception which that charter contains See postscript to letter with regard to other territories belonging to "any other Christian of Mr. C. Fortescue to Sir Prince"; and that this French title remained good and was transfered, 11th March, 1864, formed to the English Crown with Consider at the final cossion of ferred to the English Crown with Canada at the final cession of and letter April 5, 1864.

that Province by France. 10. This is not the place for entering on a discussion of the facts and law involved in this argument,—an argument, as we have said, inconsistent with the continued recognition of the Company's rights in various ways by the English Government and their legal advisers for a long series of years; but if this objection to the Company's title shall be presented in a tangible form before a proper tribunal, the Hudson's Bay Company will be quite ready to meet it and demonstrate its futility.

11. The very existence, however, of such a theory in the minds of the Canadian Ministers or the Canadian people, is a sufficient reason why, in justice to the Company, it should be set aside, or its truth or falsehood should be conclusively tested before their rights of property under the Great Seal of England, and, in fact their future existence

is placed under the legislation and the absolute centrol of Canada.

Minute, 22nd June, 1866.

Mr. Elliot to Sir E. Hoad, April 15, 1867.

12. The Committee cannot but feel that the Company has Despatch of Mr. Cardwell already had great reason to complain of the course pursued during to Lord Monck, June 17, the last few years. In 1865 the Canadian Delegates sent to this Letter of Mr. Forster to country to promote the scheme of Confederation solemnly "under-Sir E. Head, 20th Feb., took," with Mr. Cardwell, to negotiate with the Hudson's Bay Company. The answer given by the Committee was that they would be ready to consider any proposal. The fact of this under-Letter from Sir F. Rogers, would be ready to consider any proposal. The fact of this underto Sir E. Head, 31st July, taking was recited again in a subsequent letter, as a reason why no other step should be taken. No negotiation, however, was opened. and in 1866, the Canadian Council resolved that such negotiation must devolve on the Government of the Confederation when constituted, rather than on the Government of Canada. This was confirmed by the resolutions of the Delegates in England, of April 3rd, 1867. After all, when the Confederation is formed, and its Parliament has met, resolutions are passed, and an Address to the Queen is adopted, praying that the powers of legislation and government over the Hudson's Bay Territory, and the North Western Territory, may be conveyed to Canada first, and that the judicial decisions or negotiations as to the Company's rights should take place afterwards.

13. We desire in the first place to remark that this inversion of the order of proceeding is entirely contrary to the expectation raised by the acts of the delegates, and by the communications from the Colonial Office to us. We may have erred in thinking so, but certainly we conceived that the negotiations which the delegates, in 1865, undertook to initiate were intended, under the Act of last Session, to form the preliminary step for transferring the supreme control to Canada, not to follow after such transfer with all the disadvantages to the Company which must thus ensue from the change of the relative position of the parties. It would appear too, from a passage in a speech of the Honorable Mr. Holton in the Canadian Parliament, as reported in the Canadian News, as per Extract No. 1 inclosed. extract herewith, that the Committee were not the only parties who supposed this to be the intention of the Government.

The Committee, moreover, thought that it was expressly in anticipation of this original undertaking to negotiate being thus carried out, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimated his wish in the following terms that the Company should abstain from any

other arrangements likely to interfere with the views then entertained.

"It is of course for the Hudson's Bay Company to consider for themselves what course is most proper and conducive to their own interests. But it appears to Lord Mr. Elliott to Sir "Carnarvon that any effective negotiation being for the moment impose. Head, "sible, it is for the interest of both parties that the question should remain January 23, 1867. "open for arrangement so soon as an authority exists capable of dealing with it on the part of the Colony or Colonies interested. He would therefore regret to learn that the Company contemplates any immediate action which was calculated to embarrass the negotiations, which would then become possible, and which in the opinion of the Executive Council it would be the duty of the Confederate Government to "open."

30 and 31
14. The Committee felt no anxiety respecting the wide powers of transfer vic., c. 3 sec. conferred on the Crown by the Act of last Session, because they did not believe that their rights of ownership in the soil and minerals could be affected by it; and because, after the undertaking to negotiate formally communicated to them, and the correspondence relating to it, they relied, as they continue to rely, on the honor and good

faith of the English Government.

15. But the case assumes a very different aspect if the plan of giving to the Canadian Parliament and Government, legislative and administrative control over these territories, without defining and providing for the rights and interests of the Company as a condition precedent should be carried out. So far as we now see, no security of any kind would exist against such a use of this control in taxation and other matters as might be thought best fitted for compelling the Company to accept any terms, however, disadvantageous. No specific guarantee it seems is proposed to be given as to the legislation which might take place before these claims were finally disposed of, or as to the impartiality and competency of the Courts before which the Company, if aggrieved, would have to seek redress. At any rate, the relative position of the two parties to any such suit or discussion respecting these rights, would, after the transfer of the legislative and administrative control, be one which must leave the Company as Defendant, more or less at the mercy of the Plaintiff, and would, to say the least, taint the voluntary character of any agreement to be subsequently arrived at. The only reliance of the Company would be on the honesty and the considerate disinterestedness of the Canadian Parliament and people.

The Committee, moreover, venture to think that their apprehensions on this score Extract from the are reasonably increased, rather than diminished by all that is reported "Canadian News," to have passed in the debates, and especially by the extract of the inclosed 2.

accompanying report of the speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.,

the Canadian Premier. The report is taken from the "Canadian News." It is probably

condensed, and, as a matter of course, it may be more or less inaccurate.

16. The Act of last Session provides that the incorporation of Rupert's Land and 30 and 31 Vic. the North Western Territory with Canada may be made by the Queen "on such terms and conditions in each case as are in the Addresses expressed and as the Queen thinks fit to approve, subject to the Provisions of this Act; and the Provisions of any order in Council in that behalf, shall have effect as if they had been enacted by Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

Now looking to the previous correspondence between the *Hudson's Bay* Company and the Colonial Office, it is not unreasonable to suppose, that so far as regards the Territory of the Company, the Act contemplated the insertion of certain terms and conditions in any

Address relating to the transfer of such Territory.

But the Address, a copy of which Your Grace, had had the goodness to transmit to us, contains no "terms and conditions" whatever, except a vague assurance that the "Par- "liament of Canada will be ready to provide that the legal rights of any Corporation, "Company, or individual within the same shall be respected and placed under the protection of Courts of competent Jurisdiction."

Such an assurance is of little value, when the party making it disputes the very existence of the rights in question, and at any rate it amounts to no more than a statement that British subjects on British soil shall be entitled to the protection of a Court of Law

of some kind, hereafter to be established by the act of one of the parties.

It might be presumed that redress before a competent tribunal would be the right of any one who was wronged, and such an assurance can hardly be deemed a "term or condition" of the kind, which Statute intended to be set out specifically in the Address

from the Legislature.

17. The Committee trust it may not for one moment be supposed, that they arrogate to themselves any right or entertain the smallest desire to impede, or even to comment on the general policy of transferring the Government of the North Western Territory and of the Hudson's Bay Territory to the Confederate Government of Canada. In this, as in everything else, they would bow with submission to the authority of the Crown, and rejoice in any measure which was really calculated to strengthen loyalty and promote union in British North America.

18. What is asked for as a matter of justice to a proprietary consisting of upwards of 1,700 shareholders, who have paid a very large sum on the faith of our Charter, and of the protection of their rights of property in the soil by English law, is the adoption by Her

Majesty's Government of one of the following alternatives :-

1st. That some conclusive agreement as to the extent, value and compensation to be made for the claims of the Company, as owners of the soil and minerals of the *Hudson's Bay* Territory, and some arrangement, by which burthens assumed by them in their political capacity, such as the endowment of the Bishoprics, may when that capacity ceases, be transferred to others, should be completed before, not after, the transfer of the Government of the North Western Territory or *Hudson's Bay* Territory to *Conada*.

2nd. That before any incorporation of Ruperts Land or the North Western Territory with Canada, the rights of private property vested in the Company, and the exact limits of such rights, should be ascertained, acknowledged and efficiently protected by law, in a manner binding on any Colonial Government, so that they should not be at any time

hereafter impeached or violated without proper compensation.

I have, &c., (Signed,)

EDMUND HEAD, Governor.

His Grace

The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, &c., &c., &c.

Enclosure 1.

Extract from a speech of the Honorable Mr. Holton, in the Canadian Parliament, as reported in the "Canadian News," of January 2nd, 1868, page 7.

"It struck him too that what was in contemplation in the Union Act, was that the Address to Her Majesty should follow the negotiations, and that the Address should set forth clearly and distinctly the terms on which we were prepared to unite that territory with Canada."

Enclosure 2.

Extract from a speech of Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., in the Canadian Parliament, reported as above, page 9.

It had been said by the Member for West Durham, that this was a worse proposition

than the proposition of 1865.

It was precisely the same, it was simply that we wished to take possession of this territory, and would undertake to legislate for it, and to govern it, leaving the Hudson's Bay, Company no right except the right of asserting their title in the best way they could in Courts of competent jurisdiction. And what would their title be worth the moment it was known that the country belonged to Canada, and that the Canadian Government and Canadian Courts had jurisdiction there, and that the chief protection of the Hudson's Bay Company and the value of their property, namely their exclusive right of trading in those regions were gone forever. The Company would only be too glad that the country should be handed over to Canada, and would be ready to enter into any reasonable arrangement.

The value of the Company's interest would be determined by the value of their stock;

and what would that be worth when the whole country belonged to Canada.

Mr. Adderley to Sir Curtis Lampson.

(Copy.)

Downing Street,

23rd April, 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to acquaint you that he has had under his consideration the Address from the Parliament of Canada to Her Majesty, praying that Ruperts Land and the North West Territory may be united with the Dominion of Canada, and placed under the authority of the Canadian Parliament, and the letter from the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, dated the 25th of January, on that subject.

Her Majesty's Government think that it will be right to comply, under proper conditions, with the wish expressed by the Parliament of Canada, and they propose to

introduce a Bill for the purpose into the Imperial Parliament.

They desire, however, to pay due regard to the interests of Her Majesty's subjects already concerned in the Territory; and with that view they will be prepared to make provision for any reasonable terms which may be agreed upon with the Hudson's Bay Company.

I am agreed to call your attention to the negotiations which took place in 1864, between the Secretary of State and the Company, as recorded in the correspondence referred to in the margin, and I am to request that you will state what are the terms which the Company would be prepared to accept, proceeding on the principles then adopted, namely that the company be discovered in Rupert's Land, coupled with reservations of defined portions of land to the Company.

I am, &c., (Signed,) C. B. Adderley.

To Sir Curtis Lampson.

The Honorable Mr. Rose, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the subject of the Banking and Currency of the Dominion, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee, soon after their appointment, agreed upon a series of questions to be submitted to Bankers, Merchants, and other persons in various parts of the Dominion; copies of which Questions and of the circular accompanying them, are appended to this Report. These were sent to the Presidents and Managers of all the Banks, to the various Boards of Trade, and to a number of commercial men and other gentlemen in different parts of the Country, whose opinions it was deemed advisable to obtain on the subjects under consideration. Sufficient time is not yet elapsed to permit all the replies to these questions to be received.

Your Committee consider the subjects referred to them of such importance, that they would recommend Your Honorable House to appoint a Committee at the opening of the next Session of Parliament to resume the inquiry. They also deem it advisable for the Government to continue the inquiry during the Recess, in order that it may be completed, and the information arranged for the consideration of the Committee to be hereafter

Your Committee have considered the Bill respecting the Banks of the Province of Nova Scotia, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the papers and correspondence laid before this House, as a Return to an Address of this House for copies of any representations addressed to His Excellency the Governor General, by Members of this House, respecting the marks of Royal favor which Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon them, and of all despatches on the same subject, to or from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:-

Your Committee have had before them the correspondence published by the Order of the House, and the personal attendance of the Honorable Messieurs Cartier and Galt, who

have given their explanations in reference to the subject.

That it appears that the gracious intentions of Her Majesty, to confer the distinction of the Companionship of the Bath, was not made known to the Honorable Messieurs Cartier and Galt before the public announcement thereof, on the first of July last, by His Excellency the Governor General, and consequently that no opportunity was afforded of expressing their views thereon.

That on the day following the said announcement, Mr. Cartier informed His Excellency, both verbally and in writing, of his views as to the distribution of honors which had taken place, and prayed the Queen's permission to decline the distinction conferred on

him, and that, on the third day of July, Mr. Galt adopted the same course.

That, at the request of His Excellency, both gentlemen consented to withhold their determination from immediate publicity, in order that His Excellency might communicate with the Duke of Buckingham, the Colonial Secretary, by telegraph, and obtain His Grace's

That such communication was made, it appears, on the third of July, and that the Official Gazette issued in London, six days subsequent, contained the announcement of the honor conferred.

That, on the 12th day of July, the Duke of Buckingham telegraphed to the Governor General, the grounds upon which the distribution of the honors gazetted had been made, and expressed the hope that Messieurs Cartier and Galt would not press their resignations.

That, on the 13th and 15th of July, these gentlemen respectively informed His Ex-

cliency that they adhered to their views.

That on the 14th of December the Duke of Buckingham wrote to the Governor General that there was no precedent for a removal from the Companionship of the Bath except by striking off its Roll; but that in lieu of that course, Her Majesty had given directions that so much of Her Majesty's Warrant as related to the appointment of Messrs. Cartier and Galt to the Companionship of the Bath should be cancelled, and that the notification of the honor conferred on the delegates, which was published on the ninth of July should be re-published, omitting the names of Messrs. Cartier and Galt, and stating that the notification was to be substituted for the preceding one, which was accordingly done in the London Gazette of the 17th December, three days after the Duke's letter was written, and before any communication of it either to Mr. Cartier or to Mr. Galt.

That Mr. Galt, by letter of the 4th of January to the Governor General, acknowledging the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham of the 14th December, acquiesced in the proposed course, provided that the notification in the London Gazette stated expressly that the names of Messrs. Cartier and Galt were omitted by their own desire, and that Mr.

Cartier, by letter of the 22nd January, acquiesced in the views of Mr. Galt.

That upon a review of the whole facts as above stated, it appears to your Committee that the honors conferred upon the Provincial Delegates in the Gazette of the 9th of July, were conferred upon them as the representatives of several Colonies united in the Confederation.

That not having had previous notice of the distribution of honors, and not knowing the share that would be assigned to them as representing one of the Colonies, Messrs. Cartier and Galt, as soon as possible after the announcement made by His Excellency the Governor General, laid their views before His Excellency, and for the reasons stated in the correspondence begged leave to decline the Companionship of the Bath.

That notwithstanding the telegram of the third of July, from His Excellency the Governor General to the Duke of Buckingham; the London Gazette, of the ninth of the same month, contained the notification of the honors conferred, without omitting the

names of Messrs. Cartier and Galt.

That after the despatch of the Duke of Buckingham, of the 14th December, no time was allowed to ascertain the views of Messrs. Cartier and Galt, prior to its contents being carried into effect.

That the notice thus published in the London Gazette of the seventeenth of December was open to serious misconceptions, inasmuch as it was not stated that the names of Messrs. Cartier and Galt were left out at their own request, and although not so objectionable as the proposal to strike the names off the roll, was yet of a character that gentlemen upon whom Her Majesty was desirous of conferring a distinction should not have been subjected to, and that the result so far, for both gentlemen, was the more to be regretted from the fact that the first notification was made after they had intimated their desire to the contrary, and the second without affording them an opportunity of expressing their views.

That the House and Country have since learned with gratitude and satisfaction that Her Majesty has been pleased to raise Mr. Cartier to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom: but while recognizing that this Gracious Act has removed any possible misconstructions as far as that gentleman is concerned, the Committee cannot fail to observe that it renders the position of Mr. Galt still more subject to such misconstruction.

Your Committee therefore recommend that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, setting forth that the notification contained in the London Gazette of the seventeenth December, is liable to serious misconstructions in regard to Mr. Galt, and praying Her Majesty to cause such remedy to be applied as may remove the grievance justly complained of by him.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the said Report; the

House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Chauveau, the Honorable Mr. Cameron (Peel), the Honorable Mr. Campbell, the Honorable Mr. Dunkin, the Honorable Mr. Gray, Mr. Casault, and Mr. Parker, be appointed to draw up an Address to Her Majesty founded upon the said Report.

The Honorable Mr. Chauveau reported from the said Committee, That they had drawn

up an Address accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign-

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty to represent, that while thanking Your

Majesty for Your gracious act in conferring distinctions upon certain of the Delegates who represented the Provinces of British North America in London, at the passing of the British North America Act, for the Union of the said Provinces into one Dominion, they respectfully venture to submit, that not having had previous notice of the distribution of Honors, and not knowing the share that would be assigned to them, as representing one of those Provinces, Messieurs Cartier and Galt, as soon as possible after the announcement made by His Excellency the Governor General as to Your Majesty's gracious intentions on the subject, laid their views before His Excellency, and for the reasons stated in their letters of 2nd and 3rd July, 1867, to the Governor General, they requested Your Majesty's permission to resign the Companionship of the Bath.

That notwithstanding such request was communicated by the Governor General to the Duke of Buckingham, Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on or about the third day of July, the London Gazette of the 9th of the same month, contained the notification of the honors conferred without omitting the names of Messieurs

Cartier and Galt.

That, on the 14th December, His Grace the Duke of Buckingham wrote to the Governor General that there was no precedent for a removal from the Companionship of the Bath, otherwise than by the act of striking particular names off its roll, but that in lieu of that course, Your Majesty had been pleased to direct that so much of your Royal Warrant as related to the appointment of Messieurs Cartier and Galt to the Companionship of the Bath should be cancelled, and that the notification of the honors conferred on the Delegates, which was published in the month of July, should be republished, omitting the names of those gentlemen, and stating that this notification should be submitted for the preceding one: which was accordingly done in the London Gazette of the 17th December, three days after the Duke of Byckingham's letter was written, and before any communication of it to either Mr. Cartier or to Mr. Galt.

That Mr. Galt, by letter of the 14th January to the Governor General acknowledging the receipt of the Duke of Buckingham's despatch of the 14th December, acquiesced in the proposed plan, provided that the notification in the London Gazette should state expressly that the names of Messieurs Cartier and Galt were omitted by their desire, and that Mr. Cartier, by his letter of the 22nd January, expressed his concurrence in the

course suggested by Mr. Galt.

That the notice thus published in the London Gazette of the 17th December, was open to serious misconception, inasmuch as it was not stated that the names of Messieurs Cartier and Galt were left out at their own request, a proceeding which although not so objectionable as the proposal to strike their names off the Roll, was yet of a character that gentlemen upon whom Your Majesty was desirous of conferring a distinction ought not to have been subjected, and that the result, so far, for both gentlemen, was the more to be regretted from the fact that the first notification was made after they had intimated their desire to the contrary, and the second without affording them any opportunity of expressing any opinion thereon.

That this House, and the Country at large have since learnt with gratitude and satisfaction that Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to raise Mr. Cartier to the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom; but while recognizing that this gracious Act has removed any possible misconstructions so far as that Gentleman is concerned, they cannot fail to notice that it renders the position of Mr. Galt still more liable to serious miscons-

truction.

There fore we, Your Majesty's faithful Commons of Canada, humbly approach Your Majesty with this representation, and venture to pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to cause such remedy to be applied, on behalf of Mr. Galt, as may tend to remove the grievance of which he has justly complained.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, informing him that this House has voted an humble Address to Her Majesty, on the subject relating to the honors recently conferred by Her upon certain of the Delegates who represented the Provinces of British North America in London, at the passing of the

British North America Act for the Union of the said Provinces; and praying that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General;—Report of the Post Master General, for the year ending 30th June, 1867. (Sessional Papers No. 4.)

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Bill respecting the Northern Railway of Canada,

referred to them, and have agreed to report the same, without amendment.

Mr. Fortin, from the Select Committee on the Maritime and Fluvial Fisheries and Sea and Inland Navigation of the Dominion, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee having recently considered the question of the establishment of Schools of Navigation, respectfully beg leave to submit to your Honorable House that in their opinion it is highly important to promote and encourage nautical education by the establishment of Schools of Navigation in different parts of the Dominion.

Your Committee deem it proper to bring under the notice of Your Honorable House that a proposition to the like effect was submitted by a Member of the Committee at a previous sitting, when exception was taken, that it exceeded the powers of the Committee under their Order of Reference; this objection was over-ruled by the Chairman, but his decision was reversed by Your Committee on appeal.

At the sitting this day, a Resolution to rescind the vote then given, was carried, Messrs Simpson, Keeler, Simard, Langlois, Robitaille, Renaud, Cimon, Beaty, and Savary, voting in favor, and Messrs. Mackenzie, Bolton, Ross (Prince Edward), Ross (Victoria,

N. S.), and Jones (Halifax,) voting against the same.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—
The Senate have passed the Bill, initialed; "An Act for the better security of the "Crown and of the Government," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the "Merchants Express Company of the Dominion of Canada," with an amendment, to

which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act relating to Quarantine "and Public Health," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Langevin, seconded by the Honorable Mr. McDougall, Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act relating to Quarantine "and Public Health," be now read for the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time,

To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Express Company of the "Dominion of Canada," and the same was read as followeth:—

Page 3, line ult.—After "direct" insert Clause A.

CLAUSE A:

"This Act of incorporation shall be deemed a Public Act, and the powers and privileges hereby conferred shall be subject to the provisions of any general Act that may hereafter be passed by the Parliament of Canada."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Rose,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to provide for taking "evidence in Canada in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before Courts "of Justice in any other of Her Majesty's Dominions or before Foreign Tribunals," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read for the first time; and ordered to be read the second

time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association, being read,

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Bown reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time. The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts relating to the Canada West Farmers Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, and to change the name of the Company to the " Canada Farmers Mutual Insurance Company," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Canada Vine Grower's Association, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Stratford Board of Trade, being read

The Bill was accordingly read the second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Scatcherd reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved. That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Canada Live Stock Insurance Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read the second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morrison (Niagara) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting cer-

tain penalties, in respect of Stamp Duties.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to make provision for defraying the expense of certain works of Fortification required for the Defence of the Dominion, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time,—

Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton, That all the words after "now" to the end of the question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to provide that no sums "shall be expended on such works until a separate estimate for each work to be constructed "shall be submitted to Parliament, and that the amount to be expended in each year shall be voted from time to time," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Dorion,	Mackenzie,	Redford,
Béchard,	Ferris,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Ross (Victoria, N.S.),
Bodwell,	Forbes,	Mc Callum,	Rymal,
Bolton,	Forties,	Mc Monies,	Scatcherd,
Bourassa,	Geoffrion,	Metcalf,	Snider,
Bowman,	Godin,	Mills,	Stirton,
Burpee,	Hagar,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	, Thompson (Haldim'd),
Cameron (Inverness),	Holton,	Oliver,	Thompson (Ontario),
Casault,	Johnson,	Pâquet,	Tremblay,
Cheval,	Jones (Halifax),	Parker,	Wells,
Connell,	Kempt,	Power,	White,
Coupal,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	Pozer,	Whitehead, and
• ′	, ,		Young.—49.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Crawford (Brockv'le), Keeler,		Pope,
Ault,	Crawford (Leeds),	Kirkpatrick,	Pouliot,
Beaty,	Daoust,	Langevin,	Rankin,
Bellerose,	De Niverville,	Langlois,	Read,
Benoit,	Desaulniers;	Lapum,	Renaud,
Bertrand,	Dobbie,	Lawson,	Robitaille,
Blanchet,	Drew,	Little,	Rose,
Bowell,	Dufresne,	Macdonald, Sir	J. A.Ross (Champlain),

Bown,	Dunkin,	McDonald(Middles'x)	,Ross (Dundas),
Bourasso,	Fortin,	Mac Farlane,	Ross(Prince Edward).
Brown,	Galt,	Magill,	Ryan, (Kings, N. B.).
Burton,	Gaucher,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ryan (Montreal West),
Cameron (Peel),	Gaudet,	Mc Carthy,	Shanly,
Campbell,	Gendron,	McDougall,	Simard,
Carling,	Gibbs,	Mc Greevy,	Simpson,
Caron,	Gray,	McKeagney,	Stephenson,
Cartier,	Grover,	Mc Millan,	Street,
Cartwright,	Heath,	Merritt,	Tilley,
Cayley,	Holmes,	Morrison (Niagara),	Wallace,
Chamberlin,	Howland,	Munroe,	Walsh,
Chauveau,	Huot,	Perry,	Webb, and
Cimon,	Hurdon,	Pinsonneault,	Willson.—90.
Costigan,	Irvine,	•	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill to amend the Act providing for the management of the Harbor of Quebec, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act to amend an Act to provide "for the improvement and management of the Harbor of Quebec, and the Act amending "the same."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill respecting Perjury, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for receiving the Report of the Committee of the Whole House on the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Mac-

donald, and the question being proposed,—That the Report be now received;

Mr. Jones, (Halifax,) moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "now" to the end of the question be left out, and the words re-committed "to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending clause 17, by inserting "thereing that Firemen shall be exempt from Ballot or Actual Service in time of peace," inserted thereof;

And the question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

And the question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

Mr. Pope moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Galt, That all the words after "now" to the end of the question be left out, and the words, "re-committed to "a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions":—

1. Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjust that the Militia Staff Officers should receive large sums of money for their services, while the Battalion and Company Officers upon whom the expense and labor of keeping up the Volunteers devolves are most inadequately paid for their labor and expense.

2. Resolved, That no mency shall be paid to the Staff Officers for their services until such times as all the Officers of the Force are properly considered, and provision made for

their payment upon just and equitable basis, according to their respective duties and rank;

inserted instead thereof;

The Honorable Mr. Galt moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Irvine, That the words "considering the following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjust that the Militia Staff Officers should receive large sums of money for their services, while the Battalion and Company Officers upon whom the expense and labor of keeping up the Volunteers devolves, are most inad-

equately paid for their labor and expense.

2. Resolved, That no money shall be paid to the Staff Officers for their services until such time as all the Officers of the force are properly considered, and provision made for their payment upon just and equitable basis, according to their respective duties and rank," be left out, and the words "so adjusting the expenditure for Militia purposes, that the "Officers of the Service Militia and Volunteers, when employed as such may receive such "allowance as will distinguish between their respective ranks and that of the men," inserted instead thereof.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Rose, and the question being put, That the Debate be adjourned; the House divided: and the names being called for, were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Coupal,	Lawson,	Ray,
Archambeault,	Crawford (Leeds),	Little,	Redford,
Ault,	Daoust,	Macdonald (Cornw'll),	Renaud,
Béchard,	De Niverville,	Macdonald (Glenga'y)	
Bellerose,	Dobbie,	Macdonald, Sir John A	
Benoit,	Dorion,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Champlain),
Bertrand,	Dufresne,	Magill,	Ross (Dundas),
Blanchet,	Ferris,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ryan, (Kings, N.B.),
Bodwell,	Fisher,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Bolton,	Fortin,	Mc Carthy,	Rymal,
Bourassa,	Gaucher,	McDougall,	Scatcherd,
Bowman,	Gaudet,	Mc Greevey,	Shanly,
Bown,	Geoffrion,	McMillan,	Simard,
Brousseau,	Gendron,	Mc Monies,	Snider,
Burpec,	Godin,	Mills,	Stirton,
Burton,	Gray,	Morison (Victoria, O.)	
Cameron (Inverness),	Grover,	Munroe,	Thompson Haldim'd),
Campbell,	Hagar,	O'Connor,	Thompson (Ontario),
Caron,	Holton,	Oliver,	Tilley,
Cartier,	Howland,	Pâquet,	Tremblay,
Cayley,	Huot,	Parker,	Wallace,
Chauveau,	Hurdon,	Pinsonneault,	Wells,
Cheval,	Johnson,	Pouliot,	White,
Cimon,	Jones (Halifax),	Power,	Whitehead,
Coffin,	Reeler,	Pozer,	Willson, and
Connell,	Langevin,	Rankin,	Young.—106.
Costigan,	Langlois,		

NAYS:

Messieurs

Bowell,	Dunkin,	Kirkpatrick,	Pope,
Brown,	Ferguson,	Lapum,	Read,
Cameron (Peel),	Forbes,	McDonald (Middles' x), Ross (Prince Edw'd),

Carling,	Galt,	$Mc\ Callum,$	Savary,
Cartwright,	$Gib\acute{b}s$,	Merritt,	Stephenson,
Chamberlin,	Heath,	Metcalf,	Webb,
Crawford (Br'k	ville), Holmes,	Morrison (Niagara),	Workman, and
Currier,	Irvine,	Perry,	Wright.—32.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:-The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendments;

Bill, intituled, "An Act to annex a portion of the Seigniory of Bélair to the County

"of Quebec, and another portion thereof to the County of Portneuf."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to confirm a certain By-law passed by the Directors of the "Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company, and for other purposes."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting persons in custody charged with High Treason or

"Felony."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to fix the salary of the Governor General."
Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater "safety of passengers by them."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada."

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Riots and "Riotous Assemblies," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Riots and Riotous Assemblies," and the same were read as follow:-

Page 1, line 20—Leave out "fifteen minutes," and insert "one hour." Page 2, line 4—Leave out "fifteen minutes," and insert "one hour." The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means. (IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that in order to enable the Consolidated Revenue Fund to neet the charges placed thereon, the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of a sum of money not exceeding six million dollars upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and to be a charge upon the same, but subject to the several payments of the British North America Act, 1867, charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and as a subsequent charge next after those specified in sections one hundred and three, one hundred and four, and one hundred and five of that Act, and after any loan raised for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, and the charges constituted in respect of such loan by any Act of the Parliament in Canada, (and in addition to the Public Debt of Canada as constituted by the one hundred and eleventh section of the British North America Act, 1867;) and after any loan raised under any Act of the present Session for defraying the expense of fortifications for the defence of Canada, and the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of such sum by any of the methods following or partly by one and partly by another or others of such methods, that is to say; by the issue, or issue and sale of Stock, or of Debentures, or of Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds, or by the granting of Terminable Annuities; any of which said securities shall be in such form, and be made payable for such sums, and bearing such rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and for or redeemable at such period of time, respectively, as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and that such provision may be made for the creation of a Sinking Fund for the payment of such Loan and the management thereof, as the Governor in Council may deem expedient, and all sums of money so raised shall form part of the Cousolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was

read, as followeth:-

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that in order to enable the Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet the charges placed thereon, the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of a sum of money not exceeding six million dollars upon the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and to be a charge upon the same, but subject to the several payments by the British North America Act, 1867, charged on the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and as a subsequent charge next after those specified in sections one hundred and three, one hundred and four, and one hundred and five of that Act, and after any Loan raised for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, under the provisions of the Canada Railway Loan Act, 1867, and the charges constituted in respect of such Loan by any Act of the Parliament in Canada, (and in addition to the Public Debt of Canada as constituted by the one hundred and eleventh section of the British North America Act, 1867;) and after any Loan raised under any Act of the present Session for defraying the expenses of fortifications for the defence of Canada, and the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of such sum by any of the methods following or partly by one and partly by another or others of such methods, that is to say; by the issue, or issue and sale of Stock, or of Debentures, or of Exchequer Bills or Exchequer Bonds, or by the granting of Terminable Annuities; any of which said securities shall be in such form, and be made payable for such sums, and bearing such rate of interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and for or redeemable at such periods of time, respectively, as the Governor in Council may deem expedient; and that such provision may be made for the creation of a Sinking Fund, for the re-payment of such Loan, and the management thereof, as the Governor in Council may deem expedient, and all sums of money so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Gray then acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That the House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Gray, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported several Resolutions which were read, as follow:—

1. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the year ending 30th June, 1868, the sum of \$7,502,874.04 cents, be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the year ending 30th June, 1869, the sum of \$7,901,855.01 cent be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 16th May, 1868.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Railways; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kirkpatrick reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House,

this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for the regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries, being read;

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time; And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House. And after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Shanly reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered. That the Report be now received.

Mr. Shanly reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill imposing Duties of Customs, with the Tariff of Duties payable under it, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Governor General, the Civil List, and the salaries of certain Public Functionaries, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Shanly reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then the House, having continued to sit till Twenty-five minutes to Two of the Clock, on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 16th May, 1868.

Twelve o' Clock, Noon.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:— By Mr. Simard,—The Petition of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—
Of Joseph Connick and others, of St. David, and of Thomas K. Parker, and others, of the Parish of West Isles, County of Charlotte; all of the Province of New Brunswick;

*everally praying that the Robinson route may not be adopted for the Intercolonial Rail-

way, but that a line passing through the Western side of the said Province, near the Frontier, may be adopted.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1868; Return (in part) of the state of the Fisheries of the River St. Lawrence from Rimouski to head of tide on the south shore, and from Betsiamis, including River Saguenay, to head of tide on the north shore, with the Reports of the Agents of the Department of Fisheries during the last five years. (Sessional Papers, No. 43.)

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, One of Her Majesty's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, all the Members of the House being uncovered, and is as followeth:-

The Governor General communicates to the House of Commons the accompanying Despatches addressed to him, by command of the Queen, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Ottawa, 16th May, 1868.

DOWNING STREET,

(Copy—Canada—Separate.)

My Lord,—I have the honor to inform you that having received with pain and regret your despatch No. 62 of the 9th instant, informing me of the assassination of Mr. D'Arcy McGee in the City of Ottawa, I felt it my duty to communicate the lamentable event to Her Majesty, feeling certain that Her Majesty would sincerely deplore the crime which has deprived Canada, by the hand of an assassin, of the able and devoted services of Mr. Mc Gee.

I have received Her Majesty's commands, to request you, to convey to the family of Mr. Mc Gee the expression of Her Majesty's deep sympathy with them in the loss which they have sustained through this atrocious crime.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

The Viscount Monck, &c., &c., &c.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:-The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act respecting the Consolidated "Revenue Fund," without any amendment.

And, also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled "An Act respecting Police of

" Canada," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the Police of

"Canada," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Rose, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier, Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the licensing of Insurance Companies doing business in Canada.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Howland, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Tilley, Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Northern Railway of Canada.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Northern Railway Company of Canada may, with the sanction of a majority of the votes of persons entitled to vote in that behalf at Meeting of the Company, present in person or by proxy, at a General Meeting of the Company specially convened for the purpose, issue, subject to the conditions and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, Third Preference irredeemable six per cent. Bonds, of the nominal value of one hundred pounds sterling each, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, and to be divided into two classes, of which Class A, shall be to the extent of fifty thousand pounds, and Class B, to the extent of one Mundred thousand pounds; and such Bonds, when issued, shall be a charge on the said Railway in the priority and rank hereinafter mentioned.

2. Resolved, That the Third Preference Bonds to be so issued shall constitute a lieu or charge upon the Northern Railway of Canada, its property and franchises, next after the Second Preference Bonds, issued under the authority of the 23rd Vict. ch. 105, and

before the Provincial lien.

3. Resolved, That the Company may, thereupon, and forthwith thereafter, issue and sell fifty thousand pounds sterling of the said Third Preference Bonds, Class A thereof, and expend the proceeds thereof in the construction of Elevators, the increase and extension of the Rolling Stock and other equipment, works, and appliances of the Railway, for the further accommodation and facilities of its traffic.

4. Resolved, That a subscription list of parties subscribing for such Class A Third Preference Bonds to the amount of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, shall be delivered to the Financial Agents of the Dominion (in London, England), and shall be approved by them on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in case such amount be not subscribed by that day, this Act, so far as

relates to issue of Third Preference Bonds, shall be null and void.

5. Resolved, That the Company shall also thereupon, pay over fifty thousand pounds sterling, of Class B Third Preference Bonds to the Receiver General of Canada, on account of the arrears of interest due by the Company at the time of the passing of the Act of the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign hereinbefore mentioned, on the Provincial lien.

6. Resolved, That the Company shall also thereupon call in the existing Arrears of the Interest Debentures of the Company, amounting in all to fifty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four pounds eight shillings and four pence sterling, and cancel the same, and in lieu thereof fifty thousand pounds sterling Class B, Third Preference Bonds shall by a pro rate allotment be delivered to the holders of Arrears of Interest Debentures, and in case such holders shall not, within six months after notice that such Class B, Third Preference Bonds are prepared and ready for issue in exchange as aforesaid shall have been three times inserted in the Canada Gazette, the Toronto Globe and Leader, the New York Herald, and the Times, (London, England,) give up, in Toronto, or London, (England,) the Bonds new held by them, and accept such Class B Third Preference Bonds as hereby authorized in lieu thereof, then such arrears of interest Debentures as shall not within that period be brought in and given up in exchange as aforesaid, shall continue to rank as if these Resolutions had not been passed.

7. Resolved, That the Class B, Third Preference Bonds shall not rank for interest dividends thereon until the proceeds of the subscription for Class A, Third Preference Bonds shall have been actually expended for the purposes of this Act, to the satisfaction

of the Governor in Council.

8. Resolved, That the powers and provisions of the 23rd Vic., cap. 105 in respect to the transfer and registration of Bonds, and to the right of voting and all other the rights and privileges of the holders of First and Second Preference Bonds at all meetings of the Company are hereby conferred upon the holders of the Third Preference Bonds to be issued under this Act.

2. Resolved, That subject to the foregoing conditions, and in lieu of the distribution

thereof provided in the Act of the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign hereinbefore mentioned, the future earnings of the Company shall be distributed as follows:—

1st. In the payment of working expenses of the said Railway.

2nd. In the payment of the interest on the First Preference Bonds of the Company.

3rd. In payment of the interest on Second Preference Bonds of the Company.

4th. In payment of the interest on Class A Third Preference Bonds authorized to be issued under this Act.

5th. In payment of the interest on Class B Third Preference Bonds authorized to be issued under this Act.

6th. In payment of interest on the Government lien of four hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds sterling.

7th. In payment of interest on the arrears of interest due to the Government of the

Dominion.

8th. In payment of the Interest on the arrears of Interest Debentures (if any those be) which, not being given up and exchanged as herein provided, shall continue to rank as if this Act had not been passed.

9th. In Dividends on the share Capital of the Company.

10th. That the expression "working expenses" when used in this or any former Act relating to the Company, shall henceforth mean and include all expenses of maintenance of the Railway and the maintenance and extension of the Station Sidings, Buildings, Works, Warehouses, Elevators, appliances and conveniences belonging thereto, and of the Rolling and other Stock and moveable plant used in the working thereof, and also such rents or annual sums as may be paid in respect of warehouses, wharves, or other property including land leased to or held by the Company, and also all expenses of and incident to working the Railway and the traffic thereon, including stores or consumable articles, also rates, taxes, insurance and compensation for accidents or losses, also all salaries and wages of persons employed in or about the working of the Railway and traffic, and all secretarial and establishment expenses, including Directors' fees, agency, legal and all other incidental working expenses whatsoever.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry), reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry) reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as followeth:—

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Northern Railway Company of Canada may, with the sanction of a majority of the votes of persons entitled to vote in that behalf at a Meeting of the Company, present in person or by proxy, at a General Meeting of the Company specially convened for that purpose, issue, subject to the conditions and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, Third Preference irredeemable six per cent. Bonds, of the nominal value of one hundred pounds sterling each, to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, and to be divided into two classes, of which Class A. shall be to the extent of fifty thousand pounds, and Class B. to the extent of one hundred thousand pounds; and such Bonds, when issued, shall be a charge on the said Railway in the priority and rank hereinafter mentioned.

2. Resolved, That the Third Preference Bonds to be so issued shall constitute a lien or charge upon the Northern Railway of Canada, its property and franchises, next after the Second Preference Bonds, issued under the authority of the 23rd Vict., ch. 105, and

hefore the Provincial lien.

3. Resolved, That the Company may thereupon, and forthwith thereafter, issue and sell fifty thousand pounds sterling of the said Third Preference Bonds, Class A. thereof, and expend the proceeds thereof in the construction of Elevators, the increase and extension of the Rolling Stock and other equipment, works, and appliances of the Railway, for the further accommodation and facilities of its traffic.

4. Resolved, That a subscription list of parties subscribing for such Class A. Third Preference Bonds to the amount of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, shall be delivered

to the Financial Agents of the Dominion (in London, England,) and shall be approved by them on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in case such amount be not subscribed by that day, this Act, so far as relates to issue of Third Preference Bonds, shall be null and void.

5. Resolved, That the Company shall also thereupon, pay over fifty thousand pounds sterling, of Class B. Third Preference Bonds to the Receiver General of Canada, on account of the arrears of interest due of the Company at the time of the passing of the Act of the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign hereinbefore mentioned, on the Pro-

vincial lien.

- 6. Resolved, That the Company shall also thereupon call in the existing Arrears of the Interest Debentures of the Company, amounting in all to fifty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-four pounds, eight shillings and four pence, sterling, and cancel the same, and in lieu thereof fifty thousand pounds sterling Class B. Third Preference Bonds shall be a pro rata allotment be delivered to the holders of Arrears of Interest Debentures, and in case such holders shall not, within six months after notice that such Class B. Third Preference Bonds are prepared and ready for issue in exchange as aforesaid shall have been three times inserted in the Canada Gazette, the Toronto Globe and Leader, the New York Herald, and the Times (London, England,) give up, in Toronto or London, (England) the Bonds now held by them, and except such Class B. Third Preference Bonds as hereby authorized in lieu thereof, then such arrears of interest Debentures as shall not within that period be brought in and given up in exchange as aforesaid, shall continue to rank as if these Resolutions had not been passed.
- 7. Resolved, That the Class B. Third Preference Bonds shall not rank for interest dividends thereon until the proceeds of the subscription for Class A. Third Preference Bonds shall have been actually expended for the purposes of this Act, to the satisfaction
- of the Governor in Council.

 8. Resolved, That the powers and provisions of the 23rd Vic., cap. 105, in respect to the transfer and registration of Bonds, and to the right of voting and all other the rights and privileges of the holders of First and Second Preference Bonds at all meetings of the Company are hereby conferred upon the holders of the Third Preference Bonds to be issued under this Act.
- 9. Resolved, That subject to the foregoing conditions, and in lieu of the distribution thereof provided in the Act of the 23rd year of Her Majesty's Reign hereinbefore mentioned, the future earnings of the Company shall be distributed as follows:—

1st. In the payment of working expenses of the said Railway.

2nd. In payment of the interest on the First Preference Bonds of the Company.

3rd. In payment of the interest on Second Preference Bonds of the Company.

4th. In payment of the interest on Class A Third Preference Bonds authorized to be

issued under this Act.

5th. In payment of the interest on Class B Third Preference Bonds authorized to be issued under this Act.

6th. In payment of interest on the Government lien of four hundred and seventy-five

thousand pounds sterling.

7th. In payment of interest on the arrears of interest due to the Government of the Dominion.

8th. In payment of the Interest on the arrears of Interest Debentures (if any there be) which, not being given up and exchanged as herein provided, shall continue to rank as if this Act had not been passed.

9th. In Dividends on the share Capital of the Company.

10th. That the expression "working expenses" when used in this or any former Act relating to the Company, shall henceforth mean and include all expenses of maintenance of the Railway, and the maintenance, and extension of the Station Sidings, Buildings, Works, Warehouses, Elevators, appliances and conveniences belonging thereto, and of the Rolling and other Stock and moveable plant used in the working thereof, and also such rents or annual sums as may be paid in respect of warehouses, wharves, or other property including land leased to or held by the Company, and also all expenses of and incident to working the Railway and the traffic thereon, including stores or consumable articles, also

rates, taxes, insurance and compensation for accidents or losses, also all salaries and wages of persons employed in or about the working of the Railway and traffic, and all secretarial and establishment expenses, including Directors' fees, agency, legal, and all other incidental working expenses whatsoever.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment, which was yesterday, proposed to be made to the proposed amendment to the Question, That the Report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada), be now received; and which amendment was, that all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering the following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjust that the Militia Staff Officers should receive large sums of money for their services, while the Battalion and Company Officers, npon whom the expense and labor of keeping up the Volunteers devolve, are most inad-

equately paid for their labor and expense.

2. Resolved, That no money shall be paid to the Staff Officers for their services until such time as all the Officers of the Force are properly considered and provision made for their payment upon a just and equitable basis, according to their respective duties and rank," and which amendment to the said proposed amendment was that the words "considering the following Resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unjust that the Militia Staff Officers should receive large sums of money for their services, while the Battalion and Company Officers, upon whom the expense and labor of keeping up the Volunteers devolve, are most inad-

equately paid for their labor and expense.

2. Resolved, That no money shall be paid to the Staff Officers for their services until such time as all the Officers of the Force are properly considered and provision made for their payment upon a just and equitable basis, according to their respective duties and rank," be left out, and the words "so adjusting the expenditure for Militia purposes, that the "Officers of the Service Militia and Volunteers, when employed as such, may receive such "allowance as will distinguish between their respective ranks and that of the men," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question, on the amendment to the said proposed amendment, being again

proposed;

And Notice being taken by the Honorable Mr. Holton, Member for the Electoral District of Chateauguay, that the said amendment to the proposed amendment is not in order;

Mr. Speaker decided, That the amendment to the said proposed amendment is not in order, inasmuch as its adoption would involve the expenditure of a greater sum than that recommended by His Excellency's Message.

And the Question on the amendment to the original Question being again proposed;
And Notice being taken by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, Momber for the
Electoral District of the City of Kingston, That the said amendment is not in order;

Mr. Speaker decided, That the said amendment is not in order, inasmuch as if adopted, it would be an instruction to the Committee to consider certain Resolutions which could have been considered without any instruction from the House, and moreover that it involves an increase of the Public expenditure, over that recommended by the Message from His Excellency the Governor General.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received, Mr. Bowell moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. McCallum, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the "whole House with instructions to amend the Bill by leaving out the words 'three thousand "and six hundred dollars' in the second section of the twenty-eighth clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'three thousand dollars,' and by leaving out the words 'eighteen "hundred dollars' in the 30th clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the words 'twelve "hundred dollars,'" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put, on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Gaudet,	Metcalfe,	Renaud,
Béchard,	Geoffrion,	Mills,	Ross (Dundas),
Bertrand,	Godin,	Morison (Victoria	O.), Ross (Prince Edward),
Bodwell,	Hagar,	Munroe.	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Bowell,	Holton,	Oliver,	Savary,
Bowman,	Jones (Halifax),	Pâquet,	Scatcherd,
Brown,	Jones (Leeds & Gr	'e), Parker,	Snider,
Chevaĺ,	Kempt,	Perry,	Stirton,
Cimon,	Lapum,	Pinsonneault,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Connell,	Little,	Pouliot,	Thompson (Ontario),
Coupal,	MacFarlane,	Power,	Tremblay,
Daoust,	Magill,	Pozer,	Wallace,
Dobbie,	Mc Callum,	Rankin,	Wells,
Drew,	McCarthy,	Ray,	Willson, and
Dufresne,	Mc Monies,	Redford,	Young.—61.
Fortier.	,	• /	•

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Cartwright,	Irvine,	Mc Millan,
Beaty,	Casault,	Jackson,	Merritt,
Bellerose,	Cayley,	Keeler,	Morrison (Niagara),
Benoit,	Chamberlin,	Kirkpatrick,	O'Connor,
Blanchet,	Chauveau,	Langevin,	Robitaille,
Bolton,	Desaulniers,	Langlois,	Rose,
Bown,	Dunkin,	Lawson,	Ross (Champlain),
Brousseau,	Fisher,	Macdonald (Corn'll),	
Burton,	Fortin,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	
Caldwell,	Gaucher,	Macdonald, Sir John A	
Cumeron (Peel),	Gendron,	McDonald (Middles'x)	
Campbell,	Gray,	Masson (Soulanges),	
Carliny,	Grover,	Masson (Terrebonne),	
Caron,	Howland,	McDougall,	White, and
Cartier,	Huot,	Mc Greevy,	Wood.—60.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, as amended, being put;

Ordered, That the Report be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the Bill by leaving out the words "three thousand six hundred "dollars" in the second section of the twenty-eighth clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three thousand dollars," and by leaving out the words "eighteen hundred "dollars" in the thirtieth clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twelve hundred "dollars."

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Mr. Bodwell moved, seconded by Mr. McCallum, and the Question being proposed, That the Report be now received;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out; and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with "instructions to amend the same, by leaving out the words 'three thousand dollars' in the "second section of the twenty-eighth clause, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words

"three thousand six hundred dollars' and by leaving out the words 'twelve hundred dollars' in the thirtieth clause, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words 'one thousand eight "hundred dollars" inserted instead thereof."

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Casault,	Jackson,	Morrison (Niagara),
Beaty,	Cayley,	Keeler, ~	C' Connor,
Bellerose,	Chamberlin,	Kirkpatrick,	Pope,
Benoit,	Chauveau,	Langevin,	Robitaille,
Blanchet,	Coffin,	Langlois,	Rose,
Bolton,	Costigan,	Lawson,	Ross (Champlain),
Bown,	DeNiverville,	Macdonald (Cornw'l)	, Shanly,
Brousseau,	Desaulniers,	Macdonald, Sir J. A.,	Simard,
Burton,	Dunkin,	McDonald (Middlesex	Simpson,
Caldwell,	Fortin,	Masson (Soulanges),	Stephenson,
Cameron (Peel),	Gaucher,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Street,
Campbell,	Gendron,	Mc Carthy,	Tilley,
Carling,	Gray,	McDougall,	Walsh,
Caron,	Grover,	Mc Greevy,	Webb, and
Cartier,	Howland,	Mc Millan,	Wood.—63.
Cartwright,	Irvine,	Merritt,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Dufresne,	Magill,	Ross (Prince Edward).
Béchard,	Ferris,	McCallum,	Ryan, (Montr'l West),
Bertrand,	Forbes,	Mc Monies,	Rymal,
Bodwell,	Fortier,	Mills,	Savary,
Bourassa,	Gaudet,	Morison (Victoria, O),	Scatcherd,
Bowell,	Geoffrion,	Munroe,	Snider,
Bowman,	Godin,	Oliver,	Stirton,
Brown,	Hagar,	Pâquet,	Thompson(H'ldim'd),
Burpee,	Holton,	Parker,	Thompson (Ontario),
Cheval,	Jones (Halifax),	Perry,	Tremblay,
Cimon,	Jones (Leeds & Gre		Wallace,
Connell,	Kempt,	Pouliot,	Wells,
Coupal,	Lapum,	Power,	White,
Croke,	Little,	Pozer,	Whitehead,
Dobbie,	Mac Farlane,	Redford,	Willson, and
Dorion,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Dundas),	Young.—64.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier again moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, that all the words after "the" to the end of the question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with in"atructions to amend the same by leaving out the words 'three thousand dollars,' in the
"second section of the twenty-eighth clause, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words
"three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine dollars,' and by leaving out the words
"twelve hundred dollars,' in the thirtieth clause, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words
"seventeen hundred and ninety-nine dollars,' inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Cayley, Irvine, Merritt, Archambeault, Jackson, Morrison (Niagara), Beaty, Chamberlin, O' Connor, Bellerose, Chauveau, Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Pope,Blanchet, Costigan, Robitaille, Bolton, DeNiverville,Langevin, Langlois, Desaulniers, Rose, Bown, Ross' (Champlain), Dunkin, Lawson, Brousseau, Macdonald (Cornw'l), Shanly, Burton, Fisher, Macdonald, Sir J. A., Simard, Fortin, Caldwell, Cameron (Peel), Gaucher, McDonald(Middlesex) Simpson, Gendron, Masson (Soulanges), Stephenson, Campbell, Masson (Terrebonne), Street, Carling, Gray,Tilley, Mc Carthy, Caron, Grover, Walsh, and Cartier, Howland, McDougall, Webb.-63. Huot, Mc Greevey, Cartwright, Mc Millan, Hurdon, Casault,

NAYS:

Messieurs

Magill, Ault, Dorion, Ross (Prince Edw'd), Béchard. Drew, Mc Callum, Ryan (Montreal W.), Mc Monies, Rymal, Bertrand, Dufresne, Ferris. Mills. Savary, Bodwell, Morison (Victoria, O), Scatcherd, Bourassa. Forbes. Fortier, Bowell, Munroe, Snider, Bowman, Gaudet, Oliver, Stirton, Brown, Pâquet, Thompson (Haldim'd) Geoffrion, Burpee, Thompson (Ontario), Godin, Parker, Perry, Tremblay, Cameron (Inverness), Hagar, Cheval, Holton, Pinsonneault, Wallace, Cimon, Jones (Halifax), Pouliot, Wells, Coffin, Jones (Leeds & Gr'e), Power, White, Connell, Pozer, Lapum, Whitehead, Coupal, Croke, Little, Rankin, Wilson, and Mac Farlane, Redford, Young.-67. Dobbie, Ross (Dundas), Mackenzie,

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Report be now received;

The Honorable Mr. Cartier again moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, that all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same, by leaving out the words 'two thousand six hundred "'dollars,' in the twenty-ninth section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words 'two thousand two hundred and forty dollars," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Croke,	Kirkpatrick,	Power,
Ault.	DeNiverville,	Langevin,	Pozer,
Beaty, Bechard	Desaulniers,	Langlois,	Rankin,
Dechard,	Dobbie,	Lapum,	Ray,

Bellerose,	Drew,	Little,	Redford,
Benoit,	Dufresne,	Macdonald (Sir J.A.)	
Bertrand,	Dunkin,	McDonald (Middle'x)	Robitaille.
Blanchet,	Ferguson,	MacFarlane,	Rose,
Bodwell,	Ferris,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Champlain),
Bolton,	Fisher.	Magill,	Ross (Dundas),
Bourassa,	Forbes,	Masson (Soulanges),	
Bowell,	Fortier,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Bowman,	Fortin,	Mc Callum,	Scatcherd,
Bown,	Gaucher,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Brousseau,	Gaudet,	McDougail,	Simpson,
Brown,	Geoffrion,	Mc Greevey,	Snider,
Burpee,	Gendron,	Mc Millan,	Stephenson,
Cameron (Inverness),	·	Mc Monies,	Stirton.
Campbell,	Gray,	Merritt,	Street,
Carling,	Grover,	Mills,	Thompson (Haldimd),
Caron,	Hagar,		Thompson (Ontario),
Cartier,	Heath,	Morrison (Niagara),	Tilley,
Casault,	Holton,	Munroe,	Tremblay,
Cayley,	Howland,	O' Connor,	Wallace,
Chamberlin,	Huot,	Oliver,	Webb,
Chauveau,	Hurdon,	Pâquet,	Wells,
Cheval,	Irvine,	Parker,	White,
Cimon,	Jackson,	Perry,	Whitehead,
Coffin,	Jones (Halifax),	Pinsonneault,	Willson,
Connell,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.)		Wood, and
Costigan,	Keeler,	Pouliot,	Young.—126.
Coupal,	Kempî,	•	v

NAYS:

Messieurs

Burton, Currier, Macdonald (Cornw'l), Walsh:-7.
Cameron (Peel), Lawson, Shanly, and

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then, the main Question, so amended, being put;

Ordered, "That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by leaving out the words 'two thousand six hundred "'dollars,' in the twenty-ninth section, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words 'two "'thousand two hundred and forty dollars.'"

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Cartier moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Savary moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Jones (Halifax), That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed to "a Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by providing that "the Officers of the Volunteer and Regular Militia shall not be paid the sum of fifty "cents per day proposed to be allowed them under sections 45 and 46 of the said Bill," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bodwell,	Ferguson,	Mackenzie,	Ross (Prince Edw'd),
Bourassa,	Geoffrion,	Oliver,	Savary,
Bowell,	Godin,	Pâquet,	Snider,
Brown,	Holton,	Parker,	Stephenson,
Cameron (Inverness)	, Jones (Halifax),	Power,	Thompson (Hal'd), and
Chamberlin,	Little,	Ray,	Whitehead. = 26.
Coupal,	${\it MacFarlane},$	• ,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Connell,	Langlois,	Rankin,
Archambeault,	Costigan,	Lapum,	Redford,
Ault.	Cu r rier,	Macdonald (Cornw'l)	Renaud,
Béchard,	DeNiverville,	Macdonald (Gleng'y),	Robitaille,
Bellerose,	Desaulniers,	Macdonald, Sir J.A.,	
Benoit,	Dufresne,	McDonald (Middl'x),	
Bertrand,	Dunkin,		Ross (Dundas),
Blanchet,	Ferris,	Masson (Soulanges),	
Bolton,	Fisher,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Scatcherd,
Bowman,	Forbes,	Mc Callum,	Shanly,
Bown,	Fortier,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Brousseau,	Fortin,	Mc Dougall,	Simpson,
Burpee,	Gaucher,	Mc Greevey,	Stirton,
Caldwell,	Gaudet,	McMillan,	Street,
Cameron (Peel),	Gendron,	Mc Monies,	Thompson (Ontario),
Campbell,	Grover,	Merritt,	Tilley,
Carling,	Heath,	Mills,	Tremblay,
Caron,	Howland,	Morison (Victoria, O)	, Wallace,
Cartier,	Huot,	Morrison (Niagara),	Walsh,
Cartwright,	Hurdon,	Munroe,	Webb,
Casault,	Irvine,	O'Connor,	Wells,
Cayley,	Jones (Leeds & Gr.),	Perry,	White,
Chauveau,	Keeler,	Pinsonneault,	Willson,
Cheval.	Kempt,	Pouliot,	Wood, and
Cimon,	Kirkpatrick,	Pozer,	Young.—102.
Coffin,	Langevin,	•	•

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time; The Honorable Mr. Fisher moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bolton, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-committed "to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by making the "salaries of the different District Adjutant Generals \$1500 each," inserted instead thereof; And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time; And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time; Mr. Bown moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Thompson (Haldimand), That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "re-committed "to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by leaving out "the words 'three years' in the 7th Section, line 14, and inserting in lieu thereof the "words 'two years," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for they were taken down as follow:—

being called for, they were taken down as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Forbes.	Magill,	Redford,
Bêchard,	Godin,	McCallum,	Ross(Prince Edward),
Bodwell,	Hag a r,	Mc Monies,	Rymal,
Bowell,	Holton,	Mills,	Snider,
Rowman,	Jones (Halifax),	Morison (Victoria, O.), Stirton,
Brown,	Kempt,	Oliver,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Coupal,	Little,	Pâquet,	Thompson (Ontario),
Dobbie,	MacFarlane,	Parker,	Whitehead, and
Ferguson,	Mackenzie,	Power,	Young.—36.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Anglin,	Cimon,	Johnson,	Pouliot,
Archambeault,	Coffin,	Keeler,	Rankin,
Bellerose,	Connell,	Kirkpatrick,	Ray,
Benoit,	Currier,	Langevin,	Renaud,
Bertrand,	De Niverville,	Langlois,	Robitaille,
Blanchet,	Desaulniers,	Lapum,	Rose,
Bolton,	Dufresne,	Macdonald(Cornw'll)	
Bown,	Dunkin,	Macdonald (Gleng'ry)	Ross (Dundas),
Brousseau,	Ferris,	Macdonald, Sir J. A.,	Ryan (Montreal West),
Burpee,	Fisher,	McDonald (Middlesex) Scatcherd,
Caldwell,	Fortier,	Masson (Soulanges),	Simard,
Cameron (Inverness),	Fortin,	Masson (Terrebonne)	
Cameron (Peel),	Gaucher,	Mc Carthy.	Stephenson,
Campbell,	Gaudet,	McDougall,	Street,
Carling,	Gendron,	Mc Greevey,	Tilley,
Caron,	Gray,	Mc Millan,	Tremblay,
Cartier,	Grover,	Merritt,	Wallace,
Cartwright,	Heath,	Morrison (Niagara),	Walsh,
Casault,	Howland,	Munroe,	Webb,
Cayley,	Huot,	O' Connor,	Wells,
Chamberlin,	Hurdon,	Perry,	White, and
Chauveau,	Irvine,	Pinsonneault,	Willson.—89.
Cheval,	,	,	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time; Mr. Oliver moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bodwell, That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee "of the whole House with instructions to amend the same by leaving out the word "two" in the second and sixth lines of the 10th section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;
Mr. Chamberlin moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bowell, That all the words
after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to
"a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same so as to permit
"the transfer of existing Volunteer Companies to the Regular Militin, retaining their or"ganization," inserted instead thereof.;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Bowell moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Thompson, (Haldimand), That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-commit-" ted to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to leave out the second par"agraph of the 30th clause, and insert in lieu thereof the words 'there may also be ap"pointed in case of war, invasion, or insurrection such other officers as may be necessary
"and the salaries of such officers shall be fixed by the Governor in Council," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in

the Negative.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, that the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet, from the Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The following Petitions have been referred to the consideration of the Committee

during the present Session :-

- (1.) The Petition of Augustin Laperrière, Clerk, in the Library of Parliament, for aid to enable him to publish a work he has recently compiled, entitled "Canadian Parliamentary Precedents; or, Decisions of the Speakers of the Legislative Assembly upon points of Order."
- (2). The Petition of Arthur Harvey, Statistical Clerk to the Finance Department; that the House will subscribe for copies of a work written by him, intituled: "A "Statistical Account of British Columbia."

(3). The Petition of John Gooch, that the House will subscribe for copies of a work

written by him, entitled a "Manual of the Constitution of Canada."

(4). The Petition of H. J. Morgan; that the House will purchase copies of a book

compiled by him, entitled "Bibliotheca Canadensis."

Before proceeding to consider the merits of these several applications, the Committee deliberated upon the expediency of their continuing to advise the Houses in regard to

Petitions of this description.

Ever since the year 1852, the Committee have acted as a "Board for the encourage" ment of Literary undertakings" in Canada, and have from time to time recommended that the patronage of the Legislature should be extended to various native authors whose works in their judgment merited some degree of pecuniary assistance out of the public funds. But they have arrived at the conclusion that it is for divers reasons inexpedient that they should continue any longer to act in this capacity, and that therefore it would be more advisable that they should abstain from any particular recommendations of this kind. They would nevertheless venture to express their opinion that the fostering hand of Parliament should not be wholly withdrawn from the endeavour to promote the development of Literature and Art in this Dominion, but that the Executive Government should themselves assume the responsibility of recommending to Parliament grants of money in aid of any publication appertaining to science, history, general literature or art in Canado, that they may deem to be specially deserving of public encouragement.

In deference to the opinions expressed in the House of Commons in relation to the Report submitted by the Committee to that House on the 30th April last, and which, after debate, was withdrawn; the Committee have re-considered the Rules then proposed concerning the loan of books from the Library during a recess of Parliament, and have altered the same in a way which they trust will meet the approbation of both Houses.

They accordingly recommend that in addition to, and in amendment of, the 114th

Rule of the House of Commons, the following Rules be agreed upon :-

(1). That during the recess of Parliament no Member of either House, not residing at the Seat of Government, shall be at liberty to borrow or have in his possession at any one

time more than three works from the Library; or to retain the same for a longer period than one month.

(2). That no other persons who may be privileged by card from the Speaker of either House, to borrow books from the Library, shall be allowed to have in their possession more than two works at any one time, or to retain the same longer than three weeks, and that all such persons shall return the books so taken when required by the Librarian.

(3). That no Books of Reference or Books of special cost and value may be removed

from the Seat of Government under any circumstances.

(4). That at the first meeting of the Joint Library Committee at every Session of Parliament, the Librarian shall report a list of the books absent at the commencement of the Session, specifying the names of any persons who have retained the same, in contravention of either of the foregoing Rules.

And it being Six of the Clock, P.M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, till Eleven o'clock, A.M., on Monday next, without a Question first put.

Monday, 18th May, 1868.

Eleven O' Clock, A.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Bolton,—The Petition of Thomas Cottrel and others; and the Petition of George H. Robinson and others, of the Province of New Brunswick.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read:—

Of F. H. Todd and others; of James Johnson and others; of John Furmer and others; of Walter Calder and others; of Joseph Donald and others, of St. Andrews, County of Charlotte; and of Seth M. Todd and others, all of the Province of New Brunswick; severally praying that the Robinson route may not be adopted for the Intercolonial Railway, but that a line passing through the Western side of the said Province, near the frontier, may be adopted.

Of the Quebec Board of Trade; praying that the tonnage duty to be imposed upon Ships arriving at Ports in the Dominion, for the support of Water Police, be reduced to

two conts per ton.

The Honorable Mr. Cameron (Peel), from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Administration of Justice, in the District of Ottawa, presented to the House the

First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:-

Your Committee have ordered a copy of the Petition upon which the enquiry to be instituted by them has been founded, to be personally served forthwith apon the Hon. Judge Aimé Lafontaine, whose Administration of Justice, in the District of Ottawa, is impugned by the said Petition, and have directed that the evidence of such service, when made, shall be lodged with the Clerk of The House, and the Committee in consequence of the late period of the Session, and the impossibility of completing the taking of evidence on the Petition, have decided on postponing further action at present.

The Honorable Mr. Gray, from the Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the list of Expiring Laws, as prepared by the Law Clerk, and a Bill has been drafted in conformity thereto, which the Chairman of Your Committee has been instructed to present to The House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Gray have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the several Acts therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was received and read for the first time:

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cameron (Peel), seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Blanchet,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—a Statement in detail of the sums appropriated for the current quarter and year, separately, to the several Emigration Agents at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, for Emigration purposes.

Ordered. That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor Gen-

eral, by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion of Mr. O' Connor, seconded by Mr. McMonies.

Ordered, That the fee paid on the Bill respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Association be remitted.

On motion of Mr. Benoit, seconded by Mr. De Niverville,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to laid before this House,—A Statement of all accounts presented to the Government by the Proprietor of the "Journal de Sorel," from the date of its first publication, and of the sums paid to said Proprietor, with the dates of such payments.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General,

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Standing Com-

mittee on Privileges and Elections.

The Honorable Mr. Connell moved, seconded by Mr. Cartwright, And the Question being put, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire whether a better mode of reporting and publishing the Debates of Parliament may not be adopted; that the Hon. Messrs. McDougall and Holton, and Messrs. Mackenzie, Young, Gibbs, Chamberlin, Jones (Halifax), Hon. Mr. Blanchet, and the mover be such Committee; that they be entitled to report the result and the expense of reporting and publishing such Debates; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in so far as the same relates to the measurement and discharge of coal; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Stephenson reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, at the next sitting of the

House, this day.

And it being Two o'Clock, P.M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, till Four o'Clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Four o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That in the matter of the Controverted Election for the Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe, he had taxed the costs of the Sitting Member at two hundred and forty-four dollars; that John Fraser, the Petitioner, is the party liable to pay the same; and that Alexandre Edouard Kierzkowski, the Sitting Member, is the party entitled to receive the same.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz.:—

Return to Address, House of Commons; for a copy of the Address of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia to the British Government, for the repeal of so much of the British North America Act as refers to that Province, &c., also the instructions to the Honorable Mr. Tupper on the same subject, before or since his departure.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Correspondence which has passed between the Canadian and the Imperial Governments as to the status, rights and privileges abroad of British subjects naturalized in any one of the Provinces of the Dominion.

Return and Supplementary Return to Address, House of Commons; Correspondence between the Government of the late Province of Canada and the Governments of the Dominion and Newfoundland, as to the disputed boundary line between the countries in Labrador. (Distribution only.)

Return to Address, House of Commons; showing the number of vessels owned in the Dominion of Canada, on the 1st July, 1867, and shewing whether they are steamers or sailing vessels, &c.

Return to Address, House of Commons; shewing the number of Railways in the

Dominion of Canada, when built, length, cost of construction, &c.

Statement, in obedience to the Order of the House of Commons; shewing the names of the shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion, with the amount of stock held by each, &c.

Second Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, on Immigration and

Colonization.

Return to Address, House of Commons; for the amount of Securities, whether Bonds or Stock, issued by the Dominion of Canada, since 1st July last, with the rate of interest, nature of Securities, &c.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Reports made by the Officers of the Geologi-

cal Survey with reference to the gold districts of Nova Scotia.

Petition of Thomas McGoey and others, of the District of Ottawa and its vicinity; praying for an investigation into the conduct and acts of the Honorable Aimé Lafontaine, Judge of the Superior Court in and for the said District.

Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Letter of John Wilkinson, Esq., dated 4th February, 1852, with the papers connected therewith, on the Report of Major Robinson, Intercolonial Railway.—[Distribution only.]

Return to Address, House of Commons; shewing what sum or sums of money (if any) have been paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the late Province of Canada and of the Dominion, to the credit of the Upper Canada (now Ontario) Municipal Loan Fund, under the provisions of the Seigniorial Amendment Act, 1859, with the date of payments, &c.

Return to Address, and Supplementary Return, House of Commons; For all Reports since 1st July, 1867, to the Government, which may have been made by Surveyors, or other officers, employed to construct roads and other works for the opening communication

between the head of Lake Superior and the Red River.

Message from the Governor General, with Despatch from the Secretary of State, in answer to the Joint Address from the Senate and House of Commons to Her Majesty, praying the annexation to Canada of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territory.

The Committee also recommend that the following Documents be not printed, viz.:—
Return to Address, Senate, on the subject of the encouragement of the Building of
Ships of Wood and Iron, known as Composite Vessels.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Statement of Convictions and Penalties levied under Fisheries and Game Acts, by John McLaren, Esq., during 1866 and 1867.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Statement of number of Sittings, their date and duration, of the Court at Amherst, in the Magdalen Islands, since its establishment, and all correspondence between the Government and the Judges of the District of Gaspé, &c.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Copies of all Memorials addressed to the

Government, on the subject of the Duty on Hops.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Return of all Surveys and Reports relating to Harbers on the East Coast of Lake Huron; also, all Reports relative to said Surveys of Harbors as Harbors of Refuge or otherwise, north of the Town of Goderich, &c.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Correspondence between the Government of the late Province of Canada or the Government of the Dominion and the Government of Newfoundland, in relation to Duties of Customs which the latter Government exacts from our Fishermen, on articles used in the Fisheries, &c.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Return of Fines imposed, and Seizures made, in the County of Digby, for breaches of the Revenue Laws, since the first day of

July last, &c.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Statement of all Accounts rendered to the Government by the proprietors of the Gazette de Sorel; and likewise a statement of all moneys paid to the same, with date of such payments; the whole since 1862, inclusive.

Return to Address, House of Commons; Copies of Contracts entered into with

Robert H. McGreevy, for work on Public Buildings, Ottawa.

Mr. Pope, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the best means of protecting Hemlock timber from destruction caused by those manufacturing the Extract of Hemlock Bark, and the exportation thereof from Canada, presented to the House the Final Report of the said Committee. (Appendix, No. 10.)

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1868; for a Return shewing the names of all officers or employés who are receiving an annual salary, and who are paid any amount by the Government or any of the Departments for extra services in addition to their salaries, giving the amount paid to each; also the names of all persons who are drawing all or a portion of their salaries and do not give regular attendance to their duties in which they are represented to be employed; also the names of all employes who are absent on leave, with reason of their absence, for nine months ending 1st April, 1868. (Sessional Papers No. 26.)

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend Chapter Sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, in so far as the same relates to the measurement and discharge of Coal; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Fortin reported, That the Committee had made further progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered. That the Committee have leave to sit again, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee on the Bill respecting the Banks of the Province of Nova Scotia, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged. Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House resumed the further consideration of the Question which was, on Wednesnesday last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House; -All correspondence which has taken place between the Minister of Justice or the Government of Canada, and the Attorney General, or the Government of the Province of Ontario, respecting the issue of a Special Commission for the trial of the persons now in gaol, accused of the assassination of the Honorable Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

And the said motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 34 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting Patents of Inventions, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for To-morrow.

A Bill, respecting Railways was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, the Bill was amended by inserting the following as the third sub-section of the 47th clause: "Any "Railway Company granting any facilities to any Incorporated Express Company shall "grant equal facilities on equal terms and conditions to any other Incorporated Express "Company demanding the same."

Mr. McDonald (Middlesex, West Riding,) moved, seconded by Mr. Stephenson, and the Question being put, That the Bill be further amended by inserting the following clause after section 35:

"Every Railway Company shall be bound to keep in good order, and to connect all "ditches along the line of their Railway, so that all stagnant water thereon may be "thoroughly drained off, and in places where the natural course of any water has been "obstructed by the works of the Company, to construct and keep in good repair such "culverts or sluice ways, as may be necessary effectually to remove such obstructions;" the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Macfarlane, the Bill was amended by adding the following, to sub-section 4, clause 19: "Notwithstanding any notice, condition, "or declaration made or given by such Company contrary thereto, which notice, condition "or declaration shall be adjudged by the Court or Judge before whom any action relating

"therete shall be tried, to be unjust or unreasonable."

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :-

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of the North-West Navigation and Railway Company referred to them, and have agreed to report the same amended.

A Bill for the regulation of Fishing, and Protection of Fisherics, was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:— The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Canada Shipping Company."
Bill, intituled, "An Act to declare certain persons therein mentioned indemnified

"for having sat and voted as Members of the House of Commons while holding certain "offices under the Crown."

And also, the Senate have passed the following Bills with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the importation or manufacture of copper Coins "or Tokens."

Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bank of Agriculture."

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate

to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the importation or manufacture of copper "Coins or Tokens," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 4.—Leave out "then."

Page 1, line 7.—Leave out from "shall" to "import" in line 8.

Page 1, line 9.—Leave out from "description" to "whosoever," in line 32.

Page 1, line 32.—Leave out from "whosoever" to "manufacturers," in line 33.

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate "to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Bank of Agriculture," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 17.—Leave out "two years" and insert "one year."

Page 2, line 19.—Leave out "within one year thereafter," and insert, "when the Di"rectors shall appoint, but not later than the first day of June, one thousand eight hun"dred and seventy."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered. That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill imposing Duties of Customs and the Tariff of Duties payable under it; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read.

And the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time; Mr. Jones (Halifax), moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Bolton, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of inserting all packages containing molasses for consumption, on the free list," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in

the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed; That the amendments be now read a second

time;

Mr. Jones (Halifax), moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re"committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of reducing the Duty on "all Sugar above No. 9 Dutch Standard, to a uniform rate of 75 cents per 100 lbs. and "25 per cent. ad valorem, being the same as proposed on all below that Standard," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second

ume;

Mr. Young moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of reducing the Specific Duty on "Green and Japan Tea to six cents per lb.," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Ault, Béchard,

Geoffrion, Godin, Masson (Terrebonne), Ross (Prince Edw'd), Mc Monics, Rymal.

Blake,	Hagar,	Merritt,	Scatcherd,
Bourassa,	Holmes,	Metcalfe,	Snider,
Bowell,	Holton,	Mills,	Stephenson,
Brousseau,	$Jones\ (Halifax),$	Morison (Victoria, O.)	Stirton.
Cheval,	Jones (Leeds & Gren.)	Oliver,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Coffin,	Lapum,	Parker,	Tremblay,
Daoust,	${\it MacFarlane},$	Pozer,	Wells,
Fortier,	Mackenzie,	Red ford,	White, and
Gaudet,	Masson (Soulanges),	Ross(Dundas),	Young.—44.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault,	Connell,	Huot,	Power,
Bellerose,	Currier,	Irvine,	Rankin,
Bertrand,	De Niverville,	Johnson,	Robitaille.
Blanchet,	Desaulniers,	Keeler,	Rose,
Bolton,	Dobbie,	Kirkpatrick,	Ross (Champlain),
Bown,	Dufresne,	Langevin,	Ryan (Kings, N. B.),
Burpee,	Dunkin,	Langlois,	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Caldwell,	Ferguson,	Macdonald, Sir John A	. Savary.
Cameron (Peel),	Ferris,	McCallum,	Shanly,
Campbell,	Fortin,	Mc Carthy,	Simard,
Carling,	Gaucher,	McDougall,	Simpson,
Cartier,	Grant,	Mc Greevy,	Street.
Cartwright,	Gray,	Mc Millan,	Tilley,
Casault,	Grover,	Morrison (Niagara),	Wallace,
Chamberlin,	Heath,	Pope,	Webb, and
Chauveau,	Howland,	Pouliot,	Wood.—65.
Cimon,	,	,	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second

time;

Mr. Young moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Oliver, that all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of leaving out all the articles under "the head of 'Iron' in the 5 per cent list, and placing them among the free goods," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second

Mr. Oliver moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Snider, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a "Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following animals to the "Special Exemption List: Horses, Horned Cattle, Swine and Sheep, when imported for "Agricultural purposes by Agricultural Societies," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Ault,	Connell,	Mackenzie,	Pozer.
Béchard,	Currier,	Masson (Soulanges),	Redford,
Benoit,	Fortier,	Mc Callum.	Ross(Prince Edward),
Blake,	Geoffrion,	Mc Monies,	Rymal,

Bolton,	Gendron,	Merritt,	Scatcherd,
Bourassa,	Godin,	Metcalfe,	Snider,
Bowell,	Grant,	Mills,	Stephenson,
Bown,	Hagar,	Munroe,	Stirton,
Burpee,	Holmes,	Oliver,	Thompson(Haldim'd),
Caldwell,	Holton,	Parker,	Tremblay,
Cameron (Inverness),	Jones (Halifax),	Perry,	<i>Wells,</i> and
Cheval,	Macdonald (Corn'll),	Pouliot,	Young.—51.
Coffin,	McFarlane,	Power,	

NAYS:

Messieurs

Archambeault, Bellerose, Bertrand, Blanchet, Brousseau, Cameron (Peel), Campbell, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright, Casault, Coyley, Chamberlin, Chauveau, Cimon.	Desaulniers, Dobbie, Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Ferris, Fortin, Gaucher, Gaudet, Gray, Grover, Heath, Howland, Huot, Irvine.	McDouyall, McGreevy, McMillan, Morrison (Niagara),	Rose, Ross (Champlain) Ross (Dundas), Ryan (Kings, N.B.), Ryan (Montreal West), Savary, Shanly, Simard, Simpson, Street, Tilley, Wallace, Webb,
Chauveau, Cimon, Daoust, De Niverville,	Huot,	Morrison (Niagara),	Webb,
	Irvine,	Pope,	White, and
	Johnson,	Rankin,	Wood.—65.

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the amendments be now read a second

time:

Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mills, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a "Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of striking 'Rice' out of the 15 per "cent list, and inserting it in the free list," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Blake,	Geoffrion,	Metcalfe,	Rymal,
Bourassa,	Godin,	Mills,	Scatcherd,
Bowell,	Hagar',	Munroe,	Snider,
Cheval,	Holton,	Oliver,	Stephenson,
Connell,	Jones (Halifax),	Parker,	Stirton,
Ferguson.	Mac Farlane,	Pozer,	Thompson (Haldm'd),
Ferris.	Mackenzie,	Red ford,	Wells, and
Fisher.	Masson (Soulanges),	Ross (Prince Edw'd),	Young.—34.
Fortier,	Mc Monies,	, ,,	•
•	_		

NAYS:

Archambeault,	Chauveau,	Huot,	Pope,
Ault,	Cimon,	Irvine,	P o uliot,
			•

Brousseau, Burpee, Caldwell, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Peel), Campbell, Carling, Cartier, Cartwright,	Gendron, Grant, Gray, Grover, Heath,	Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langevin, Langlois, Lapum, Macdonald, SirJohn A McDonald (Midd'ex), Masson (Terrebonne), McCallum, McCarthy, McDougall, McGreevey, McMillan, Merritt,	Shanly, Simard, Simpson, Street, Tilley, Tremblay, Wallace,
<u>'</u>	•	/	<i>U</i> ,

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Amendments be now read a second

time; Mr. Munroe moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Ross (Prince Edward), That all the words after "be" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "re-com"mitted to a Committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of striking "Indian Corn"
out of the Free List, and that it remain as before," insorted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Hagar,	Munroe,	Snider,
Bertrand,	Jones (Leeds & Gr'e),	O'Connor,	Stephenson,
Bowell,	Lapum,	Ross (Dundas),	Thompson(Hal'd), and
Bown,	Lawson,	Ross (Prince Edw'd),	Wells.—22.
Dobbie,	Mc Callum,	Rymal,	
Ferguson,	Mc Monies,	Scatcherd,	

NAYS:

Archambeault, Connell, Jon	nes ($Halifax$),	Pozer,
	eeler,	Rankin,
Bellerose, De Niverville, Ki	rkpatrick,	Redford,
	ingevin,	Robitaille,
Blake, Dufresne, La	inglois,	Rose,
Blanchet, Dunkin, Mo	acdonald, Sir J. A.	Ross (Champlain),
		Ryan, (Kings, N. B.),
		Ryan (Montreal West),
		Savary,
Burpee, Fortin, Me	asson (Śoulanges),	Shanly,
Caldwelll, Gaucher, Me	asson (Terrebonne),	Simard,
		Simpson,
		Stirton,
Campbell, Gendron, Me	lc Greevy,	Street,
	lc Millan,	Tilley,

Cartier,	Gray,	Merritt,	Tremblay,
Cartwright,	Grover,	Mills,	Wallace,
Casault,	Heath,	Morrison (Niagara),	Webb,
Cayley,	Holmes,	Oliver,	White,
Chamberlin.	Holton,	Parker,	Wood, and
Chauveau.	Howland,	Perry,	Young.—93.
Cheval,	Huot,	$Pope, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	•
Cimon,	Irvine,	Pouliot,	
Coffin	Johnson,	Power,	

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being put, That the Amendments be now read a second time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time: it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any Amendment: Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the improvement and

"management of the Harbour of Quetec," and the Act amending the same."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada West Mutual "and Stock Insurance Company, and to change the name of the Company to the Canada "Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to increase the Excise Duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise

"Duty on Refined Petroleum, and to provide for the inspection thereof."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Governor General, the Civil List, and tho "salaries of certain Public Functionaries."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to make provision for defraying the expenses of certain

"works of Fortification required for the defence of the Dominion."

And then he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill 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 thirtieth day of June, 1868, and the thirtieth day of June, 1869, and for other purposes connected with the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and

read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, to-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question, which was, on Friday, the 27th March last, proposed, That the Bill (respecting Insurance Companies) be now read a second time;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain Proposed Resolution providing for the licensing of Insurance Companies doing business in Canada.

(IN THE COMMITTEE.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that Insurance Companies doing business in Canada shall be licensed for that purpose, and shall give security for the payment of losses to be incurred by them in Canada, by the deposit of a sufficient amount of money in the hands of the Receiver General, who shall be authorized to invest such money in Dominion Stock, creating stock for that purpose if necessary—such stock being liable to be disposed of to meet any claims of the holders of policies of the Company depositing the money. Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received to-morrow.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Tuesday morning;

Tuesday, 19th May, 1868.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill further securing the Independence of Parliament, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House, for this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Criminal Law, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting procedure in criminal cases, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting riots near Public Works, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again, at the next sitting of the House

this day.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question, which was, on Thursday, the 7th May, instant, proposed, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to provide for Oaths for Witnesses being administered in certain cases, for the purposes of either House of Parliament," be now read a second time;

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto,

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mills reported the Bill accordingly, and the the amendments were read, as follow:—Page 1, line 13—Leave out from "Senate" to "and."

In the Preamble,

Page 1, line 1—Leave out from "it" to "and" in the following line, and insert "is "expedient that the Senate should have power to examine Witnesses at the Bar on oath."

The said amendments, being read the second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Copyrights, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered. That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill relating to Light Houses. Buoys and Beacons, being read.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved. That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bili was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved. That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the treatment and

relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners, being read;
The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the Resolutions relative to Tonnage Duties now payable in the Pro-Vinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, adopted by this House, on Thursday last, were referred to the said Committee.

Resolved. That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered. That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mill's reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendment was read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time. The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House, for this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on Tobacco manufactured in Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House for this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting sick and disabled Seamen and River Police, being read;

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time; the House

divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for this day, and the Resolutions relative to Tonnage Duties now payable in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick adopted by this House, on Thursday last, were referred to the said Committee.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Northern

Railway of Canada, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; and the Resolutions relative to the Northern Railway of Canada, adopted by this House, on Saturday last, were referred to the said Committee.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act relating to Quarantine and Public Health," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again at the next sitting of the House

this day.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting certain Penalties in respect of Stamp Duties, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then, the House having continued to sit till half-an-hour after Two of the Clock, on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 19th May, 1868.

Eleven O'clock, A. M.

Mr. Huot, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the general condition of the building of Merchants Vessels in the Dominion of Canada, and as to the means of promoting its development, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 11.)

A Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to provide for oaths to witnesses being "administered in certain cases, for the purposes of either House of Parliament," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House have passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain propesed Resolution providing for the licensing of Insurance Companies

doing business in Canada, a Resolution, which was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that Insurance Companies doing business in Canada shall be licensed for that purpose, and shall give security for the payment of losses to be incurred by them in Canada, by the deposit of a sufficient amount of money in the hands of the Receiver General, who shall be authorized to invest such money in Dominion Stock, creating stock for that purpose if necessary—such stock being liable to be disposed of to meet any claims of the holders of policies of the Company depositing the money

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Rose have leave to bring in a Bill respecting In-

surance Companies.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further securing the independence of Parliament; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mills reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read.

Ordered, That the said amendments be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

The Order of the Day for the House again in Committee on the Bill respecting Riots near Public Works, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged. Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Clerk of Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:-The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Militia and "Defence of the Dom nion of Canada," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate "The Cana-

"dian Lake Underwriters Association," with several Amendments, to which they desire

the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:-

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Copyrights."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the commencement of certain Acts of this Session therein mentioned.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Langevin, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald;

Ordered. That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Copyrights." be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Langevin, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Trade Marks

"and Industrial Designs," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Cartier,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting the com-"mencement of certain Acts of this Session therein mentioned," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and ordered to be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House, this day.

And it being Two o'clock, P.M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Four o'clock, P.M., this day, without a Question first put.

Four O' Clock, P.M.

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table:—
By Mr. Gaudet,—The Petition of the Rev. C. Marquis, Curé, and others, of the Parish of St. Célestin.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That, in the matter of the Petition of Adolphe Gagnon, Esquire, complaining of the undue Election and Return of S. X. Cimon, Esquire, as Member to represent the Electoral District of Charlevoix, he had taxed the costs and expenses incurred by the sitting Member in opposing the said Petition, at the sum of sixty-seven dollars; to be paid to the said sitting Member, or to his Attorney, by the said Petitioner.

Mr. Speaker also acquainted the House, That in the matter of the Petition of Pierre Valin, Esquire, of the City of Quebec, complaining of the undue Election and Return of Pierre Gabriel Huot, Esquire, as Member to represent the Electoral District of Quebec East, he had taxed the costs and expenses incurred by the sitting Member in opposing the said Petition, at the sum of one hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents, to be paid to the said sitting Member by the said Petitioner.

Mr. Morrison (Niagara), from the Select Committee on the Petition of George T. Denison, of the City of Teronto, Esquire; praying for an investigation attendant upon the seizure and detention by the Government of the late Province of Canada, of the Propeller "Georgian" during the year 1865, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (Appendix No. 7.)

On motion of Mr. O'Connor, seconded by Mr. McMonies.

Resolved. That this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Association.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend the period mentioned in the second section of the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, 29 and 30 Vict., Cap. 121, for the incorporation of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, for a further period of two years, to commence from and after the period limited by the said section.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the Bill respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Asso-

ciation.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Association; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

A Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the commencement of certain "Acts of this Session therein mentioned," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Amendments made in Committee of the whole House to the Bill further securing the independence of Parliament, being read;

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier.

and the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re-com-"mitted to a Committee of the whole House with instructions so to amend the same as to "render ineligible for the House of Commons, Sheriffs, Registrars, Prothonotaries, and all "other persons holding any employment of profit under the Crown in Canada, or any of "Provinces, other than the Members of the Government of Canada," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow :-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Blake,	Currier,	Munroe,	Scatcherd,
Bolton.	Godin,	Oliver,	Snider,
Bourassa.	Holton,	Parker,	Stirton,
Burpee.	Johnson,	Pozer,	Wallace,
Caldwell.	Mackenzie,	Redford,	Wells,
Cheval.	McCallum,	Ross(Prince Edward)	White, and
Coffin,	Mills,	Rymal,	Young.—30.
Connell,	Morison (Victoria, O),		

NAVS:

Archambeault,	Desaulniers,	Langlois,	C' Connor,
Ault,	Drew,	Lapum,	Perry,

Bellerose,	Dufresne,	Lawson,	Pope,
Blanchet,	Dunkin,	Little,	Pouliot,
Bowell,	Ferguson,	Macdonald (Cornw'l)	, Robitaille,
Bown,	Fortin,	Macdonald, Sir J. A.,	
Bowman,	Gaucher,	McDonald (Middlesex)Ross (Champlain),
Burton,	Gaudet,	Magill,	
Cameron ($Peel$),	Gendron,		Ryan, (Montr'l West),
Campbell,	Gray,	Masson (Terrebonne),	
Carling,	Grover,	Mc Carthy,	Simpson,
Cartier,	Howland,	McDougall,	Stephenson,
Cartwright,	Huot,	Mc Greevy,	Street,
Chamberlin,	Irvine,	Mc Millan,	Tilley,
Chauveau,	Keeler,	Merritt,	Willson, and
Cimon,	Kirkpatrick,	Morrison (Niagara),	
Daoust,	Langevin,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the amendments be now read a second time.

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

And the Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

And the Question being put, That the Bill do pass; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Campbell reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be, "An Act respecting the Internal "Economy of the House of Commons, and for other purposes."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on Tobacco manufactured in Canada; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Hon. Mr. Blanchet reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read.

The Honorable Mr. Howland moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Tilley, and

the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Godin moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Pâquet, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same, as follows:—

"1. By striking out section 3, which reads as follows:—

"3. All Tobacco grown in Canada, and prepared for sale, shall, when it passes out of the possession of the occupant of the farm or premises upon which it was grown, be carried directly to and deposited either in a licensed Tobacco Manufactory, and entered in the Stock Book of the Manufacturer, or it shall be bonded in a Tobacco Warehouse in the

"same manner and under the same conditions as are herein provided with respect to Raw Tobacco imported from abroad.

"2. By striking out sub-section 2, of section 9, which reads, as follows:-

"And all raw or leaf Tobacco grown in Canada, not bonded as herein required and "removed from the farm or premises whereon it was grown, and in the possession of any person other than a Licensed Tobacco Manufacturer, except only for the purpose of carrying it directly to some Licensed Tobacco Manufactory or to a Tobacco warehouse, the proof whereof shall lie upon the person having possession thereof; And also the amendment to the sub-section 3.

"3. By striking out of section 10 of the said Bill, the words, "or grown in Canada,"

"which occur in lines 4 and 5 of the said section," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Bourassa, Gaucher, Godin, Cheval, Gaudet, Holton, and	Pâquet.—7.
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NAVS:

Messieurs

Ault,	Dunkin,	Magill,	Redford,
Bellerose,	Gendron,		
Benoit,	Hagar,	Masson (Terrebonne),	Ross (Dundas).
Bowell,	Howland,	Mc Callum,	Ross(Prince Edward),
Burton,	Huot,	McCarthy,	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Cameron (Inverness),	Hurdon,	McDougall,	Shanly,
Campbell,	Johnson,	Mc Greevy,	Simard,
Cartier,	Jones (Leeds & Gr'e)		Simpson,
Cartwright,	Keeler.	Mc Monies,	Stephenson,
Cayley,	Kirkpatrick,	Mills.	Stirton,
Chamberlin.	Langevin,	Morris,	Tilley,
Cimon,	Langlois,	Morrison (Niagara),	Wells,
Currier.	Lapum,	O'Connor,	White,
Daoust.	Lawson,	Pope,	Willson,
Drew	Macdonald, Sir. John A	Power,	Wood, and
Dufresne,	McDonald (Middles'x)		Young.—64.

So it passed in the Negative.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Howland, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Tilley, Ordered, That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same, as follows:—

After section 3, to add the following words:-" except that sold by a dealer in

Tobacco licensed as herein provided."

After section 4, the following words:—" for consumption out of Bond, or from the farm or premises upon which it was grown."

After section 9, the following words:--" or from the farm or premises upon which it

Was grown."

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Langlois reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Langlois reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read.

The Honorable Mr. Howland then moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Tilley, and the Question being proposed, That the Amendments be now read a second time;

Mr. Godin moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Páquet, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a "Committee of the Whole House, with instructions so to amend the same, as to exempt "from payment of all duties, leaf tobacco grown in Canada," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names

heing called for, they were taken down as follow:-

YEAS:

Messieurs

Benoit,	Daoust,	Hagar,	Parker,
Bourassa,	Dufresne,	Holton,	Pouliot,
Brousseau,	Gaucher,	Masson (Soulanges),	Power,
Cayley,	Gaudet,	Mc Carthy,	Pozer,
Cheval,	Gendron,	McMillan,	Ross (Champl'n), and
Cimon,	Godin,	Pâquet,	Scatcherd.—24.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Currier,	Lapum,	Robitaille,
Desaulniers,	Lawson,	Rose,
Dobbie,	Macdonald, Sir John A	
	McDonald (Middles'x)	Ross (Prince Edw'd),
Dunkin,	Mackenzie,	Ryan, (Kings, N.B.),
Fortin,	Magill,	Ryan (Montreal W.),
Gray,	Masson (Terrebonne),	
Grover,	McDougall,	Simpson,
Heath,	Mc Greevey,	Stephenson,
Howland.	Mc Monies,	Tilley,
	Mills,	Wallace,
Irvine,	Morris,	Wells,
Johnson,	Morrison (Niagara),	White,
Keeler,	Munroe,	Willson,
Kirkpatrick,	O' Connor,	Wood,
Langlois,	Pope	Wright, and
Langevin,	Red ford,	Young68.
	Desaulniers, Dobbie, Drew, Dunkin, Fortin, Gray, Grover, Heath, Howland, Huot, Irvine, Johnson, Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langlois,	Desaulniers, Dobbie, Macdonald, Sir John A Drew, Mc Donald (Middles'x) Dunkin, Magill, Gray, Masson (Terrebonne), Grover, Mc Dougall, Heath, Mc Greevey, Howland, Mulls, Irvine, Johnson, Keeler, Kirkpatrick, Langlois, Macdonald, Sir John A Mc Donald (Middles'x) Magyll, Masson (Terrebonne), Magyll, Masson (Terrebonne), Masson (Terrebonne), Mc Greevey, Mc Dougall, Mc Monies, Mc Monies, Mills, Mills, Morris, Morrison (Niagara), Keeler, Munroe, O' Connor, Langlois, Pope,

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Amendments be now read a second

Mr. Langlois moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Huot, That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a "Committee of the whole House with instructions to amend the same so as to impose a duty "of five cents only per pound on the raw or leaf Tobacco imported and sold for consump-"tion as such, and two-and-a half cents only per pound on the raw or leaf Tobacco grown in the Dominion, and sold for consumption as such," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed

in the Negative.

Then the main question being put;

Ordered, That the amendments be now read a second time.

The amendments were accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

On motion of Mr. Bourassa, seconded by Mr. Cheval, the Bill was amended by inserting the words "St. Johns, in the District of Iberville," after the word "Montreal" in the third line of the first section.

Mr. Masson (Soulanges) moved, seconded by Mr. Dufresne, and the Question being

put, That the Bill be further amended by adding the following Proviso at the end of the third section: "Provided always that all kinds of Tobacco being the growth of Canada, "and solely cultivated for the immediate use of the inhabitants in the rural districts, shall "not come under the effects of this Act;" the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Forgery, Perju y and "Intimidation in connection with the Provincial Legislatures and their Acts," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:-Bill, intituled, "An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts therein

"mentioned."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Stratford Board of Trade."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting certain Penalties in respect of Stamp Duties."

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled, an Act "imposing Duties of Customs with the Tariff of Duties payable under it."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for Oaths to Witnesses being administered in certain cases "for the purposes of either House of Parliament," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Railways,"

with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled, "An Act for the regulation of "Fishing and the protection of Fisheries," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Forgery, "Perjury and Intimidation in connection with the Provincial Legislatures and their Acts, be now read for the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second ime, To morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Sick and Disabled Seamon and River Police; and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mills reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "it be Resolved, That "in the opinion of this House the establishment of the Police Force, in the said Bill mentioned, is beyond the competence of the Legislature of Canada, and if within its "competence would be inexpedient," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in

the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the title be "An Act respecting Harbor Police." Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate

to the Bill, intituled, An Act for the Regulation of Fishing and Protection of Fisheries." and the same were read, as follow:-

Page 3. line 1-After "Quebec" insert "and in the River Restigouche."

Page 19, line 17-After "proprietors" insert "or those having licenses to cut "timber or wood."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered. That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting Railways," and the same was read, as followeth:-Page 24, line 40-Leave out from "Company" to "checks" in page 25, line 1st.

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act for the incorporation of the North-west Navigation and Railway Company, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

'The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Carling reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered. That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act relating to Quarantine and Public Health," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Casault reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several Amendments thereunto.

Ordered. That the Report be now received.

Mr. Casault reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow: --Page 2, line 15—After "not" insert "for the purpose of carrying out the Criminal "Laws and other Laws of the Dominion."

Page 3, line 43-Leave out from "Provisions" to "Counties," inclusive, in line

Fifty-one.

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. McDougall,

That the Bill be now read the third time.

And Notice being taken by the Honorable Mr. Holton, a Member of the House, that this Bill contains provisions establishing grounds of expense which would have to be defrayed out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, and that it ought therefore to have originated in this House:-

Resolved, That as the said provisions are such as this House is disposed to concur in, it does not think it necessary, at this late period of the Session, to insist on its privileges in respect to the said Bill; but that the waiver of the said privileges in this case be not,

however, drawn into a precedent.

And the Question being put; Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Henors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution declaring it expedient to amend the Laws regulating the rate of interest of money being read;

Ordered. That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insolvency, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged. Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act respecting Copy-rights," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That the House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Chamberlin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled. "An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Chamberlin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled. "An Act to provide for taking Evidence in Canada in relation to civil and commercial "matters pending before Courts of Justice in any of Her Majesty's Dominions or before "Foreign Tribunals," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morris reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, To-morrow.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled. An Act repecting Police of Canada" being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved. That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Morris reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Morris reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:— Page 1, line 18.—After "appointed" insert "but for the purpose of carrying out the "criminal laws and other laws of the Dominion only."

Page 1, line 30—Leave out "shall."

Page 1, line 32—After "Dominion" insert "only shall."
Page 1, line 36—Leave out from "Province" to "and" where it occurs the first time in line thirty eight.

The said amendments, being read a second time were agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Mac-

donald, That the Bill be now read the third time;

And Notice being taken by the Honorable Mr. Holton, a Member of the House, That this Bill contains provisions establishing grounds of expense which would have to be defrayed out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, and that it ought therefore to have originated in this House;

Resolved, That as the said provisions are such as this House is disposed to concur in, it does not think it necessary, at this late period of the Session, to insist on its privileges in respect to the said Bill, but that the waiver of the said privileges in this case be not, however, drawn into a precedent.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this "House the establishment of the Police Force and of the offices by the said Bill provided, "with the powers thereby conferred, is beyond the competence of the Legislature of Canada, "and if within its competence, would be inexpedient," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon the Honorable Mr. Blanchet, Member for the Electoral District of Lévis to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

The Honorable Mr. Blanchet accordingly took the Chair of the House.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by Command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the year 1866. (Sessional Papers, No. 40.)

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Mackenzie reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And the House having continued to sit until after Twelve of the Clock, on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 20th May, 1868.

The Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill 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 thirtieth day of June, 1868, and the thirtieth day of June, 1869; and for other purposes, relating to the Public Service, being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Dunkin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Dunkin reported the Bill accordingly, and the Amendment was

read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House this dav.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: -The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:-

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Northern Railway of Canada."

Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed " Mariners."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting fishing by Foreign Vessels."

Bill, intituled, "An Act relating to Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons."

Bill, intituled, "An Act further securing the independence of Parliament."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Association."

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Inter-"nal Economy of the House of Commons, and for other purposes," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Com"mons, and for other purposes," and the same read as follow:—
Page 1, line 40.—After "year" insert Clause A:—

Clause A .- "An estimate shall also annually be prepared by an officer acting for that "purpose under the sanction of the Senate and House of Commons, of the sums which will probably be required to be provided by Parliament for the printing services during the "Year commencing on the first of July, in each year, which shall be transmitted to the "Minister of Finance for his approval, and shall be laid before Parliament with the other "Estimates for the year."

Page 2 line 24.—After "Commissioners" insert Clause B :-

Clause B.—"The sums voted by Parliament for the Printing of Parliament shall be Paid over to and held by the Minister of Finance, for Printing services, and for these services an account shall be opened in one of the Banks of Canada, and in such name as the Senate and House of Commons may direct; and such sums as shall be deemed " necessary, shall be paid or transferred to the name of the person so selected as the work progresses; to be accounted for in the Printing Account Annual Balance Sheet."

In the Title:

Line 2 .- After "Commons," insert "and for other purposes." The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to. Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

The Order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to amend chapter sixty-three of the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, in so far as the same relates to the measurement and discharge of coal, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday, the 6th day of May instant, proposed, That the Bill (to limit the rate of interest in the Dominion of Canada,) be now read a second time, being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend chapter 34 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting Patents of Inventions; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Masson (Terrebonne), reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Masson, (Terrebonne), reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read.

And the Question being proposed, That the amendments be now read a second time; Mr. Masson, (Soulanges), moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Macdonald, (Middlesex), That all the words after "the" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House with an instruction to insert the following Clause: "All Inventions introduced by a British subject from any "Foreign Country, and by him patented, and put in use previous to the passing of this "Act shall be secured to the first Patentee or Introducer, all the rights and privileges "of such Inventions as set forth in the plans and specifications, equally as though he was "the original Inventor," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in

the Negative.

Then the main Question being put; the House divided and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The amendments were accordingly read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time, at the next sitting of the House this day.

And then, the House having continued to sit till Twenty-five minutes after Two of the Clock, on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 20th May, 1868.

Eleven O' Clock, A.M.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, Ordered, That the Minutes of the Proceedings of yesterday, be now read. And the same were accordingly read.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate The Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 28-Leave out "and certifying."

Page 1, line 36-After "and" insert "such," and after "vessels" insert "as may "apply for the same."

Page 1, line 37—After "dues" insert "by such Associated Companies."
Page 1, line 39—After "same" insert "and such Rules and Regulations, and the "alterations thereof, shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council."

Page 2, line 33-After "vessels" leave out to the end of the Bill, and insert "add "to their official reports such information as they may obtain from the Department of "Marine and Fisheries, in reference to the classification of steamers and other vessels, and "shall furnish a yearly report of their proceedings to the said Department."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath agreed to their amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Cartier,

Ordered. That the Fee paid on the Bill to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 25 Vict., Cap. 72, by declaring the intention of the same, and confirming conveyances made by the Trust and Loan Company thereunder, be remitted.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Wallace,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,-Copies of all surveys, reports, plans or other documents in possession of the Local Governments of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or elsewhere available, relating to the construction of a Canal between the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and those of the Bay of Fundy, and for such information as can be conveniently elicited relating to that subject, to be procured and laid before The House at the next meeting of Parliament.

Ordered. That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General

by such Members of this House as are of the Honorable the Privy Council.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to amend Chapter 34 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting Patents for Invention, being read;

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Car-

tier, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time.

Mr. Savary moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Redford, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "re-committed to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the word "'person' in line 1, Clause 6, and substituting therefor the words 'British subject,' and " also, by adding the following Clause, viz.:— 'Any resident of any foreign country, or "subject, or citizen of any foreign State by the law of which Country or State, British subjects, resident in Canada, may obtain Letters Patent therein on the same terms as the "eitizens or subjects of such foreign Country or State, or may be allowed to do so on conditions of reciprocity, may obtain Letters Patent in Canada, on the same terms, and in "the same manner as British subjects resident in Canada may do under this Act."

"And that the same may be amended so as to provide that no assigner of any Patent "may obtain a Patent, except he be a British subject resident in Canada, or under the

"Clause herein proposed to be added," inserted instead thereof."

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act respecting Patents of "Inventions."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message:-

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act relating to Interest in Nova" Scotia," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then he withdrew.

A Bill 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 thirtieth day of June, 1868, and the thirtieth day of June, 1869, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service, was, according to Order, read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

and the Question being proposed, That the Bill do pass:

And a Debate arising thereupon:

And it being Two of the Clock, P. M., the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker till Four O'clock, P. M., this day, without a Question first put.

Four O'clock, P. M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That in the matter of the Petition of Médéric Lanctot, Esquire, complaining of the undue election and return of the Honorable George Etienne Cartier, as Member to represent the Electoral District of Montreal East, he had taxed the costs and expenses incurred by the sitting Member in opposing the said Petition at the sum of four hundred dollars and fifteen cents currency, to be paid by the said Petitioner to the said sitting Member.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :-

By Mr. Gaudet,—The Petition of the Reverend C. Z. Rousseau, and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Monique, County of Nicolet.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:—Of the Reverend C. Marquis, Curé, and others, of the Parish of St. Célestin, praying that the rate of interest be fixed in the Province of Quebec, as it now is in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and should not in any case exceed seven or eight per cent.

Mr. Mackenzie, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Sixteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents, and recommend

that they be printed, viz:-

Report of the Select Committee, (House of Commons),—Enquiring into the best means of protecting Hemlock Timber from destruction caused by those manufacturing the extract of Hemlock bark, and the exportation thereof from Canada.

Report of Select Committee, (House of Commons),—Inquiry into the general condition of the building of merchant vessels in the Dominion of Canada, and as to the means

of promoting its development, (Certain selections only.)

Return to an Address (Senate),-Shewing the debts of the Provinces of Nova

Scotia and New Brunswick, to the Dominion, at the most recent date.

Return to Address (Senate),—Reports of John Page, Esquire, Engineer, of the Public Works Department, on the subject of deepening Lake St. Peter.

Return to Address (Senate), -On the subject of improving the ship channel between

Quebec and Montreal.

Return to Address (Senate),—Correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Trinity Board and Harbour Trust of Montreal, since the 14th

December, 1867. (Distribution only.)

Return to Address, (House of Commons),—Report of the state of the Fisheries of the River St. Lawrence, from Rimouski to head of tide on the south shore, and from Betsiamis including the River Saguenay to head of tide on the north shore, with the Reports of the Agents, &c. (Tables not to be printed.)

Report of the Select Committee, (House of Commons),-Inquiring into the desirable-

ness and practicability of cultivating the Vine and making Wine in Canada.

Return to Address, (House of Commons),-Showing the entire amount paid to the

several Delegates sent to England in the year 1866, by the Government of the old Province of Canada, and by the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to promote the passage of Confederation.

Return to Address (Senate),-Correspondence between the Minister of Agricultur and Emigrant Agents in Canada and Europe on the probable extent and character of Im

migration of 1868. (Distribution only.)

Return to Address (Senate), -- Correspondence between the Local Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, complaining of losses and grievances consequent on the Operation of any of the Acts passed by Parliament on the Customs, Tariff, Excise and Banking.

The Committee also recommend that the following Documents be not printed, viz.:— Return to Address, (House of Commons), -Showing the names of all the Officers or Employés who are now receiving an annual salary, and who are paid any amount by the Government, or any of the Departments, for extra or other services, in addition to their salaries, giving the amount paid to each, &c., &c.

Return to Address, (House of Commons),—For all Petitions that have been presented to the Honorable the Privy Council, since November last, as to the selection of the Route

for the Intercolonial Railway.

Return to Address, (House of Commons),-For the number of Inspectors of Steamboats in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, with their names, duties and salaries, also the number of vessels inspected.

The Committee also recommend that the following document be printed for dis-

tribution only:-

Return to Address, (House of Commons),—Correspondence between the Minister of Finance and the late Attorney General of Nova Scotia, or any other parties in that Province, during the year 1867, with reference to the improvement of Harbour of Mabou, in the County of Inverness.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That in the matter of the Petition of Louis Huet Massue, Esquire, complaining of the undue Election and Return of Felix Geoffrion, Esquire, as Member to represent the Electoral District of Verchères, he had taxed the costs and expenses incurred by the sitting Member in opposing the said Petition at the sum of three hundred and ten dollars currency; to be paid by the said Petitioner to the said sitting Member.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake,

Ordered, That as several Addresses have been voted to His Excellency the Governor General, for certain information, the answers to which have not yet been laid before the House, It be Resolved, That when such Returns are prepared, they be sent to the Clerk of this House, and received and numbered as Sessional Papers, as if Parliament were still in Session, and that such of them, as may be selected by the Joint Committee on Printing, shall be printed for the use of Members.

The House resumed the Debate upon the Question, which was, this day, proposed, That the Bill 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 thirtieth day of June, 1868, and the thirtieth day of June, 1869, and for other purposes relating to the Civil Service, do pass;

And the Question being put;

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill respecting Insurance Com-Panies, being read;

The Honorable Mr. Rose moved, seconded by the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald,

and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the second time

Cartwright,

Chamberlin,

Mr. Mackenzie moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Blake, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "It be Resolved, That "in the opinion of this House the regulation of Insurance Companies is a subject properly "within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatures," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names

being called for, they were taken down, as follow:

YEAS:

•	<u>:</u>	Messieurs	
Blake, Coffin,	Croke,	Holton, and	$\it Mackenzie5.$
• • •		NAYS:	
		Messieurs	
Bellerose,	Daoust,	Howland,	Masson (Terrebonne),
Benoit,	Desaulniers,	Huot,	Mc Carthy,
Blanchet,	Dufresne,	Irvine,	McDougall,
Burton,	Dunkin,	Johnson,	Morris,
Cameron (Peel),	$Fisher, \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	Keeler,	Morrison (Niagara),
Campbell,	Fortin,	Kirkpatrick,	O' Connor,
Cartier,	Gavcher,	Langevin,	Robitaille,

Lawson,

Magill,

Rose,

Tilley.—44.

Macdonald, Sir J. A., Ryan (King's, N.B.),

McDonald (Middl'x), Simard, and

Chauveau, Hagar, Heath, Currier,

So it passed in the Negative.

Then, the main Question being put;

Gaudet,

Gray,

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Chamberlin reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Chamberlin reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act to provide for taking evidence in Canada in relation to Civil and Commercial "matters pending before Courts of Justice in any other of Her Majesty's Dominions "before Foreign Tribunals," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Campbell reported,

That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Campbell reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:

Page 1, line 12-After "any" insert "party or" and leave out from "witness" to "within."

Page 1, line 14-After "Judge" where it occurs the second time, insert "in their or his discretion."

Page 1, line 16—After "such" where it occurs the second time, insert "party or" and leave out from "witness" to "accordingly" in the following line.

Page 1, line 18-After "such" insert "party or" and leave out from "witness" to

Page 1, line 22-After "such" insert "party or" and leave out from "witness" to the end of the line.

Page 1, line 23-After "such" where it occurs the first time, insert "party or" and leave out from "witness" to "of."

Page 1, line 24—After "such" insert "party or."
Page 1, line 25—Leave out from "witness" to "signed."

Page 1, line 36-After "a" insert "party or," and after "witness" insert "as the "case may be."

Page 1, line 2—After "of" where it occurs the first time, insert "parties or."
Page 2, line 3—After "the" where it occurs the second time, insert "parties or."
Page 2, line 15—After "relation" insert "to Procedure."
Page 2, line 17—After "of" insert "parties and."
Page 2, line 22—After "application" insert the following as Clause 7:
Clause 7.—"This Act shall not be construed as to control or interfere with the right "of Legislation of the Legislature of any Province requisite or desirable for the carrying "out the objects hereof."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act respecting Forgery, Perjury and Intimidation, in connection with the Provincial "Legislatures and their Acts," being read;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the

Whole House.

Resolved, That this House will immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and the Honorable Mr. Gray reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

The Honorable Mr. Gray reported the Bill accordingly, and the amendments were read, as follow:-

Page 1, line 32-After "or" insert "without such permission."

Page 1, line 33—Leave out from "thing" to "or" where it occurs the first time in the following line, and insert "so unlawfully engraved, cut, sunk or made."

Page 1, line 36-After "cut" insert "sunk."

Page 2, line 29-After "than" where it occurs the second time, insert "fourteen." The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to. Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendments, do pass.

Ordered. That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors that this House hath passed the same, with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate "The Canada "Live Stock Insurance Company," being read;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.
Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Ordered, That the Fee of one hundred dollars paid on the said Bill be refunded.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, presented, pursuant to an Address to His Excellency the Governor General; Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th May, 1868; for copies of all Orders in Council and correspondence regarding the Intercolonial Railway and the Imperial Guarantee Act, since the 1st day of July, 1867; also copies of all correspondence held with the Imperial Government, any of the Local Governments, and with Officials, or other individuals regarding the location and construction of the said Railway; and copies of all documents having reference to the same. (Sessional Papers, No. 18.)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Lawson,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled, "An Act relating to interest in " Nova Scotia," be now read for the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read for the first time; and ordered to be read a second time, on Friday next.

Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of Chapter two of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, called upon Mr. Morris, Member for the Electoral District for the South Riding of the County of Lanark, to take the Chair during his temporary absence.

Mr. Morris accordingly took the Chair of the House. And after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered, at the Bar of the House, the following Message: The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:-

Bill, intituled, "An Act to amend the Act for the incorporation of the North West " Navigation and Railway Company."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Harbour Police."
Bill, intituled, "An Act for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on "Tobacco manufactured in Canada."

Bill, intituled, "An Act for granting to Her Majesty, certain sums of money "required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial year, " ending respectively the thirtieth day of June, 1868, and the thirtieth day of June, 1869, "and for other purposes, relating to the Public Service."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Insurance Companies."

And also, The Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the following Bills without amendments: -

Bill, intituled, "An Act relating to Quarantine and Public Health."
Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Police of Canada."
Bill, intituled, "An Act to provide for taking Evidence in Canada, in relation to "civil and commercial matters pending before Courts of Justice, in any of Her Majesty's "Dominions, or before Foreign Tribunals."

Bill, intituled, "An Act respecting Forgery, Perjury and Intimidation, in connec-

"tion with the Provincial Legislatures and their Acts."

And then he withdrew.

And then, the House adjourned till Friday next.

Friday, 22nd May, 1868.

Eleven o'clock, A.M.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read:-Of the Reverend C. Z. Rousseau and others, of the Municipality of Ste. Monique, Couty of Nicolet; praying for the re-enaetment of the Usury Laws.

The Honorable Mr. Langevin, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, Report of the Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for the year 1867. (Sessional Papers, No. 40.)

The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, rose in his place, and informed the House, That it is His Excellency the Governor General's intention to proceed to the Senate Chamber to-day, at Two o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of Proroguing the First Session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

The House then adjourned till a quarter of an hour before Two of the Clock, P.M., this day.

1 to Two o' Clock, P.M.

The Honorable Mr. Cartier, from the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which

was read as followeth :-

In the last Session of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, the Railway Committee directed a copy of the large map of Canada, prepared in the Crown Lands Department, to be made for the House. The section embracing the Province of Ontario was delivered to the Committee early in the present Session, and they have taken steps during the Session to complete the same, by the insertion of all additional Post Offices, Railways, Turnpike roads, &c., up to the present time.

That portion which covers the Province of Quebec, is also in progress, and will be ready for delivery before next Session; and Your Committee have given directions for the Preparation of a map of the Maritime Provinces upon the same scale, and they have empowered their Chairman to take such steps as may be necessary in the premises.

Your Committee would recommend that the Speaker be authorized to defray from the Contingencies from time to time all necessary expenses, connected with this undertaking.

Estimate of Expenses connected with the preparation of the Maps above referred to,

for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

(One thousand six hundred and seventy Dollars).-

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said Report.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General, by René Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER,

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to acquaint this Honorable House that it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to attend His Excellency, when His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:—

An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Senate and House of Commons, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary Papers.

An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands.

An Act respecting the Currency.

An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters.

An Act to regulate and restrict the Contingent Charges of the Departments of the Public Service, and to establish a Stationery Office.

An Act respecting Commissions, and Oaths of Allegiance and of Office.

An Act for continuing the Parliament of Canada, in case of the demise of the Crown.

An Act respecting the security to be given by Officers of Canada.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Widow and Children of the late Honerable Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

An Act for the Organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

An Act respecting Accessories to and Abettors of indictable Offences.

An Act to authorize the carrying of Gas Pipes across the River Niagara, in order to facilitate the lighting of the Town of Clifton with Gas.

An Act to Incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Niagara District Bank.

An Act respecting the Department of Justice.

An Act to amend an Act, intituled "An Act respecting the Statutes of Canada."
An Act to enable Banks in any part of Canada to use Notes of the Dominion instead of issuing Notes of their own.

An Act respecting Aliens and Naturalization.

An Act to confirm the Amalgamation of the Commercial Bank of Canada and the Merchants' Bank; and to amend and consolidate the Acts of Incorporation of the said Banks.

An Act respecting the Navigation of Canadian Waters. An Act respecting the Geological Survey of Canada.

An Act respecting Penitentiaries, and the Directors thereof, and for other purposes.

An Act to impose a duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works.

An Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them.

An Act respecting the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

An Act constituting the Department of Inland Revenue.

An Act constituting the Department of Customs.

An Act to annex a portion of the Seigniory of Belair to the County of Quebec and another portion thereof to the County of Portneuf.

An Act for the better security of the Crown and of the Government.

An Act respecting persons in custody charged with High Treason or Felony.

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

An Act for the Organization of the Department of Agriculture.

An Act to confirm a certain By-law passed by the Directors of the Lake Memphremagog Navigation Company, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate The Canada Shipping Company.

An Act to declare certain persons therein mentioned indemnified for having sat and voted as Members of the House of Commons, while holding certain offices under the Crown.

An Act to incorporate "The Merchants' Express Company of the Dominion of "Canada."

An Act respecting Riots and Riotous Assemblies.

An Act to amend "An Act to provide for the improvement and management of the "Harbor of Quebec," and the Act amending the same.

An Act to make provision for defraying the expense of certain Works of Fortifica-

tion required for the Defence of the Dominion.

An Act respecting the Governor General, the Civil List, and the Salaries of certain Public Functionaries.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Canada West Farmers' Mutual and Stock Insurance Company, and to change the name of the Company to the "Canada Farmers' "Mutual Insurance Company."

An Act to increase the Excise Duty on Spirits, to impose an Excise Duty on Refined

Petroleum, and to provide for the inspection thereof.

An Act respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

An Act to provide for Oaths to Witnesses being administered in certain cases for the purposes of either House of Parliament.

An Act to incorporate 'The Canadian Lake Underwriters' Association."

An Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons and for other purposes.

An Act for the regulation of Fishing and protection of Fisheries.

An Act respecting the Northern Railway of Canada. An Act relating to Light Houses, Buoys and Beacons. An Act respecting the Treatment and Relief of Sick and distressed Mariners.

An Act respecting certain Penalties in respect of Stamp Duties.

An Act respecting the Canada Vine Growers' Association.

An Act respecting Police of Canada.

An Act further securing the independence of Parliament.

An Act relating to Quarantine and Public Health.

An Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels.

An Act respecting the Manufacture or Importation of Copper Coins or Tokens.

An Act to Incorporate the Stratford Board of Trade.

An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled: An Act imposing Duties of Customs, with the Tariff of Duties payable under it.

An Act to Incorporate the Bank of Agriculture.

An Act to continue for a limited time the several Acts therein mentioned.

An Act respecting the commencement of certain Acts of this Session therein mentioned. An Act for better securing the payment of the duty imposed on Tobacco manufactured in Canada.

An Act respecting Railways.

An Act to amend the Act for the incorporation of the North-West Navigation and Railway Company.

An Act respecting Copyrights.

An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.

An Act respecting Harbor Police.

An Act respecting Insurance Companies. An Act respecting forgery, perjury, and intimidation in connection with the Pro-

Vincial Legislatures and their Acts.

An Act to provide for taking Evidence in Canada in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before Courts of Justice in any other of Her Majesty's Dominions or before Foreign Tribunals.

The Titles of the following Bills were then read:

An Act respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain Offenders.

An Act to fix the Salary of the Governor General.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Frederick Whiteaves.

To which it was His Excellency the Governor General's pleasure to say, .- That he reserved each of the said Bills for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Then, the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as followeth:-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Commons of Canada have voted the Supplies required to enable the Government

to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency a Bill, intituled, "An Act 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 "thirtieth day of June, 1868, and the thirtieth day of June, 1869, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service," to which I humbly request Your Excellency's

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words:-

"His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal "Subjects; accepts their benevolence and assents to this Bill in Her Majesty's name."

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am glad to be enabled to release you from further attendance to your duties in Par. liament.

The Acts which you have passed for re-modelling the Militia Force of the Dominion, and securing the defence of your territory, will, I trust, accomplish the objects which you desire to obtain.

I hope the measures which have been adopted for regulating the fiscal system of the Dominion will tend to the promotion of Commercial Enterprize, and to the stability of the Public Credit.

I congratulate you on the passage of the Acts by which the Executive Departments of

the Dominion have been organized, and their efficiency provided for.

I must express my regret that the measures for the Assimilation of the Criminal Law of the several Provinces of the Dominion, which were submitted by my directions to Parliament, have not been presented for the sanction of the Crown.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the provision you have made for the Public Service, and I am satisfied it will be applied with a due regard to efficiency and economy.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

I rejoice that I am in a position to congratulate you on the general prosperity which prevails through the Dominion, and I feel assured that on your return to your homes you will exert yourselves in promoting obedience to the Laws and inculcating attachment to the free institutions under which it is your happiness to live.

Then, the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Wednesday, the First day of July next, to be here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Wednesday, the First day of July next.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

- No. 1.—PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS:—SECOND REPORT of the Standing Committee on.
- No. 2.—PRINTING:—THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH and THIRTEENTH REPORTS of the Joint Committee on.
- Mo. 3.—RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES:—FIRST and THIRD REPORTS of the Select Standing Committee on.
- No. 4.—CONTINGENCIES:—Second and Third Reports of the Standing Committee on.
- No. 5.—BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY:—THIRD REPORT of the Select Committee on.
- No. 6.—THE VINE, CULTIVATION OF :- REPORT of the Select Committee on.
- No. 7.—G. T. DENISON:—Report of the Select Committee appointed to examine the contents of the Petition of.
- No. 8.—IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION:—FIRST REPORT of the Standing Committee on.
- No. 9,-BANKING AND CURRENCY:-FIRST REPORT of the Select Committee on.
- No. 10.—HEMLOCK TIMBER:—FINAL REPORT of the Select Committee on the best means of protecting from destruction.
- No. 11.—MERCHANT VESSELS:—THIRD and FOURTH REPORTS of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the general condition of the building of.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on Privileges and Glections.

House of Commons, 12th May. 1868.

The Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom were referred the Return of the Returning Officer for the last Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, the Petition of the Hon. J. C. Chapais, and all Petitions relating to the said election, have the honor to present their Second Report to Your Honorable House, as follows :-

That the execution of the Writ of Election for the Electoral District of the County of Kamouraska, bearing date the seventh day of August last, was prevented by divers acts of preconcerted violence and intimidation directed against the Returning Officer, Henri

Garon, Esquire, Registrar for the said County, and his residence.

That the evidence adduced before your Committee shews that Pierre Lafrance, Thomas LeBel, Michel LeBel, Isaïe Dessaint, Emile Dessaint, Benoni Dumais, Lazare Bérubé, Narcisse Levesque, Narcisse Dubé, Joseph Anctil, Louis Alphonse Miller, Octave Dionne, Thomas St. Pierre, Edouard Pelletier, Bruno Grondin, and Eusèbe Laron. Levesque among others, were guilty of rictous proceedings and acts of violence whereby the execution of said writ was so prevented, or were encouraging or inviting such violence and intimidation at and before the hour fixed for the nomination on the thirty-first day of

That subsequently on the same day and in further pursuance of the design to prevent the execution of said Writ, riotous and tumultuous proceedings were had, and various acts of violence committed at and near the House of one Gagné in the Village of Kamouraska, in which Edward Ouelette, Isaïe Dessaint, Romain Bérubé, Octave Bouchard, and C. A.

P. Pelletier, the candidate at the said Election, with others, took part.

That these Acts of violence were of a grave nature, rendering it expedient that they should receive consideration of your Honorable House. And your Committee recommend that the Law Officers of the Crown be instructed to take the necessary proceedings to bring the parties implicated to justice.

That the said Henri Garon committed grave irregularities in the execution of his duty as such Returning Officer, his conduct was calculated to produce distrust and dis-Satisfaction, and he has shewn himself unfit to be again intrusted with the functions of

That it is expedient that a Writ should be issued for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons, before the next Session of Parliament, and that the said Writ be not issued before the first day of December and not later than the first day of January next.

The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted.

J. H. GRAY, Chairman

LIST PRODUCED BY MR. GARON, AND FORMING PART OF HIS EVIDENCE.

ELECTORAL LISTS deposited in the office of J. C. Taché, Esquire, in his lifetime Advocate and Registrar of the County of Kamouraska, from 31st December, 1858, to the 21st September, 1860, both dates inclusive.

Names of Parishes, &c.	Duplicates.	Copies.	Dates. 1858.	Duplicates.	Copies.	Dates. 1859.	Duplicates.	Copies.	Dates. 1860.	REMARKS.
Ste. Anne de Lapocatière					c.	Feb. 23		c.	Sept. 21	Duplicate.—I include in this class all documents which are of purely original character.
St. Onésime	D.		Dec. 31	D. D. D.	 	Feb. 28 Feb. 7 Feb. 7 Mar. 15 Feb. 18	D. D. D.	с.	Aug. 10 June 9 June 20 June 16 May 3	
Notre-Dame-du-Portage	 	 	ļ	ļ						1860.

N.B.—The Blectoral Lists mentioned in the foregoing Statement were produced by Mr. Garon, before the Committee of Privileges and Elections, of the House of Commons of Canada, at Ottawa, on the 6th May, as forming part of his Reply of the 21st April.

ELECTORAL LISTS deposited in the office of Henri Garon, Registrar of the County of Kamouraska, from the 12th October, 1861, to the 27th November, 1867, both dates inclusive. LIST PRODUCED BY MR. GARON, AND FORMING PART OF HIS EVIDENCE.

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Duplicate.—Include in this class all documents which are of purely original character.

(a) The two Electoral Lists for St. Pacôme, deposited on the 13th November, 1865, and the 14th June, 1867, are entitled "Copy," and the certificates to them are not signed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

(b) The Electoral List for Et. Denis, deposited on the 14th June, 1867, has already been transmitted to the Clerk of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
(c) The Electoral List for the Municipality of St. Paschal, deposited on the 13th June, 1867, has already been transmitted to the Clerk of the Committee on Privileges

(d) The electoral list for Notre Dame du Portage, deposited on the 26th October, 1866, is an incorrect copy, as attested by the note of the Secretary Treasurer, dated attached to the copy of the said Electoral List, deposited on the 14th January, 1867. And this latter copy is also incorrect, as attested by the note of the Secretary-Treasurer, dated the 9th March, 1867, and attached to the copy deposited on the 13th March, 1867.

N. B.—The Electoral Lists mentioned in the foregoing Statement were produced by Mr. Garon, before the Committee of Privileges and Elections of the House of Commons of Canada, at Ottawa, on the 6th May, as forming part of his Reply of the 21st April.

OMISSIONS.

In the evidence of the Hon. Mr. Chapais, the four following questions, put by Hon. Mr. Dorion, were omitted in the last answer on page 30.

5th line, from the commencement of the new paragraph, at the end, before the word "I," insert the following question:—

"In the interviews you had, before the election, with Messrs. Chalou, Anctil and Deguise, did those gentlemen tell you that the refusal of the Returning Officer to grant Polls in all the parishes and municipalities of the county, had created a great excitement, and did they not propose to you the arrangement of which you have spoken in your answer, as a means of calming the excitement and of preventing the difficulties they apprehended?"

19th line, same answer, before the words "I think that," insert the following:—

"Do you think that if the Returning Officer had granted polls in all the parishes of the county, there would have been a riot on the day of the nomination?"

23rd line, same answer, before the words "Mr. Chalou," insert the following :-

"Are Messrs. Chalou, Anctil and Deguise, respectable and peaceable citizens, enjoying general esteem in their localities?"

28th line, same answer, (line 2 of p. 31,) before the words "I did not," insert the following:—

"When you addressed the rioters were you not entirely in their power, in that you had no one to defend you, and that if they had wished to strike or wound you, they could "have done so with impunity?"

EVIDENCE

RESPECTING THE LAST

ELECTION FOR THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF KAMOURASKA.

Mr, H. Garon appeared before the Committee:

Q. 1. Have you not been Registrar of the County of Kamouraska for more than two years past, and was it not to you that the writ for the election, which was to have taken place in August last, for the electoral District of Kamouraska, was addressed? A. I have been Registrar of the County of Kamouraska for more than two years past; that is to say, since the autumn of 1860, and it was to me that the writ for the election, which was to have taken place in August last, for the Electoral District of Kamou-

raska, was addressed.

Q. 2. Examine the writ and the documents attached thereto, now before the Committee, and state whether the writ is the one which was transmitted to you, and whether the return of the inexecution of the said writ and all the documents thereto attached, signed by you, are the same as those transmitted by you to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery?—A. Having examined the writ of election and the documents attached thereto, now before this Committee, and exhibited to me, I state that the said writ was that which was addressed to me; that the return of the inexecution of the said writ, signed by me, is the one which I made, and that all the documents attached to the said writ are the same as those transmitted by me to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, of this House, to accompany my return of the inexecution of the said writ.

Q. 3. Are the contents of your return, in explanation of the causes, the reasons, and the facts, which prevented you from executing the writ, true, and in accordance with that occurred at the different dates mentioned in your said return ?—A. The contents of my return, in explanation of the causes, the reasons, and the facts, which prevented me from executing the said writ of election, are true, and in accordance with all that occurred

at the different dates mentioned in my return.

Q. 4. When you use the word "return," do you include under that word your letters of the ninth and of the nineteenth September, 1867, addressed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of this House?—A. When I make use of the word "return," I inolude under that word my letters of the ninth and nineteenth September, 1867, addressed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of this House, and attached to the said writ.

Q. 5. What was the number of persons present at the village of Kamouraska, on the day fixed for the said election in the month of August last, and who were the caudidates who were to solicit there the votes of the electors !—A. The number of persons present at the Village of Kamouraska, on the day fixed for the said election of the month of August last, was over two thousand; and the candidates who were to solicit there the Votes of the electors of the electoral district of Kamouraska, were: Honorable J. C. Chapais, for the House of Commons, and the said Honorable J. C. Chapais and M. Charles Alphonse Panthaléon Pelletier, for the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Q. 6. What is the number of electors of the electoral district of Kamouraska?—A The number of the electors of the electoral district of Kamouraska, according to the last electoral lists, now in my possession, is two thousand eight hundred registered electors, or

thereabouts.

Q. 7. Were the partizans of the two candidates together or separate?—A. The partizans of the two candidates were divided into two camps or distinct bodies.

Q. 8. On which side did the riot originate?—A. The riot originated on the side of

the partizans of Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier.

Q. 9. Do you consider the number of two thousand persons a large assemblage for that county? A. I consider that the number of two thousand persons is a large assemblage for

the county of Kamouraska.

Q 10. To what localities did the rioters belong?—A. Apart from those whom I specially pointed out in my return, as having disturbed the peace, I am unable to state whether the rioters came from the county in general, or from one parish in particular.

Q. 11. Was the excitement among the rioters considerable? A. The excitement among the rioters was very considerable, and seemed to partake of the nature of phrensy.

Q. 12. Was the crowd of rioters who surrounded your house, about ten o'clock in the morning, considerable, and to what party did they belong?—A. The crowd of rioters who surrounded my house about ten o'clock in the morning, was considerable, and composed of at least one hundred persons; they belonged to the party of Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier, and

appeared to be supported by the rest of the party.

- Q. 13. Were you subjected to any act of violence on the part of the rioters when you went to the hustings?—A. I was not subjected to any act of violence when I went from my house to the hustings, only I heard cries of "seize," seize," and some one cried out that in the rear stones were being thrown towards me, and in fact I know that stones were then thrown, which caused me to hurry round the corner of the sacristy, in order to reach the hustings, that is to say, the gallery of the sacristy, where I had had the hustings, which had been demolished, erected, as stated by me in my return. The hustings so erected were an extension of the platform of the said gallery, which I had covered over its whole length with twelve feet plank, the projecting portion of which was supported on benches. The gallery and hustings had a frontage of twelve feet by about four feet in depth.
- Q. 14. At the time of your proceedings were the two candidates, the Hon. J. C. Chapais and Mr. Pellctier, present at the hustings?—A. At the time of my proceedings, that is to say, when I was on the gallery of the sacristy, the site of the demolished hustings,

the Hon. M. Chapais was present, but I did not see Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier.

Q. 15. Were attempts made to drive you and remove you by violence from the place where the meeting was to be held; by what persons were you driven away, and to what party did they belong?—A. When I had ascended the gallery of the sacristy, there to proceed to the said election, one Pierre Lafrance, a navigator of St. Anne, snatched from my hands the election law, and immediately afterwards I was precipitated from the gallery by Thomas LeBel, farmer, and Michel LeBel, formerly a trader, both of St. Louis de Kamouraska, the former seizing me by the legs, and the latter throwing himself upon mo, and violence was used immediately after the said Michel LeBel had said to the electors: "Electors, if the Returning Officer does not grant polls everywhere, there will be no meeting (or there will be no election)," to which the part zans of Mr. Pelletier replied "yes;" and the said Lafrance and LeBels were partizans of Mr. Pelletier.

Q. 16. Is it to your knowledge that the partizans of Mr. Pelletier endeavored to stop the two LeBels?—A. It is not to my knowledge that the partizans of Mr. Pelletier endeavored to stop the two LeBels, but on the contrary, the latter appeared to have

their support and countenance.

- Q. 17. Had you the necessary force to resist these acts of violence and to put them down, and were you in fear of your life?—A. I had not sufficient force to resist the acts of violence committed on my person, and to put them down; and I had been able to procure no more than eight constables, who were more disposed to provide for their own safety than to remain where they were; moreover, it would have required an armed force to keep the peace, and to enable me to hold my ground; and I really apprehended danger to my life.
- Q. 18. Were you struck, and by whom?—A. When I was dragged away, after I was thrown down from the sacristy, through the yelling and vociferating mob, I am not conscious that I was struck, but in my agitated state I may have been struck without noticing it at

the moment, and from my feelings next morning, at the back of my head, I am convinced that I had had a few blows with the fist from behind, as some one told me I had.

Q. 19. Who were the persons who compelled you to give up the writ of election to them, and what threats did they hold out against you?—A. The persons who came to require me to give up to them the writ of election were Joseph Anctil, a farmer, of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and Louis Alphonse Miller, an advocate, of Kamouraska, who also threatened me with the destruction of my house by the mob, adding that there was no other way of quieting them; but I hold that I did not give them up the writ. However, I shall say that I did no more than protest against their force and violence; for I was alone in my house with my Deputy, my wife in a very delicate situation, and four young children. It was Mr. L. A. Miller who took possession of the writ, as it lay on my table, and carried it off, in company with the said Mr. Anctil, as I stated in my return.

Q. 20. Were these persons supported by a large number of others?—When Anctil and Miller came to demand of me the said writ of election, they were backed by the great body of the partizans of Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier, who were all in front of my house.

Q. 21. By whom did Anctil and Miller say they were sent to demand the writ?—A. Anctil and Miller declared they were sent or deputed to demand the said writ, by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier.

Q. 22. Were you then in fear of your life or of that of any other person of your family, if you had resisted their demand?—A. Yes, I was afraid for my life and the life of my wife, then in a very delicate situation, if I should resist their demand.

Q. 23. Were stones thrown at you, or at your house, and do you know the names of the persons who threw them?—A. Yes, stones were thrown at my house, and at the windows; and among those who threw them were Isaïe Dessaint and Emile Dessaint, both sons of Pierre Dessaint, Mayor of the Village of Kamouraska, and Warden of the County at the time, and Bénoni Dumais the younger, Lazare Berubé, and Narcisse Lévesque the younger, all farmers of St. Louis de Kamouraska, and Nathanael Dubé, blacksmith of River Ovelle.

Q. 24. What was the size of the stones so thrown, and might they have inflicted serious wounds?—A. The stones were from one to two pounds in weight, and might have inflicted serious wounds and even caused death.

Q. 25. Do you know the names of the persons who demolished the hustings, and whose partizans were they?—A. The persons who demolished the hustings were Pierre Lafrance, the same who took from me the Election Law at the hustings, Bruno Grondin and Joseph Hudon, farmers, all three belonging to St. Anne de la Pocatière, Octave Dionne the elder, and Edouard Pelletier, the son of Hubert, of St. Paschal, and Lazare Berubé, of St. Louis. These were the only persons of those who demolished the hustings, whose names I can remember; those persons are all partizans of Mr. Pelletier.

Q. 26. At what distance from your house were the hustings, and when were they demolished?—A. The hustings I had caused to be erected for the said election were about one arpent from my house and were demolished before the hour fixed for the nomination, between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon.

By the Honorable Mr. Dorion:

Q. 27. Before the two proclamations of the 19th and 29th August, 1867, mentioned in your return, were posted up, had you caused another to be posted up inviting the electors to meet in order to select their representatives?—A. Yes, before my two proclamations of the 19th and 29th August, I had caused to be posted up another inviting the electors to meet in order to select their representatives; but having discovered that it contained an error in the period fixed for holding the polls, I had it removed on the following day and replaced by that of the 19th August, called in my return my first proclamation.

Q. 28. State the error contained in your first proclamation?—A. The error consisted in that the law requires a delay of at least six days between the nomination and the opening of the polls, and that by my proclamation I had granted a delay of only three or

four days.

Q. 29. Did not your proclamation appoint ten o'clock in the morning as the hour at which the electors were to meet for the selection of candidates, while the law provides that such meeting shall not take place before eleven o'clock in the morning?—A. I do not remember.

Q. 30. Was that proclamation posted up at the door of the church in all the parishes and townships of the county, and were polling places fixed for each of the said parishes and townships?—A. Yes, it was posted up in all the localities of the county; it fixed only the

same polls as those fixed by my proclamation of the 19th August, 1867.

Q. 31. Was that proclamation printed by your orders and were the names of the parishes and townships of the county inserted in it, and did you strike out the names of some and of which parishes before causing it to be posted up? A. That proclamation was printed by my orders, it contained originally the names of all the parishes and townships of the county. Before causing it to be posted up, I struck out the names of St Pacome, St. Paschal and Woodbridge, and that part of Notre Dame du Portage situated in the county of Kamouraska, in the same way that I did by my proclamation of the 19th August, 1867.

Q. 32. For what day, and at what hour, was the meeting to be?—A. The day fixed by the said proclamation fixed the said meeting for Thursday the 29th of the said

month of August, at eleven o'clock, I believe, of the forenoon.

Q 33. Did the electors meet on that day, and were they in great number?—A. Yes; but only the electors in favor of the candidature of Mr. Pelletier, except a few lookors on

of the other party.

Q. 34. Did the nomination of candidates take place on that day, and if not, why not?—A. No; the nomination of candidates did not take place on that day, because, having caused the said proclamation to be removed, for the reason mentioned in my 27th answer, and having replaced it on the following day by that of the 19th August, which I considered I might do in order to render my proceedings regular, by the latter proclamation, I fixed the nomination for eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, 31st August.

Q. 35. For what reason did you not grant a poll, by your proclamation of the 19th August, 1867, to the parish of St. Pacôme, the municipality of the parish of St. Paschal, with the township of Woodbridge, to the municipality of the parish of St. André, and that part of the parish of Notre Dame?—A. By my said proclamation, of the 19th August, 1867, I had fixed no poll for the municipality of the parish of St. Paschal (the township Woodbridge included), and for the parish of St. Pacôme; I had excluded from voting at the poll of St. André that part of the parish of Notre Dame du Portage situated in the County of Kamouraska, because I had not found amongst the electoral lists deposited in my office duplicates of the electoral lists of these localities conforming to the formalities required by the 11th section of chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and deposited in my office in accordance with sections 4 and 5 of the Act, chapter 8, of the 27th Victoria, intituled: "An Act to amend the law respecting the qualification and registration of voters in Lower Canada" (sanctioned 15th October, 1863)

Q. 36. What is the irregularity which was to be found in these lists?—A. The

Q. 36. What is the irregularity which was to be found in these lists?—A. The irregularities in the electoral lists for the localities mentioned in my previous answer consisted in that the electoral lists for St. Paschal and Woodbridge and St. Pacôme were not duplicates, but copies, more or less defective; and that for the said parish of Notre Dame du Portage was attested before but one Justice of the Peace, while, by the

law, I believed it ought to have been attested before two Justices of the Peace.

Q. 37. When did you perceive that these lists were irregular?—was it before you received the Writ of Election, or only afterwards?—A. I perceived the irregularity of these lists only after receiving the Writ of Election, save the irregularity of that of the Municipality of St. Paschal for the year 1865, which was only a copy which I consider defective (which I fyle as an exhibit before this Committee), of which I delivered a copy to Mr. C. A. P. Pelletier, at his request, about five or six weeks before the period fixed for the said election, and of which I then pointed out to him the defectiveness in the certificate which I myself inserted at foot of the said copy. The said copy was demanded of me by Mr. Pelletier in view of a rumour asserting the irregularity, as he then stated to me, of the said electoral list and to the effect that the electors of the said Parish of St. Paschal and Woodbridge might not vote at the said election. I took care to make the certificate, which I inserted at the foot of the said copy of the electoral list in such way that I thought the irregularity I pointed out would not pass unnoticed.

Q. 38. Did you yourself receive the lists when they were so deposited in your office?

A.Since 1861 the said lists so deposited have been received both by me and my deputy,

but I think that I have always myself signed the endorsement.

Q. 39. Did you not, previous to the election, inform some of the Secretary-Treasurers that their lists were irregular; state to which of them you gave that information? A.—Previous to the election I informed none of the Secretary-Treasurers of the irregularity of their lists; only I think that I was consulted by Joseph Réné Beaulieu, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of St. Andrews, in relation to the certificate of the list of that locality, and that I asked the opinion of Paschal Dumais, Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality of St. Louis de Kamouraska, in relation to the attestation of the duplicate of the electoral lists.

Q. 40. Did these Secretary-Treasurers renew the lists or deposit new lists after you had thus informed them of the irregularity which existed in the first lists?—A. The

Secretary. Treasurers did not deposit new lists.

Q. 41. Were not the Secretary-Treasurers who deposited new lists, after they had been informed by you that their lists were irregular, the Secretary-Treasurers of parishes which had, at every previous election, given large majorities to Mr. Chapais?—A. My reply to the preceding question answers this.

Q. 42. Were some of the electoral lists, deposited at your office, corrected some days or some time before the election, and state which those lists are; when they were corrected and what changes and additions were made therein?—A. No: no electoral list

Was corrected in my office.

Q. 43. Was not the list of the Parish of St. Denis transmitted to the Secretary-Treasurer or some other person of the place, for correction, and to whom; and what alterations were made therein?—A. I have no knowledge whatever of anything of the kind having occurred.

Q. 44. Do you know whether the list of the Parish of St. Denis was corrected by

any one a short time previous to the election?—A. I know nothing of the matter.

Q. 45. Have you the electoral list of the Parish of St. Denis which was deposited in your office; and state whether the certificate or attestation of the said electoral list was changed or altered a short time before the election; and if you have the said list, produce it?—A. I have the electoral list of St. Denis, and I cannot say whether the certificate or

the attestation was altered; I produce it.

Q. 46. For what reason did you, by your proclamation of the 29th August, 1867, grant a poll to the parish of St. Paschal, the township of Woodbridge, the municipality of St. Andrews, with that of Notre Dame du Portage in the County of Kamouraska, and did you not grant one to the parish of St. Pacome? -- A. By my proclamation of the 29th August, 1867, posted up on the 30th, in amendment to that of the 19th, posted up on the 20th and 21st of the said month of August, I granted a poll to the municipality of the parish of St. Paschal, including the township of Woodbridge, because I found among the papers which were put into my possession in 1861, by the representatives of the late Jean George Taché, in his lifetime Registrar of the County of Kamouraska, a duplicate of the electoral list of that municipality for the year 1859; and I admitted to vote at the poll of St. Andrews the said part of the parish of Notre Dame du Portage, because having taken an opinion as to the attestation, before a single Justice of the Peace, of the duplicate of the electoral list of the latter locality, I was informed that it was sufficient; but I did not grant a poll to the municipality of the parish of St. Pacome, because I had no duplicate of the electoral list of that locality deposited in my office, conforming to the formalities required by the eleventh section of chapter six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and deposited in my office in accordance with the fourth and fifth sections of chapter eight of the 27th Vict., intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting the qualification and registration of voters in Lower Canada," (sanctioned on the 15th of October, 1863.) And on taking an opinion, viz.: as to whether I could render my proceedings regular, or whether I could render my proceedings regular and the I could render my proceedings render my proceedings regular and the I could render my proceedings render my proceedings render my proceedings render my proceedings render my proceeding Tought, in the contrary case, to make a special return to the Executive of the facts which prevented my continuing my proceedings in respect of the said election, and to pray for the issue of a new writ of election in consequence, I was advised to post up my said proclamation in amendment, of the 29th August, only in those of the localities disfranchised by my said first proclamation of the 19th of the said month of August, which I was to reinstate in their electoral franchise, viz., in St. Paschal and Woodbridge, and in

the said part of the parish of Notre Dame du Portage, situate in the County of Kamouraska.

Q. 47. Whom did you consult in relation to the facts mentioned in your preceding answer?—A. Mr. Routhier, Advocate, at Kamouraska.

Q. 48. Did you not consult Mr. Routhier and other Advocates at Quebec, as to whether you could reject the lists of which only copies had been deposited at your office; whom did you consult and what advice was given you?—A. I had the opinion of Mr. Casault, a Member of this House, that I ought to reject the electoral lists of which there were no duplicates deposited in my office, in accordance with the law, and that I ought not to fix any polls for the localities to which the said lists belonged.

Q. 49. After having consulted Mr. Casault, did you not say to some one in the county, that you would grant polls in all the municipalities of the county; and did you not state that publicly at St. Paschal at the railway station?—A. I merely said at the railway station of St. Paschal, that I would grant a poll to that Municipality, including St. Paschal and the Township of Woodbridge, but I did not say a word about the other localities.

Q. 50. Was this third proclamation, by which you fixed the polls in the parishes of St. Paschal and Woodbridge and in the said part of the parish of Notre Dame du Portage situate in the County of Kamouraska, posted up within the period required by law, that is to say, at least eight days before the day of nomination, and was it posted up in all the parishes of the county or only in the parishes of St. Paschal and Woodbridge, and in that part of the parish of Notre Dame du Portage situated in the County of Kamouraska?—A. That proclamation, in amendment, dated the 29th August, was only posted up on the 30th August, the day before the nomination and only in St. Paschal and Woodbridge and the said part of the parish of Notre Dame du Portage situate in the County of Kamouraska, and this I did upon the advice which I had received, that this would suffice to render my proceedings regular; for, upon advice to the contrary effect, I should have abstained from proceeding with the said election and have made a

Q. 51. What difference was there between the different lists?—A. The difference between the different lists was that some were the duplicates, and others copies, some of which were incorrect, and I produce the said lists.

Q. 52. Were you the Returning Officer at the elections which were held for the County of Kamouraska in 1861 and 1863?—A. I was the Returning Officer at the elections which were held for the County of Kamouraska in 1861 and 1863.

Q. 53. Did you, at those two elections, grant polls to all the parishes in the county?—A. At those two elections I granted polls to all the parishes in the county.

Q. 54. Did you not, at one and the other election, use some of the lists which, at the last election you rejected as being irregular?—A. I used, at those two elections, copies of lists which were furnished to me by the Secretary-Treasurers of the Municipalities, some of which, if not the whole or the greater part, were very likely copies similar to those which had been deposited with me in the stead of duplicates, and which I then transmitted to my deputy Returning Officers at the said election, but I may remark that the election of 1863 was held in May, and that chapter 8 of the 27th Vict. to the 4th and 5th sections of which I alluded was only sanctioned on the 15th October, 1863.

By Mr. Bertrand:

special return as I have stated.

Q. 55. Why did the electoral lists, which appeared to you to be regular in 1861 and 1863, appear to you irregular and illegal in 1867?—A. The electoral lists which appeared to me to be irregular in 1867, appeared to me to be regular in 1861, until the election which took place in May, 1863, for which I made use of the said lists, because, before the Act 27 Vic., chap. 8, sanctioned on the 15th October, 1863, that is to say, about five months subsequently to the said election of 1863, which I have already referred to, the provisions of the Electoral Law then in force (chap. 6, Con. Stat. Can., 23rd Vic., chap. 17), which required Secretary-Treasurers of municipalities to deposit a duplicate of their lists in the office of the County Registrar, were not imperative, and because no provision of that law prevented the Returning Officer from proceeding legally to the elections on the copies of the electoral lists, which were furnished him by the Secretary-Treasurers of the municipalities, and of which duplicates had not been deposited in the office of the

Registrar, which generally occurred in my previous elections when I had to hold polls. But since the said election of May, 1863, and by sections four and five of the said Act, 27 Vic., chap. 8, sanctioned 15th October, 1863, every officer at any election is imperatively forbidden to grant, and open a poll in any municipality, a duplicate of the said electoral list whereof has not been made and deposited in the office of the Registrar, in accordance with the fourth and fifth sections of the said Act of 1863.

Q. 56. Was not Mr. Chapais the candidate of the bleu party, and Mr. Pelletier that of the rouge party?—A. The colors red and blue, in the County of Kamouraska, serve to designate the candidate, according as they belong to one political party or the other, to the Liberal party, or, the Liberal Conservative party; and each party takes the name of the candidate selected by it, so that, at present, the expression: "The Chapais and the Pelletiers;" or, "The Chapais party" and "the Pelletier party," is used; as from 1850 to 1857 the expressions: "The Chapais" "and the Letelliers;" or, "The Chapais party" and "the Letellier party," were used.

Q. 57. Was there not, in the County of Kamouraska, at the last election, a party designated by the name of rouge; and another designated by the name of bleu?—A. To

this question I reply in my preceding answer.

Q. 58. Were you a relative of either of the candidates, and in what degree ?—A. I was related in the degree of cousin-german to one of the candidates, the Hon. Mr.

Chapais.

Q. 59. Did not the canvassing for the election commence long before the day fixed for the election, and was there not, long before the election, great excitement in the county?—A. I heard it stated in the course of the winter of 1857 that Mr. Pelletier was canvassing the County of Kamouraska for the purpose of soliciting the votes of the electors for the Legislative Assembly of Quebec at the then next election; but I do not know that there was any excitement in the county other than that which was got up in or about the month preceding the said election based upon the supposition that the electors of St. Paschal and Woodbridge would not vote; for the rumor had not circulated in the county until the eve of my proclamation, that any other localities in the county were to be disfranchised in consequence of the irregularity of their electoral lists; and more especially the excitement got up at the meeting of the 26th of the said month of August, of the electors of the County of Kamouraska, at the Village of Kamouraska, and at the meeting of the 29th of the same month; and I will add that only the partizans of Mr. Pelletier, except a few lookers on of the party opposed to him, were present at those meetings.

Q. 60. Did you take part in any of the meetings which took place either at the doors of the churches, or as private meetings in the county before the election, in favor of one or the other candidate, and of which?—A. I was present at but one of those meetings; it took place in front of the residence of Mr. Chaloult, Advocate, about three quarters of an acre from my residence; and there Isaïe Dessaint, son of the Mayor of the Village of Kamouraska, being close to me and having uttered insulting exclamations in relation to the address of the Hon. Mr. Chapais, who was then speaking, and this with the view of preventing him from continuing, I considered it right to point out to him the impropriety of such a proceeding by a young man in his position, a course which I should not have adopted towards any other young man for whom I had not an equal regard.

By Mr. Chamberlin:

Q. 61. If duplicates existed for St. Paschal and Woodbridge, why did you omit those localities in your proclamation of the 19th August?—A. I omitted those localities because, in my opinion, the electoral list of Notre Dame du Portage was not sufficient to warrant me in granting a poll for that locality, and because I was not aware of the existence

of the duplicate of the electoral list of St. Paschal and Woodbridge for 1859.

Q. 62. When you state, in your reply to the sixth question, that there were 2,800 electors in the Electoral District of Kamouraska, do you mean to say that that number was inscribed on the lists which you consider legal, and which you used; or, that it was also inscribed on the lists which you consider as illegal?—A. When I state, in my sixth reply, that there were 2,800 electors in the Electoral District of Kamouraska, I mean that that number is that of the electors entered on the last electoral lists now in my possession, and which I consider legal; but I cannot state what was the exact number of electors entered

on the lists which were to be used at the election in the month of August last. However, I can state that it was less.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. 63. Were you not gone to Quebec, when the meeting of the 26th August took place, and how do you know that there were none but Mr. Pelletier's partizans at the meeting?—A. Yes, I was gone to Quebec; but I know from persons worthy of belief that it was so, and every body who made mention of it in my hearing said the same thing. I never heard the contrary alleged by the partizans of any of the candidates.

Q. 64. Were you able from your dwelling house to see what was passing at the place where you had caused the hustings to be erected, and were you able to see the persons who demolished the hustings?—A. No, I could not see the hustings from my house.

Q. 65. Had you left your house on the day of the election, before the hour at which you proceeded to the hustings to commence the business of the election? and did you witness the demolition of the hustings?—A. I did go out of my house previous to that hour, but I did not see the demolition of the hustings myself.

Q. 66. Did you see Mr. Chapais' partizans throw stones on the day of nomination?

A. No, I did not see Mr. Chapais' partizans throw any stones.

Q. 67. Did you do anything calculated to increase the excitement in the county immediately before the election? -A. The answer to that question is included in the report

which I made of my proceedings.

- Q. 68. Are you aware that some time (and say what time) before the election, a cow was conducted through the streets of Kamouraska, decked with blue and red ribbons? how were those ribbons placed, and did not the cow belong to you?—A. I have a cow to supply the wants of my tamily, and when she was taken into the cow house, in the autumn of 1866, I directed that she should be groomed and treated till the time came to let her out to pasture on the 1st June, 1867, exactly like a saddle horse, and so it was done. And when I put her into the pasture for the first time, in the first week of June, she was just what I had directed; and the story of the Easter ox which is led, decked with ribbons, through the streets of Quebec gave me the idea of attaching a piece of blue ribbon to one of her horns, and a piece of red ribbon, as being the most remarkable colour to the humblest part of her, and I did this with no more meaning, than to make people laugh; but after a remark made by some one, in a joke, on the arrangement of the colours which I answered in the same spirit, I saw that some people might take offence at it, and I took off the red ribbon.
- Q. 69. Did not you attach those ribbons to the head and tail of your cow with your own hands, or was it not by your order that they were so attached? If not by whom were those ribbons so attached?

Q. 70. Was not that cow led in that state through the streets of the Village of K4mouraska, with your knowledge, or while you were at home?—A. The answers to these

two questions will be found in my last preceding answer.

- Q. 71. Do you not think that if polling places had been conceded to all the parishes and municipalities in the County of Kamouraska, there would have been no disturbance on the day of nomination? -A. I believe that even if polling places had been conceded to all the parishes or municipalities in the County, the single fact that the electors of St. Paschal and Woodbridge were to vote according to the list of 1859, which contains, at least two hundred names including absentees, less than that of 1865, which I filed and gave a copy of, to Mr. Pelletier, as already mentioned in the course of this deposition, would have caused the very same disturbance to take place on the day of nomination; and I am of opinion that the absence of a polling place at St. Pacôme was only the pretext for the disturbance.
- Q. 72. Was not the electoral canvass commenced a long time before you had your cow paraded through the streets of the Village of Kamouraska, decked with red and blue ribbons?—A. I neither paraded my cow through the streets of the Village of Kamouraska, nor caused it to be so paraded by others, unless the mere act of taking the cow to the pasture may be so construed,—and the distance of the pasture from my residence is about four This fact, which I thus explain, took place, as I stated in a preceding or five arpents. answer, in the first week of June, and, as I stated in my answers heretofore given, I had heard in the course of the winter that Mr. Pelletier was canvassing in the county, in which

he was about to solicit the votes of the Electors at the approaching election for the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Q. 73. Were the lists of voters, of which you made use of in the elections of 1861 and 1863, copied from the lists of electors then deposited in your office?—A. These lists of

voters were not copied from the lists deposited in my office.

Q. 74. Will you examine the lists of voters of which you made use of at the election of 1861 and 1863, produced before this Committee by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and declare whether some of those lists bear the same date as the copies of lists de-Posited in your office, and which you rejected at the last election because the duplicates had not been deposited in your office, but only the copies?—A. I have examined the lists of voters which I made use of at the elections of 1861 and 1863, produced before this Committee by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and, as I apprehend that none of them are concerned in this question save the list for the municipality of the Parish of St. Pacôme, that alone having been rejected by me in my second proclamation of 29th August, 1867, 1 find, after comparing it with the lists of the same municipality made use of in the elections of 1861 and 1863, that these three lists bear the same date-29th April, 1861, that is to say, that they seem to be copies of an original of the same date, although they do not agree in several other particulars, as I am prepared to point out to the Committee.

Q. 75. Did any quarrel or fight take place between the partizans of Mr. Pelletier and those of Mr. Chapais while you were on the spot where the hustings were, for the pur-Pose of the nomination of the candidates, and was the violence done in your presence at that spot, being that offered to yourself by pushing you down from the hustings, the only violence then done?—A. While I was at the place where the hustings were for the pur-Pose of the nomination of the candidates, I do not know that any quarrel or fight took place between the partizans of Mr. Pelletier and those of Mr. Chapais. The only violence then committed on my person was that offered by Pierre Lafrance, who snatched the Election law out of my hands, that committed by Michel LeBel and Thomas LeBel, Who threw me down from the hustings, as I stated in my report of 19th September, 1867, and that done to me by the said Michel LeBel and Joseph Michaud who dragged me through the crowd, the former saying that he meant to take me to, I do not remember What place, to keep me prisoner there, and the latter professing that he intended to protect me and conduct me to my own house, protesting against any violence being offered to my person, and against the violence of the person or persons who struck me on the back of the head, as I was told by a person who was worthy of belief, and as I was myself convinced by the soreness which I felt in that part of the head on the following day.

HENRI GARON.

3rd April, 1868.

Mr. André, farmer, of the Parish of St. André, in the electoral District of Ka-

mouraska, gave evidence as follows:
Q. Who were the known candidates at the election which was to have taken place in August last to represent the electoral District of Kamouraska?—A. The candidates at the last election for the said District, were the Hon. Mr. Chapais and Mr. Pelletier.

Q. When you reached the hustings at the nomination on the 31st August, what did You see ?-A. When I reached the hustings, on that day, they were partially demolished.

Q. What are the names of the persons who were engaged in demolishing the hustings? -4. One Lafrance was completing the breaking up of the hustings; there were other persons there, but I do not know them.

Q. When the Returning Officer reached the spot where the hustings were erected, what happened?—A. When the Returning Officer reached the hustings he ascended them,

but was thrown off.

Q. Who are the persons who threw down the Returning Officer?—A. It was one

Michel LeBel; there were perhaps other persons, but I did not see them take part in it.

Q: Had you any conversation with Michel LeBel, in relation to the election and the riot; if so, state what he told you?—A. Before the meeting, he sought me, for the pur-Pose, I have no doubt, of going to the tavern to take a glass.

Q. Of which candidate were you a supporter?—A. I had always been a supporter of Mr. Letellier; at this election I was awaiting the great meeting, to make up my mind, though I had stated that I would not vote.

Q. Had Lafrance, of whom you have spoken, an axe or anything in his hands to demol-

ish the hustings?—A. No, he was tearing up the boards with his hands.

Q. Was it long before the Returning Officer reached the hustings that you saw Lafrance tear up the boards of the hustings?—A. It was about half an hour before the Returning Officer reached the hustings that I saw Lafrance so tear up the boards.

JOSEPH ANCTIL, farmer, of St. Anne de la Pocatière, appeared.

Q. Were you present at the meeting on the day of the nomination of candidates for the election which was to take place for the Electoral District of Kamouraska in

August last?—A. Yes, I was present.

Q. Were you present when the Returning Officer was thrown down from the hustings; and if so, state when and by whom?—A. I was present when the Returning Officer was thrown down from the hustings, but I cannot state by whom; there were several who pushed him all at once, but I cannot say who began. The Returning Officer was not the only one who came down suddenly, but all the persons who were on the hustings came down at the same time.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that a certain number of persons proceeded to the vicinity of the Returning Officer's residence and used threats; if so, state what those threats were, and by whom they were preferred?—A. It is to my knowledge that a certain number of persons proceeded to the vicinity of the Returning Officer's residence; I heard no threats preferred there, but I had heard some before; I cannot specify the persons who preferred those threats; they were preferred about half an hour or an hour before the movement towards the residence of the Returning Officer took place.

Q. Did you proceed to the residence of the Returning Officer to call upon him to give up the Writ to you?—A. I proceeded to the residence of the Returning Officer,

but I did not call upon him to give up the Writ.

- Q. Why did you go the Returning Officer's house, and who was with you?—A. I went to the Returning Officer's house with Mr. Miller, Advocate, and we went thither to tell him that some of the persons assembled would have the Writ. We both declared on the way to Mr. Garon's that we would inform him that some of the persons assembled would not go away without it. On arriving at Mr. Garon's, fearing to enter without his permission, I caused him to be asked for it by one of his employees, sending him word that I desired to speak with him. Mr. Garon, in reply, sent us word to enter his house by the front door. When there Mr. Miller told him that the meeting would like to have the Writ, as they were afraid lest he, the Returning Officer, should proclaim Mr. Chapais after the meeting should have dispersed. Mr. Garon replied that we did not require to have it. I told him that I knew quite as well as he that we did not require to have it (the Writ), but "go and tell them yourself that we do not require to have it, and you will see what they will say. I warn you as a friend that they desire to have the Writ, do what you please." Mr. Garon placed the Writ before me, saying to me, "Here it is." I said to him, "Sir, I don't want it, I live far from here, and you may need it; give it to Mr. Miller, if you Thereupon the Returning Officer, Mr. Garon, took it before me and stood up to hand it to Mr. Miller; then we both lighted our pipes, and Mr. Garon gave me a match; then Mr. Garon and I began to talk; he said to me that this morning when they came here I told them "You are doing me harm by coming here;" and I understood by that he meant to allude to the partizans of Mr. Chapais, because that was the house at which all the partizans of Mr. Chapais used to meet.
- Q. When you warned the Returning Officer as a friend that the meeting desired to have the writ, did you mean to convey to him that the meeting would have recourse to force and violence to obtain it?—A. I thought that it might come to that, and the Returning Officer quite understood it, but not a word was said about it, and I quite understood that Mr. Garon thought that I acted thus in order to protect him.

Q. Did Michel LeBcl ask the Returning Officer whilst the latter was on the hustings, whether he would grant a poll for the Parish of St. Pacôme, and what lists he proposed to make use of for St. Paschal, and what reply did the Returning Officer make?—

A. Yes, Michel LcBel put the question aloud, and the Returning Officer, speaking in a low tone, answered him, "I will not," or "I cannot;" I did not hear him clearly.

Q. After the reply of the Returning Officer, did Michel LeBel say to him or to the electors; "Since that is the case there will be no election" or something to that effect?

A. Yes, Michel LeBel said: "Since voting cannot go on everywhere there will be no election" or something to that effect.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion.

Q. Do you think, if the Returning Officer had granted polls in all the parishes or municipalities in the County, that he would have been prevented from proceeding with the election?—A. No, he would not have been prevented.

Q. Was it not to induce the meeting to disperse that you consented to go to the house of Mr. Garon, the Returning Officer, to tell him that the people would not go

away without having the Writ of Election ?—A. Yes, it was for that purpose.

Q. About what hour did you so proceed to Mr. Garon's house with Mr. Miller?—A. I went with Mr. Miller, to the Returning Officer's house between 3½ and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. Was it because the people feared that the Returning Officer might, after their departure, proclaim Mr. Chapais elected, that they would not disperse?—A. Yes, it

was for that reason.

Q. Are you the Mayor of the Parish of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière?—A. Yes, I am.

Q. Did you see Mr. Chas. Al. Panthaléon Pelletier arrive at the meeting of the 31st August, and did he arrive at about the same time as Mr. Chapais and the Returning Officer?—A. I saw him arrive some minutes before the Returning Officer; but I did not see Mr. Chapais there—at the meeting; it is very certain that he was there, but I did not happen to see him.

Q. How long, after the Returning Officer had left the meeting, had you a conversation with Mr. Chapais near the gallery of the Returning Officer's house, and at what time had you that conversation?—A. About two or half past two in the afternoon, I had a conversation with Mr. Chapais; this was about three hours after the Returning Officer

had left the meeting.

By Mr. Dufresne.

Q. After the Returning Officer had been driven from the hustings, did the Hon. Mr. Chapais proceed to the vicinity of his house, and did he converse with several persons, and among others with yourself, asking you to interpose with the partizans of the candidate Pelletier, in order to pacify them, and thereby allow the Returning Officer to proceed to the nomination?—A. No; I did not see him converse with others, but the following is what passed between Mr. Chapais and me; he made me a sign to come up on the gallery, and when I had gone up, he said to me: "Mr. Anctil, might we not come to an understanding; I consider you as one of the leaders of Mr. Pelletier's party." I replied, "Yes, that that was quite easy." He asked me, "How?" I said to him; "If you will consent to be elected to the Federal House, and to the election of Mr. Pelletier to the Local House the County will be unanimous and will go like one man." He told me no, he could not, or he would not, or something to that effect; "I have," said he, "the majority in the County; my partizans would not have that." I said to him: "Where have you the majority? I do not see where your strength is; such could only be the case if Mr. Garon should disfranchise the three parishes, and then it would still be doubtful." He thereupon said that Mr. Garon had the right to refuse the polls because the lists were not legal, as only copies had been deposited; thereupon I said to him, that if that was so, none of the lists were legal; he replied to me that the others were legal, because he had had them corrected; I asked him why they had not been all corrected; he said to me, "we had ours arranged, you should have had yours arranged."

Q. After this conversation with Mr. Chapais, did any one go and speak to you? Did you withdraw towards the crowd, and were stones immediately afterwards thrown at Mr. Chapais and at the Returning Officer's house?—A. No one spoke to me after that conversation; my son, who was in the crowd, made me a sign to go down, I accordingly went down, and immediately afterwards stones were thrown on both sides; I did not see that they were directed against Mr. Chapais, but certainly against the Returning Officer's

house.

Q. At what distance was your son from you; do you think that he heard the conversation?—A. My son was some thirty feet from us, and I do not think that he heard our conversation; we were not talking very loud.

Q. Upon your return from the Roturning Officer's house, after the Writ of Election was exhibited to the crowd, did the candidate, Mr. Pelletier, address the rioters?

-A. I did not remain there and I do not know what passed.

Q. Do you think that there were persons from all the parishes taking part in the riot?—A. I do not know that.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion :

Q. Whence came the first stones that were thrown after you had left Mr. Chapais, and had come down from the gallery?—A. The first stones came from the north east of the house, and I was told that it was the partizans of Mr. Chapais who were there

By Mr. Dufresne:

Q. Are you then of opinion that it was the partizans of Mr. Chapais who prevented the election by violence?—A. If it be the case that it was the partizans of Mr. Chapais who were there, it was they who first used violence.

By the Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. Was it generally known in the county that the Returning Officer had, some time before the election, attached, or cause to be attached, blue ribbons to the head and red ribbons to the tail of his cow, and that he had then made her pass through the Village of Kamouraska, and was not this conduct considered as an insult to the partizans of Mr. Pelletier, and did it not help to increase the excitement already existing in the county?—A. Yes.

By Mr. Dufresne:

Q. At about what time was the cow so led about?—A. I do not know; I was told of it; I was told that it was done several times; I do not know about what time; I did not see it myself.

FIERRE DESSAINT, trader, of St. Louis de Kamouraska, appeared.

Q. Are you a Justice of the Peace?—A. I have been appointed a Justice of the Peace, but I have never taken the oath of office.

Q. Were you Warden of the County of Kamouraska on the 31st August last, and are you so still?—A. I was then Warden of the county, but I ceased to be so on the 11th

March last.

Q. Were you present at the preliminary meeting held on that day for the election of Members for the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly of Quebec?—A. Yes, I was present.

Q. Were you cognizant of the riot which took place?—A. I was cognizant of a

portion of the riot.

Q. Did you, in your two-fold capacity as Justice of the Peace and Warden of the county, try to restore order?—A. It was impossible to restore order; I restored it to a certain extent; I prevented the partizans of Mr. Pelletier from striking the partizans of Mr. Chapais.

Q. Were you cognizant of the destruction of the hustings; if so, state who demolished them; by whose orders, or who counselled the destruction?—A. I know nothing of that; I did not see the hustings, I neither saw them made nor destroyed; I did not

see them at all.

Q. Were you cognizant of what took place when the Returning Officer went to the hustings in order to proceed to the nomination; if so, state what occurred?—A. Yes, I came by the south of the church, accompanied by Mr. Pelletier and a certain number of other persons; the first I saw ascend the gallery, after my arrival, was one Pierre Lafrance, then Mr. Garon (Returning Officer) and Michel LeBel ascended the hustings. The latter asked the meeting whether, if Mr. Garon did not appoint polls in all the parishes, they wished that there should be an election; the answer was a general cry of "No! no! if Mr. Garon does not grant polls everywhere, no election!" Michel LeBel asked the Returning Officer if he would open polls everywhere? He answered, but I did not under-

stand his words; a general tumbling down followed; Mr. Garon and Mr. Thomas LeBel fell first and some others followed them, amongst others Michel LeBel. Pierre Lafrance tore the election Act from the hands of the Returning Officer before he fell from the gallery, and about the same time that Michel LeBel addressed the meeting.

Q. Had you cognizance of the attack made upon the house of the Returning

Officer and of the stones which were thrown; if so, state who did it?—A. No.

Q. Was not the candidate, Pelletier, the organizer or one of the organizers or the instigator of the riot; did he not communicate to you his plans in the matter?—A. Not at all.

Q. Did the candidate, Pelletier, take part lin the riot in any way; if so, state what he did?—A. Mr. Pelletier did not take part in the riot; I did not see him do anything, I accompanied him as far as the poll from his hotel; up to the time of the tumbling down, I was with Mr. Pelletier when the Returning Officer and the others fell from the gallery, and I lost sight of him afterwards because I went to my own house about ten arpents from the hustings.

Q. Did he not cause to be sent to you a cask of strong drink for the day of the pre-

liminary meeting?—A. No.

Q. Did you not send one Antoine Paradis to the railway station for the said cask

of the fore cask of whiskey for my business.

- Q. Was Pierre Lafrance in your employment at the time of the riot; was he not in charge of one of your schooners; was he not employed by the candidate Pelletier to take away the papers from the Returning Officer and generally to take part in the riot? A. Pierre Lafrance is in charge of one of my schooners on half shares; he was not to my knowledge engaged to carry off the papers from the Returning Officer and to take part in the riot.
- Q. Was there not a deposit of axe handles not far from the hustings, which were to be used in case of need; if so, state to whom they belonged, and by whom they had been deposited?—A: I do not know that.
- Q. Was the meeting composed of electors from the different parishes of the county?— 4. Yes, there were, I think, electors from all the parishes.

By the Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. If some parishes had not been disfranchised, do you believe there would have been a riot on the day of the nomination of candidates?—A. I do not believe there would have

been any riot.

- Q. Did you not hear Mr. Garon, the Returning Officer, say, some time before the election, that he had the election of Mr. Chapais in his pocket; if so, state where and When he said it, and whether it was in the presence of several persons?—A. I heard Mr. Garon say, one evening in June, "I shall take part in the election this time; I have the election of Mr. Chapais in my pocket; I have a good way of accomplishing it." It was about six or seven arpents above the Church of Kamouraska; he said that to another person, in the street, whom I did not recognize, for it was dark; that person thereupon said to him: "You are compromising yourself and compromising Mr. Chapais; hold your tongue!" I must state that it was by his voice that I first recognized Mr. Garon, I then paid closer attention in order to recognize him, and I did recognize him; Mr. Garon was nearer to me; I think the other person was Dr. Marsen, I cannot vouch for it, his voice was less familiar to me than that of Mr. Garon.
- Q. Was it not admitted in the county that a large majority of the electors of the Parish of St. Pacôme, and that almost the whole of the Parish of St. Paschal were favorable to able to Mr. Pelletier, and that the last electoral list for St. Paschal was more favorable to Mr. Pelletier than the list of 1859?—A. I can say nothing as to St. Pacôme, but the great majority of St. Paschal was favorable to Mr. Pelletier, and the last electoral list was hore favorable to him than the list of 1859. There was also a list which had served for the election of 1863, made subsequently to that of 1859 (in 1862, I believe) which was

more favorable to Mr. Pelletier than that of 1859.

By Mr. Dufresne: Q. When was the last list made, which you say is so favorable to Mr. Pelletier?—A. In 1866 or 1867, I believe. 13

Q. Of which candidate were those who commenced the riot partizans?—A. The tw^0 LeBels, and Lafrance were partizans of Mr. Pelletier. I am one of those who signed protest which was served on the Returning Officer, by which he was asked to fix polls in all the parishes; this protest was signed by Mr. Hudon, merchant of St. Paschal, and by some others.

JOSEPH MICHAUD, butcher, of St. Louis de Kamouraska.

Q. Were you at the preliminary meeting for the election of a Member to represent the Electoral District of Kamouraska, which was to have taken place in August last?—A. Yes, I was there.

Q. Have you cognizance of the fact that the hustings which had been prepared by the Returning Officer were demolished; if so, state when and by what persons they were demolished, and of which candidate were they the partizans?—A. I have not cognizance

Q. Were you present when the Returning Officer was thrown over and down from the gallery where he had erected the hustings; if so, give the names of the persons who threw him over?—A. Yes, I was present; to my knowledge it was Michel LeBel; I saw

no other person than Michel LeBel touch the Returning Officer.

Q. State whether the Returning Officer incurred danger, and to what extent; by whom was he protected against the rioters?—A. When the Returning Officer fell from the hustings, I went to meet him; Michel LeBel was then holding him by the left arm, and I took him by the right arm to conduct him to his house. When he fell to the ground he ran a risk of being injured by the crowd.

Q. Will you state who snatched the Writ of Election and other papers from the

hands of the Returning Officer?—A. Pierre Lafrance.

Q. Do you know anything about a conversation between the persons named Thomas Lebel and Michel Lebel in relation to the throwing over of the Returning Officer? so, state what they said.—A. I know of a conversation between Michel and Thomas Le-Bel in relation to the throwing over of the Returning Officer; Michel LeBel said that he had brought Garon down well; Thomas said that he also had had a hand in it.

Q. Did you see stones thrown at the Returning Officer's house, and by what persons

were those stones thrown?-A. No, I know nothing about it.

Q. Did you see Mr. Pelletier during the riot? Was he endeavoring to quiet or stir up the rioters?—A. Mr. Pelletier was, like myself, devoid of any desire to stir up the riot; at the time when Mr. Garon was thrown over, Mr. Pelletier was on my right, near

Q. Is it to your knowledge that Mr. Pelletier, at any time, stirred up the riot?—A.

No, it is not to my knowledge that Mr. Pelletier at any time stirred up the riot.

Q. Are you aware that a conspiracy was organized to prevent the nomination of ${}^{ ext{the}}$ candidates; who were the persons that were present, and what was the nature of the conspiracy?—A. All that I know is that one of my friends told me on the morning of the day of the nomination, that Lafrance was to take the papers from Mr. Garon.

Q. Who told you that Lafrance was to take away the Returning Officer's papers ?_____ A. It was Régis Leblanc who told me so. Another person was with him when I inquired what Lafrance was doing there. The same and another person near him made answer,

that Lafrance was there to take away Garon's papers.

Q. Is it within your knowledge that Pierre Dessaint offered liquor, sticks, and other

articles to the rioters?—A. Never, to my knowledge.

Q. Had you any conversation with Mr. Pierre Dessaint on the subject of the election and the disturbance,—when, where and what did he say to you?—A. There were several conversations at different times held in my presence in Mr. Dessaint's store about the election and the disturbance, by several persons. I do not know that Mr. Dessaint spoke to me about these things in any particular way.

Q. Will you tell us whether Mr. Dessaint took part in these conversations?—A. He

took part in them, like all the rest.

Q. Did he not say that Mr. Pelletier's partizans had done right in taking that method of stopping the execution of the Writ?—A. He said that for his part he would not have done it, but that those who had done it were not the less wrong in doing it, that hereafter they would be punished for having done it.

- Q. Had you any conversation with Mr. Pelletier on the subject of the riot and the election ?—A. Never.
- Q. Whose partizans were the persons who commenced the disturbance? That is to *Ay, those persons who threw the Returning Officer down from the hustings?—A. They were Mr. Pelletier's partizans.
- Q. Is it within your knowledge that a certain number of persons went to the house of the Returning Officer, to throw stones and utter threats?—A. I know that some went to the Returning Officer's house to make a noise, but I have no knowledge of stones having been
 - Q. Did you see Mr. Dessaint among them?—A. No, I did not see him.
- Q. Were any threats uttered against the Returning Officer; if yes, by whom were they uttered ?—A. Pierre Lafrance uttered threats.
 - Q. Whose partizan were you?—A. Mr. Pelletier's.
 - By Hon. Mr. Dorion:
- Q. Was it in order to protect the Returning Officer that you went up to him, when he fell from the hustings, and took him by the right arm to lead him home?—A. Yes.
- Q. Was there any fight between the partizans of the two candidates when the Returning Officer fell from the hustings, and did any one throw stones on that occasion?—A. I was told that there was a fight between a partizan of Mr. Pelletier's and one of Mr. Chapais' when the Returning Officer fell; but I did not see it, and I did not see any stones thrown.
- Q. Was the Returning Officer struck while you were leading him home?—A. No One struck him after I took him by the arm.
- Q. When, in your former answers, you stated that you and Michel LeBel held the Returning Officer on each side, did you both lead him in the same direction or in opposite directions?—A. As far as the Church we walked in the same direction, but when we came to the south-west end of the Church, LeBel kept on in the same direction (as before) and turned towards Mr. Garon's house to conduct him home.
- Q. Do you know to what place LeBel wished to conduct him?—A. He told me that he wanted to lead Mr. Garon to the office of Messrs. Chaloult and LeBel, both advocates of Kamouraska.

And further the witness saith not.

15th APRIL, 1868.

LOUIS DESJARDINS, farmer, of the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska, appeared.

- Q. Who were the candidates at the last elections for the County of Kamouraska?— The Honorable Mr. Chapais and C. A. P. Pelletier, Esq., Advocate, of the City of
- Q. Have you cognizance of the fact that a large number of persons proceeded to the residence of the Returning Officer, before his departure for the hustings?—A. On the Slat August last, I saw a band of electors in front of the house of Mr. Garon, Returning Officer, partizans of Mr. Pelletier; they were calling upon Mr. Garon to come out in order that they might destroy him.

Q. Were threats uttered against him?—A. Replied to by last answer.

- Q. Who are the persons who uttered these threats?—A. As far as I could understand, Pierre Lafrance was the party who chiefly uttered threats; Michel LeBel was another of them; there were at least 300 persons there.
- Q. Of whom were those who uttered threats, partizans?—A. They were partizans of Mr. Pelletier.
- Q. What was the nature of the threats?—A. They called upon Mr. Garon to come out, saying "Come out, till we gut you."

Q. Were you present when the Returning Officer left his house in order to go to the hustings?—A. I was present when the Returning Officer went to the hustings.

Q. What occurred then ?—A. He ascended the hustings; then Michel LeBel also ascended them. The latter asked the electors whether they were satisfied that there should be a meeting if Mr. Garon did not grant polls everywhere? They answered that there should no many the meeting if Mr. Garon did not grant polls everywhere. Michel LeBel took Mr. Garon no meeting if Mr. Garon did not grant polls everywhere. Michel LeBel took Mr. Garon by the shoulders and threw him down from the hustings. Then Thomas LeBel seized Mr. Garon by the legs and dragged him down from the gallery.

Q. State what occurred when the Hon. Mr. Chapais reached the place of meeting?—A. When Mr. Chapais reached the hustings, I cried out to the latter and to Mr. Garon not to ascend, because I feared for their lives, Pierre Lafrance having said that he would snatch the papers from the hands of the Returning Officer. Thereupon, Mr. Chapais, who had gone up two or three steps, descended; but Mr. Garon continued to ascend the gallery, which served as hustings. Lafrance snatched the papers from the hands of the Returning Officer; after having been thrown off from the hustings, Mr. Garon was in the midst of the partizans of Mr. Polletier, who conducted him towards his own house.

Q. State what occurred when the Returning Officer reached the place where the hustings had been erected?—A. Answered in the reply to the preceding question.

Q. Of whom were the rioters partizans?—A. Of Mr. Pelletier.

 \bar{Q} . Did you during the riot, ask the candidate Pelletier, and Joseph Anctil, to strive to pacify the rioters?—A. No, I did not speak to them.

Q. What answer did they make you?—A. Answered above.

- Q. Were you present when the partizans of the candidate Pelletier, went to assault the friends of the candidate Chapais, at the house of Alexis Gagné?—A. I left Mr. Garon and Mr. Chapais at the hustings, in order to go to Mr. Gagné's house, and the partizans of Mr. Pelletier reached the house as soon as I did.
- Q. State what occurred there?—A. One Thomas LeBel, to my knowledge, threw the first stone in the direction of a group of 40 to 50 partizans of Mr. Chapais, who were at the foot of Mr. Gagné's stairs. The latter cried out to the partizans of Mr. Pelletior not to throw stones. A second stone was thrown, I know not by whom, which cut my hat coming in the direction of the partizans of Mr. Pelletier; my hat fell, and while I picked it up, a third stone split my skull. I sank down under the blow and became insensible. It was one Octave Bouchard who threw the stone at me. Other stones were thrown at the same time that I was wounded.

Q. What damage was done to the house?—A. Stones were thrown at the house and

panes of glass were broken.

Q. Were the Gagné family in the house?—A. Yes, the family was in the house. I was taken into the house and became insensible immediately. I remained insensible for three hours.

Q. Was the family in any danger?—A. I do not know.

- Q. About what number were present at the meeting?—A. There were over 2000 persons there.
- Q. Did you see Michel LeBel at the meeting?—A. I have already stated that Michel LeBel was there.
 - Q. State what you saw him do or heard him say?—A. I have already stated it.
 - Q. Did you see Thomas LeBel at the meeting?—A. Yes, I saw him.

Q. What did you see him do?—A. I have already answered.

Q. Were you wounded during the riot, state how and by whom?—A. I have already stated that I was wounded during the riot; I was wounded so severely as to be confined to the house of Mr. Honoré Berubé, for ten days; even now I am suffering from the effects of the wound and am in consequence unable to work.

Q. State generally all you know concerning the riot and those who took part in it?—A. The facts mentioned in my answers to the preceding questions are about all I had cog-

nizance of at the time of the riot.

Q. Had Pierre Lafrance told you himself that he would snatch the papers from the hands of the Returning Officer?—A. He did not say that to me personally, but I heard him say it to the whole crowd.

Q. Did you make a line of demarcation on Mr. Gagne's ground, with a cane or stick, forbidding the partizans of Mr. Pelletier to go beyond it; if so, state what expressions you used?—A. No.

Q. Did you not yourself throw stones at or towards the partizans of Mr. Pelletier in

front of Mr. Gagne's house?—A. No.

Q. Can you assert positively that it was a partizan of Mr. Pelletier who struck you with a stone?—A. I did not myself see the man who threw the stone at me, but I can prove by witnesses that it was Octave Bouchard,—Prime Dionne and Jean Baptiste Dionne can prove the fact.

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Q. Did not the partizans of Mr. Chapais themselves throw stones in front of Mr.

Gagné's house?—A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. When you were struck on the head, towards what side were you turned, where were the partizans of Mr. Pelletier, and in what part of the head were you struck?—A. My face was turned to the west towards the partizans of Mr. Pelletier; I was struck

on the top of the skull near the forehead.

Q. Have you cognizance of the meeting of the 26th August, 1867; if so, were speeches made, and by whom, to excite the electors?—A. I was present at that meeting; speeches were made there, first by the Hon. Mr. Letellier and then by Mr. Pelletier. Those gentlemen told the electors if Mr. Garon did not grant polls everywhere, to do justice to themselves. A committee was appointed to wait on the Returning Officer and ask him whether he would or would not grant polls everywhere. The members of the Committee went to the house of Mr. Garon, who was absent.

Q. Did you hear it said before the great meeting, by partizans of Mr. Pelletier that they would not allow any meeting to be held on the 31st August, 1867, and that they were organizing for that purpose?—A. Before the meeting of the 26th August, I heard it said by partizans of Mr. Pelletier that if Mr. Garon did not grant polls everywhere there would be no preliminary meeting for the nomination of candidates, on the 31st August; I heard that by one of my brothers-in-law, W. Langlais, of Rivière Ouelle, who said it to me during the meeting of the 26th August.

Q. Would a large force have been required to prevent the riot, and how many persons appeared to take an active part in the fray?—A. It would have taken a large force to prevent the riot; for a large number appeared to be determined to use any and every means to prevent the meeting from taking place.

16TH APRIL, 1868.

Registrar's cow being decked with blue and red ribbons? Are you aware whether that circumstance caused much excitement among the Pelletier party?—A. I neither saw anything nor heard anything said about that before the preliminary meeting; while I was ill read of the circumstance in the papers.

Q. Was not that story got up and circulated by the leaders of the Pelletier party, when the election was coming on, with the view of preparing the way for the violence which it was proposed to use in order to prevent the election?—A. I think so.

Q. Of which candidate were you a partizan at that election?—A. Of Mr. Chapais. And further the witness saith not.

GEORGE LEVASSEUR, farmer, of the Parish of St. Louis of Kamouraska, gave evidence as follows :-

Q. Who were the candidates at the last elections for the Electoral District of Kamouraska?—A. Mr. Chapais and Mr. Panthaléon Pelletier.

Q. Were you present at the preliminary meeting appointed to be held on the 31st August last for the election of members for the Electoral District of Kamouraska?—A. Yes, I was present.

Q. Are you aware that a riot took place at that meeting?—A. Yes, a riot took place at that meeting.

Q. Are you aware that stones were thrown?—A. I am aware that stones were thrown by several persons; among others by Edouard Ouellette, Isaïe Dessaint, Mr. Pantheléon Pelletier, the candidate, and other persons whom I did not specially remark.

Q. Do you know the candidate, Pelletier?—A. Yes, I know him. Q. Was the candidate, Pelletier, present at the riot? What did he do there?—A. Yes, he was present. I saw the crowd move towards the residence of Mr. Gagné; the Partizans of Mr. Pelletier followed the partizans of Mr. Chapais, declaring that Mr. Chapais. Pais was to be declared (elected) at Mr. Gagné's. I was among the partizans of Mr. Pelletter, and the latter was with them. On arriving at Mr. Gagné's the crowd was not very Be off, we wish to be quiet here." Stones were thrown on both sides, and it was then that I saw those, whom I have mentioned before, throw stones; I cannot say who began the throwing of the stones.

Q. Are you aware that stones were thrown at the house of Alexis Gagné, Esq.? Was there much damage done?—A. Yes, I am aware of that; summer shutters, casements and panes of glass were broken, and the persons in the house were exposed to danger.

Q. Name all the persons who you saw take part in the riot, and state what they did?

—A. In a former answer I have named the persons whom I observed there; they were

throwing stones, as I have stated.

- Q. Did you hear anything said, before the time fixed for the said election, about the Registrar's cow, which he is said to have decked with blue and red ribbons? Do you know whether that circumstance gave rise to great excitement among the Pelletier party?—A. I only heard it spoken of at the preliminary meeting, where the circumstance was mentioned, and I live a league from the village: it appeared to cause excitement among the partizans of Mr. Pelletier.
- Q. Was not that story got up and circulated by the leaders of the Pelletier party at the time of the election with the view of preparing the way for the violence which it was proposed to use in order to prevent the election?—A. I know nothing about it.

Q. State generally all that you know respecting the riot?—A. I have before stated

all that I know respecting the riot.

- Q. At what hour and at what place, exactly, did you see Mr. Pelletier throw stones?

 —A. I did not observe the hour, but it was in the street between Mr. Gagné's house and Mr. Pelletier's house.
- Q. Is it not the case that there was a great crowd there?—A. As soon as the riot began there was a great crowd there.
- Q. Is it not the case that you merely saw Mr. Pelletier's hands raised in the air, and that you did not see him with stones in his hands?—A. I saw him throw two stones but I am not certain about the third.
- Q. Is it not possible that Mr. Pelletier raised his hands in the air to make signs to the rioters to stop, and that you thought he was throwing stones?—A. I thought Mr. Pelletier raised his hands in the air to stop and to quiet his partizans when we left the parsonage.

Q. Did you not at the same time see Mr. Pelletier using every effort to quiet the disturbance?—A. I did not see Mr. Pelletier make efforts to stop the disturbance except

when we left the parsonage.

- Q. Is it not the case that you said to several persons that you had seen Mr. Pelletier do his utmost to stop the riot?—A. I said to some persons, among others to Mr. Dessaint (at Lévis), that Mr. Pelletier had endeavored to stop the riot under the circumstances stated.
- Q. What time elapsed between the moment when you saw him checking the riot and that in which you saw him throwing stones?—A. About three minutes elapsed; I cannot say exactly. The distance from the parsonage to Gagné's house is about half an acre.
- Q. Was it to your knowledge that stones were thrown from the interior of Mr. Gagné's house at those who were on the outside? of what candidate were those who were in Mr. Gagné's house partizans?—A. I am aware that stones were thrown from the interior of Mr. Gagné's house at those who were outside; those in the house were the partizans of Mr. Chapais.
- Q. Is it not the case that Louis Desjardins drew a line on Mr. Gagné's land with a cane or stick, forbidding Mr. Pelletier's partizans to cross that line?—A. I did not see him with a stick, nor did I see him draw the line, but I heard it so stated after the meeting.

17th April, 1868.

GEORGE LEVASSEUR'S evidence continued.

Q. In favor of which candidate were you predisposed at the time of the preliminary meeting?—A. My predisposition was in favor of Mr. Pelletier; when I saw stones thrown by the latter, that circumstance caused me to turn against him. I had supported Mr. Chapais at preceding elections. There were several of us electors who were waiting for the explanations to be given at the preliminary meeting in order to make up our minds on which side we should vote.

- Q. At the time of the riot, were you in Mr. Gagne's yard with the partizans of Mr. Chapais, or were you with the partizans of Mr. Pelletier?—A. I was with the partizans of Mr. Pelletier.
- Q. Was it long after the Returning Officer had left the hustings that stones were thrown at Mr. Gagne's?—A. Some time after; I cannot state exactly how long.
- Q. At what distance from the spot where the hustings were to have been was Mr. Gagné's yard where the disturbance occurred?—A. It might be a little more than an acre, perhaps an acre and a quarter.

And further the witness saith not.

ETIENNE LEVASSEUR, farmer, of the Parish of St. Louis de Kamouraska, appeared. Q. Who were the recognized candidates at the last elections for the Electoral District of Kamouraska?—A. Mr. Pelletier and Mr. Chapais.

Q. Were you present at the preliminary meeting which was to be held on the 31st August last, for the election of members for the Electoral District of Kamouraska?—A. Yes, I was present at that meeting.

Q. Are you aware that a riot took place at that meeting ?—A. Yes, I am aware of it.

Q. Who were the candidates near the Returning Officer on the hustings?—A. I saw Mr. Chapais on the third step going up to the hustings; Mr. Pelletier was below.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that stones were thrown?—A. Yes, it is to my knowledge

that stones were thrown.

Q. Do you know the candidate, Pelletier, and was he present among the rioters? what did he do and say?—A. I saw Mr. Pelletier on the north-east side of the sacristy, in the road; I saw him with a stone in his hand; Mr. Pelletier then said: "Don't let us all be here; let us separate," addressing himself to his partizans; they separated. Mr. Pelletier went with a group of his partizans towards Mr. Gagné's residence, saying: "Don't let us lose courage." I separated myself from them to proceed to Mr. Garon's.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that stones were thrown at the house of Alexis Gagné, Esquire? was much damage done to it?—A. It is not to my knowledge; I was not there. I saw that some summer shutters as well as some panes of glass had been broken.

Q. Name the persons whom you saw take part in the riot, and state what they did?

A. I saw a large number throwing stones, but I cannot give their names.

Q. Are you acquainted with what passed at the Returning Officer's house, and at the candidate, Chapais'?—A. Yes.

Q. When did the throwing of those stones begin?—A. Mr. Joseph Anctil was talking with Mr Chapais on Mr. Garon, the Returning Officer's, steps, and when Mr. Anotil had retired some ten feet, a stone was thrown which struck the railing of Mr. Garon's gallery and broke it; then during a couple of minutes stones were thrown at the house; I ran away to save myself from the stones.

Q. Were the stones large and did they do much damage to the Returning Officer's house?—A. Yes, they were large enough to kill a man if they had struck him; several

panes of glass were broken.

Q. Did you hear anything said, before the time fixed for the said election, about the Returning Officer's cow, which he is said to have decked with blue and red ribbons? Do you know whether that caused much excitement among the Pelletier party?—A. I had no personal knowledge of that, but I heard it spoken of a long time after the meeting,—at least a month after. I reside a league from the village. When I heard of the circumstance, I would not believe it, because it seemed to me to be nonsense.

Q. Was not that story got up and circulated by the leaders of the Pelletier party at the time of the election with the view of preparing the way for the violence which it was proposed to use in order to prevent the election?—A. I know nothing about it.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. Was it long after the Returning Officer had left the hustings that stones were thrown at Mr. Gagne's.—A. Not very long afterwards, perhaps two or three minutes.

Q. Had the Returning Officer reached his house when stones were thrown at Mr. Gagne's ?—A. Yes, he had reached his house.

Q. At what distance is Mr. Gagné's house from the place where the hustings were? -1. About an acre. 19

- Q. Did the partizans of Mr. Pelletier leave the place where the hustings were, to go to Mr Gagné's, before the disturbance had commenced at the house of the latter?—A. Yes.
- Q. Was it long after the Returning Officer had left the hustings that stones were thrown at his house?—A. About half an hour afterwards.
- Q. Did any persons throw stones while the Returning Officer was at the hustings, or while he was going thither, or returning home from thence?—A. I am not aware that stones were then thrown.

And further the witness saith not.

EDMOND BLAGDON, farmer, of Notre Dame du Portage, Kamouraska, appeared.

Q. Who were the recognized candidates at the last elections for the County of Kamouraska?—A. Mr. Chapais was candidate for the Federal House and the Local House, and Mr. Pelletier for the Local House.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that the hustings were demolished; if so, when and by

whom?—A. I have no personal knowledge of it.

Q. Have you cognizance of threats having been uttered against the Returning Officer, before his departure for the hustings, on the day of the preliminary meeting; what was the nature of those threats, and by whom were they uttered?—A. I heard threats uttered by several persons, amongst others by Pierre Lafrance; I do not know the names of the

other persons

Q. What occurred when the Returning Officer reached the place where the hustings had been erected?—A. Before the Returning Officer left his house to go to the hustings, I went to his house, and on reaching his door the rioters, who were there to the number of 200 or 300, seized my horse by the bridle, telling me that I could go no further; that no person entered the Returning Officer's House. I then tied up my horse with the others and mingled with the crowd; a little further off, some twenty feet from the house, was a gathering of about a hundred persons, in the midst of whom was Michel LeBel. On approaching them I saw a person, who seemed to me to be a partizan of Mr. Chapais, in conversation with Michel LeBel, and I heard him say: "Let Mr. Chapais speak, and I am sure that when you shall have heard him you will see that he will do you justice." Thereupon Michel LeBel answered: "To the devil with Mr. Chapais' accursed justice, we want no more of it, we have the means of doing ourselves justice and we shall do it; we have strength and means, and we are determined to do justice to ourselves, no matter by what means." I then mingled with the crowd in order to reach the Returning Officer's house, which I managed to enter. Everywhere, as I passed, nothing was heard but threats against the partizans of Mr. Chapais, Mr. Chapais himself, and above all against the Returning Officer. Lafrance took off his coat, swearing and storming, and said: "You accursed Garon, you shall never leave your house alive." I then entered the Returning Officer's house, where there were twelve or fifteen persons all appearing greatly frightened at what was going on outside the house. The Returning Officer coming out of a room adjoining his office, came to meet me in his office; he was very pale and appeared to be agitated and frightened. I asked him the meaning of all the disturbance outside the house; his answer was: "You see yourself what is going on, they want to take my life." I answered him: "Why did you not take your precautions and appoint constables?" He said to me, "What would have been the use of a hundred constables; it would have been the means of murders being committed; you see how things look outside; the partizans of Mr. Pelletier are determined to go to extremes." The Returning Officer, under fear of these threats, sent to ask Mr. Chapais what he should do. I met Mr. Chapais in the roadwith a number of his friends; the latter said, "We shall go to the hustings." Mr. Chapais manifested the desire of seeing Mr. Pelletier for the purpose of preventing violence. When starting for the hustings, Mr. Chapais advised his friends to be peaceable and to do no act of violence; we then started to go to the hustings; when we were within about 150 feet of the hustings, two stones were flung close to Mr. Chapais' vehicle, they came from behind us and from a direction opposite to that of Mr. Garon's house; Mr. Garon's house is to the north of the road and stones came from the south-west; we were about midway between the Returning Officer's house and the hustings when the stones were thrown; Mr. Garon was then with us, having joined us when we passed his house; he was close behind

Mr. Chapais' vehicle. A portion of Mr. Pelletier's partizans had gone before us to the hustings, had ascended them, and amongst others Lafrance, Michel and Thomas LeBel and some ten others. As the Returning Officer ascended the hustings, Michel LeBel, addressing the crowd, said: "If the Returning Officer does not appoint polls everywhere, are you willing that there shall be any election?" They replied "No! No! no election." As soon as the Returning Officer was on the hustings, Lafrance took the papers out of his hands, and came down from the hustings with the papers; I then snatched them from him, but they were taken away from me and I think it was Lafranco that had them in his possession last. I was seized and struck on the head by two or three persons, while the papers were being taken from me. I saw Michel LeBel seize the Returning Officer and bring him down from the hustings. After that I met a certain number of persons towards whom I went for the purpose of protecting the Returning Officer, thinking he was in the midst of them; on arriving I heard some persons say: "Let us throw him into the sea," others: "Let us lock him up," or "let us kill him!" These threats were uttered against Mr. Lindsay, the Deputy Returning Officer. I met Mr. Pelletier when returning and I said to him that it was shameful for him; that he was the author of the tumult and that a word from him Would suffice to put an end to it; he made me no answer, but merely looked askance at me With contempt and said " Houf."

Q. What did you understand him to mean by that?—A. I understood him to express

rather approval of his partizans than a desire to put a stop to the riot.

Q. What occurred then?—A. I then met Mr. Anctil who was near Mr. Pelletier, to whom I made the same observation, saying to him also, "You possess a certain degree of influence, you are one of the leaders, you could put an end to this tumult." He shrugged his shoulders saying: What would you have me do? Then the partizans of Mr. Chapais proceeded to Mr. Alexis Gagné's, and the partizans of Mr. Pelletier followed them; not two minutes afterwards stones were thrown, coming from the south west and from an assemblage of 500 or 600 persons, the partizans of Mr. Pelletier. All the stones which I saw thrown came from Mr. Pelletier's party. Pierre Lafrance was the only one that I noticed throwing stones; it was not easy to distinguish those who were throwing them. Before stones were thrown I said to several of the partizans of Mr. Pelletier, and among others to one Edouard Lizotte, that we were on private ground and that Mr. Pelletier's partizans had no business there. I was between the partizans of both parties; I saw Mr. Pelletier's partizans advancing upon us, and as I was retiring towards Mr. Gagné's house, stones began to be thrown; before Mr. Gagné's house, I was struck by several stones on different parts of the body; Mr. Pelletier's partizans continued to advance upon us and crowded us together in the rear of the yard; I then returned towards the north-east, and perceiving that I was nearly alone with the exception of two or three others, I went towards the rear of Mr. Gagne's house; I was pursued by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier; at the north-east end of Mr Gagne's house they overtook me; at their head was Romain Berube, a partizan of Mr. Pelletier; he sprang towards me, saying, "Here is one d—d fellow, I'll kill him at any rate." At the same time he stooped down and picked up two Stones; he threw one at my head which struck me on the temple; I then turned towards him; seeing the other stone in his hand, I leaped upon him and took it from him. There was a cord of wood along the garden fence; he seized a round stick about as large as my arm, and struck me on the top of the head; he laid my head open and the blood covered my face. I did not fall however, but felt myself partially stunned. On receiving the blow, I cried out "I am dead, he has killed me." After I had received the blow, I sought shelter. went to a little house near Mr. Gagné's; then I lost consciousness; after some care I came to myself; but I remained there until evening by order of the doctor. In the evening Mr. Garon came to fetch me, and I remained at his house for two days before I was able to return home.

18TH APRIL, 1868.

Q. Did those who were in the house incur any danger? Did you see any stones in

Q. Did you see the house of Alexis Gagné during or after the riot; was it attacked by the rioters; if so, what damage did they do?—A. Yes, I saw it during and after the riot; I saw the partizans of Mr. Pelletier throw stones into the windows and into the glass door of the house; I saw a portion of the windows and of the door all smashed and broken.

the house?—A. It is certain that those who were near the windows were in danger of being

struck on the head by the stones.

Q. Was the Returning Officer's house attacked by the rioters?—A. I saw, on the evening of the day of the riot, the damage done to the Returning Officer's house; there were several windows broken in the upper and lower part of the house. The Returning Officer shewed me a number of stones which had been picked up in the house. Madame Garon told me that she had feared much for herself and her children; that she did not know where to hide them to save them from the stones that entered the house.

Q. State all you know concerning the riot. Name all the persons you saw take part in it, and state whether there were many people at the meeting?—A. I have stated all I know in relation to the riot; I may add, however, that there were over 2,000 persons there. Those who appeared to take part in the riot were Mr. Pelletier, the candidate,

Pierre Dessaint, Alphonse Miller, Michel LeBel, Lafrance, Romain Berubé.

- Q. Did not Mr. Joseph Anctil tell you that he went for the papers in order to protect the Returning Officer, because after he saw a shower of stones thrown at the house, he feared lest the rioters, if they did not get the papers, should end by demolishing it?—A. He said to me, "the Returning Officer is a nice fellow; after protecting him as I have done! If I saw the rope round his neck I would not cut it to save him! My object in going to his house for the papers was to protect him, after having witnessed the shower of stones thrown at his house, and the threats which were uttered that the house would be demolished if the papers were not forthcoming; I feared the rioters would carry out their threats," and, "that if ever there were another election, he would take good care not to attempt to protect the Returning Officer." He told me this within the last few days, in the l'arliament buildings, since we came here.
- Q. Was it rumoured before the riot that action of the kind would be taken to prevent the election, and of which party were those who said it?—A. Yes, it was a rumor pretty generally known in Mr. Pelletier's party.

By the Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. How do you know that it was rumored in the Pelletier party that the election would be prevented?—A. I know it from having heard it stated by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier themselves; some told me they had been told beforehand to be there to prevent the meeting.

Q. Who are the persons whom you heard say that the election was to be prevented?

—A. I heard itsaid by one Michaud, then a resident of St. Paschal, and now of Notre Dame du Portage, I do not remember his baptismal name; and by one Bonaventure Boucher.

Q. When did Boucher and Michaud tell you that?—A. Since the preliminary meeting; Michaud told it to me on the very evening of the meeting; Michaud and Boucher were partizans of Mr. Pelletier, but were not leaders.

By Hon. Mr Blanchet:

Q. To what parish did those who appeared to put that rumor in circulation, belong?

-A. To St. Paschal generally.

Q. Do you know Pierre Dessaint and can you say whether his eyesight is good or bad?—A. I know him; his cyesight is not very good; he has himself said to me that if he met a person close, he could not distinguish him.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. When you say that Mr. Pelletier was among the rioters, do you mean to say that you saw him take part in it, or only that he was present when the riot took place?—A. I did not see him take part in the riot; only he appeared to be encouraging and inciting his people.

 \overline{Q} . Did you see Mr. Pelletier throw stones when the riot took place at Gague's? -A. No.

- Q. Did you speak to Mr. Pelletier at the time of the riot ?—A. No; I did not speak to him.
- Q. Did you hear Mr. Pelletier say anything when the riot took place?—A. Nothing at all.

Q. Did you not see Mr. Pelletier turn towards his partizans and endeavor to prevent them from throwing stones, or endeavor by signs to appease them?—A. No.

Q. Was there not a great deal of excitement both among Mr. Pelletier's party and among Mr. Chapais' party when the riot began at Mr. Gagné's?—A. I saw great excitement among the partizans of Mr. Pelletier; but it was impossible for the partizans of Mr. Chapais to be more peaceable than they were.

Q. Did you not see the partizans of Mr. Chapais take stones and throw them at the Partizans of Mr. Pelletier, either at the commencement or during the continuance of the

riot?—A. Not one.

Q. Where were the partizans of Mr. Pelletier when the riot commenced? were they in the highway, or in Mr. Gagné's yard?—A. Part were in the highway, and part were in Mr. Gagné's yard.

Q. Were you in Mr. Gagne's yard, or in the highway, when the riot commenced?—

4. In Gagne's yard, when the riot began at his place.

Q. At what distance were you from the highway when you were struck by the first stones thrown by Mr. Pelletier's partizans?—A. About 20 or 25 feet from the highway.

- Q. Did you not strike the individual named Romain Berubé, before he struck you, or did you not throw stones at him before he struck you?—A. No, I did not strike Berubé before he struck me; all that I did to him was to take a stone from him after he had thrown one at me.
- Q. Were the two stones that were thrown while you were proceeding to the hustings with Mr. Chapais and the Returning Officer, thrown singly and with an interval between the two?—A. Those two stones were thrown at the same time, or nearly so.
- Q. Were those two stones the only ones thrown at the time, to your knowledge, or was there then any riot or affray between the partizans of Mr. Pelletier and those of Mr. Chapais?—A. Those were the only stones that I saw thrown at the time. Some momentafter reaching the hustings, I saw two men fighting; the name of one was Bélanger, a pars tizan of Mr. Pelletier, but I do not know the other.

Q. Did that affray last for any time, and did it give rise to a general disturbance?—

4. It only lasted a minute or two. I saw Bélanger afterwards with blood on his face; the

circumstance caused a little excitement, but there was no other contest.

Q. Did you see the individual named Louis Desjardins draw a line in front of Mr. Pelletier's partizans before they had arrived at Mr. Gagné's, and forbid them to cross that line?—A. I did not see Louis Desjardins at all before and during the riot; I only saw him afterwards. If that line had been drawn by him, I should certainly have seen it.

By Mr. Bertrand:

Q. Did you hear anything said previous to the time fixed for the said election, about the Registrar's cow which he is said to have decked with blue and red ribbons?—A. I heard the circumstance spoken of only since I have been here, in Ottawa.

And further the witness saith not.

PRIME DIONNE, farmer, of St. Paschal, appeared.

Q. Were you present at the preliminary meeting which was to be held on the 30th wugust last for the election of Members for the Electoral District of Kamouraska?—A.

Yes, I was present

of Bo, say whom you saw there, what they were doing and what they were saying?—A. Yes, I have knowledge of it. I saw Pierre Lafrance, Michel and Thomas LeBel, who wanted to go into the Returning Officer's house; Lafrance said he was the one who would take the papers; we opposed his entrance. The crowd which followed Lafrance and the LeBels appeared disposed to force an entrance into the Returning Officer's house. That crowd appeared to be composed of electors. Those who wished to force their way into the Returning Officer's house were partizans of Mr. Pelletier.

Q. Is it to your knowledge, that a riot took place at that meeting?—A. Yes, it is to

my knowledge.

to the place where the hustings had been erected, to open the meeting? State all that you

saw and heard? Were Michel and Thomas LeBel and Pierre Lafrance there? and state what they did?—A. I saw the Returning Officer ascend the hustings; Michel and Thomas LeBel and Pierre Lafrance ascended after him; Michel asked the Returning Officer whether there were to be polls in all the parishes; the latter answered him, that polls would be opened in the parishes according as the lists were made; thereupon, Pierre Lafrance snatched the papers from his hands, and Michel LeBel threw him from the hustings; I cannot say whether he was struck after he had fallen from the hustings, but Thomas LeBel took hold of him. When the Returning Officer was so thrown over, Mr. Chapais was on the second step of the hustings.

Q. Do you know the candidate, Pelletier?—A. I know him; he was present at the riot at the hustings; I do not know that he took part in the riot, nor do I know what he said.

Q. Do you know anything about the attack on the house of Alexis Gagné?—A. Yes; I know about it; on leaving the hustings I went to Gagné's, and the crowd followed me; immediately after arriving there stones were thrown. Louis Desjardins was then wounded by one of the stones that were thrown. It was Octave Bouchard who threw the stone which wounded Desjardins. Immediately after having thrown that stone I met Bouchard, who said to me: "There is one, at least, who will not vote." Whereupon, I said to him: "You ought not to brag about it, for the thing might go farther." He made me no answer.

Q. Was Mr. Pelletier present at the disturbance you have been speaking of? If so, tell us whether he took part in it, and what he said?—A. Yes, he was present; and, instead of wishing to quiet his people, he kept calling out to them: "Courage! my good fellows; thrash them, kill them, if you can." I did not see him throwing any stones.

Q. Did Mr. Gagné's house receive much damage inside?—A. Mr. Gagné's house may, by the injuries caused by the stones thrown at it, have received damage to the

amount of £18 or £20.

- Q. Is it your opinion, that the persons who were inside of Mr. Gagné's house at the time of the attack were in any danger? If any stones were thrown from Mr. Gagné's house at the assailants can you tell from whence they came?—A. Those persons who were opposite to the windows were in danger from the stones thrown at the house by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier. Some of the people in the house went out, picked up some of the stones on the gallery, thrown there by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier, and threw them back at the latter.
- Q. Name those persons whom you know to have taken part in the disturbance, and state what they did?—A. I noticed Bouchard particularly; many others threw stones, but I cannot tell their names.

Q. Was it reported that the disturbance was to be got up in order to prevent the elec-

tion?—A. Some said so, but I do not know who they were.

Q. Do you know one Pierre Dessaint? Is his sight good, or not?—A. I know Mr. Pierre Dessaint and he knows me. I transact business with him. Two or three times he has passed near me without seeming to recognize me, which made me believe that he was short-sighted. He looks closely at a thing which he wants to read.

By the Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. Did you see a man named Painchaud throw stones during the disturbance which took place at Mr. Gagne's?—A. I was some time with Norbert Painchaud, but I have no knowledge of his having thrown stones.

Q. Were you a partizan of Mr. Chapais or of Mr. Pelletier at the election?—A. I was on neither side. I was not there to vote for either party. I never voted at any

election.

Q. Were you an elector?—A. I was an elector at the last election. I was not so

previously.

Q. When the disturbance took place, were you with Mr. Pelletier's partizans or with those of Mr. Chapais?—A. At the time of the disturbance, I was with Mr. Pelletier's partizans.

Q. Were you in the street or in Gagne's yard when the disturbance began?—A. 1

was on the side-walk which divides the street from Mr. Gagne's yard.

Q. Were the partizans of Mr. Pelletier in the street or in Gagné's yard when the disturbance began?—A. Some were in Gagné's yard, others were in the street.

- Q. Did you see Mr. Louis Desjardins make a line in front of Mr. Pelletier's partizans when they arrived at Mr. Gagne's, and dare them to pass that line?—A. Louis Desjardins was with me and I have no knowledge of his having done that.
- Q. Was the person named Bouchard whom you mentioned, a partizan of Mr. Pelletier's or of Mr. Chapais'?—A. He was a partizan of Mr. Pelletier's.
- Q. Had the Returning Officer returned and got back to his house when the disturbance took place at Mr. Gagné's?—A. I do not know.
- Q. Did you not tell somebody that Mr. Louis Desjardins had been wounded by Norbert Painchaud?—A. Never.
- Q. At the last election were you an elector in the Parish of St. Paschal, or in any other parish of the County of Kamouruska?—A. Yes, I was an elector in the Parish of St. Paschal only and not elsewhere.
- Q. How long have you been qualified as an elector?—A. I was qualified from the month of February, 1867, as a proprietor. I never saw my name on the list, but I was told I was an elector.

And further the witness saith not.

19TH APRIL, 1868.

THOMAS PARADIS, of Kamouraska, blacksmith, appeared.

Q. Were you not a constable at the Election which was to take place at Kamouraska, on the 31st August last?—A. Yes.

Q. Were you present when the hustings was destroyed? If you were, will you inform us when and by whom it was destroyed?—A. Yes, I was present when it was palled down about eight o'clock in the morning, by Pierre Lafrance, Thomas St. Pierre, Edouard Pelletier, Octave Dionne, Grondin, Hudon and Levesque.

Q. Was it within your knowledge, that a certain number of persons went to the residence of the Returning Officer before he went to the hustings. If it was so known to you, tell us what they did and said, and whose partizans they were?—A. Yes, there were great number of persons who proceeded to the residence of the Returning Officer before his departure for the hustings. Pierre Lafrance wanted to lay hands on the Returning Officer to beat him; and following the opinion of all, I warned the Returning Officer that his life was in danger. I asked him whether we might arm ourselves. He answered, No.

Q. Did you see the Returning Officer leave his house to proceed to the hustings, and tell what took place when he was going to the hustings?—A. Yes, I was by his side; in turning the corner of the sacristy, near the hustings, a stone was thrown which passed behind hind my head, being aimed either at Mr. Chapais or at Mr. Garon; and cries were heard on all sides of "Take hold, seize," others said "It is not time yet." These cries came from Mr. Pelletier's partizans.

Q. Will you state what took place when the Returning Officer arrived at the place of the husting?—A. When the Returning Officer arrived at the hustings, Pierre Lafrance snatched the papers out of his hands just as he was about to address the meeting, saying, I have the papers." Michel LeBel laid hands on the Returning Officer and pulled him down from the hustings by the shoulders, while Thomas LaBel seized him by the feet and Pulled him down from the hustings. I saw several who tried to get a blow at him but I cannot tell all their names, however, nor can I say that they did strike him.

Q. Whose partizans were they that made the disturbance ?--A. Mr. Pelletier's.

Q. Did you hear Mr. Pelletier's partizans say, before the preliminary meeting, that they wished to prevent the election?—A. Yes, I heard that said. They said that there would be no voting, if there were not polls everywhere.

Q. Did they say to you that there was no law at election times, and that they might People with impunity; and who were they that said that to you?—A. Yes, there were

some that said so; a man, named LeBlanc, said so to me, among others.

Bead!

LeBlanc said so to me, among others.

Bead! Beadle to open the doors of the covered passage leading from the Church to the gallery where the Returning Officer and the candidates were to stand, and for what purpose?— 4. Yes, it was for the purpose of taking the Returning Officer in the rear.

Who were the candidates with the Returning Officer, on the hustings?—A. On the hustings was nobody but Mr. Chapais.

Q. Did you see the candidate, Pelletier, during the disturbance, and what was he doing?-A. Yes, I saw him during the disturbance, but I saw him doing nothing, either good or harm.

Q. Are you acquainted with Pierre Dessaint, Esquire, trader, of Kamouraska? Is his sight good?—A. Yes, I am acquainted with him; his sight is not good; it is so de-

fective that he could not recognize a person at ten feet distance.

Q. Were you not one of the first that reached Gagne's at the time of the attack? and had Mr. Chapais' party any stones?—A. Yes, I was one of the first there. The party of

Mr. Chapais had no stones.

- Q. Have you any knowledge of the assault on the person of Mr. Blagdon, say who was the author of it, and explain the circumstances attending it?—A. Yes, I am acquainted with the circumstances, I was close at hand; it was Romain Berubé who was the author of it. At that time a great many stones had been thrown by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier, and Mr. Chapais' partizans had withdrawn to get away into shelter from those stones. Blagdon was following us when Berubé who was running after him with an armful of stones was met by Mignault, who made him drop the stones, telling him it was shameful. Berupé immediately took up a thick club of firewood and struck Blagdon with it, on the head and shoulders.
- Q. Did you hear any talk previous to the time fixed for the said election, about the Registrar's cow, which he had decorated with blue and red ribbons, do you know whether the rumor of it produced a great deal of excitement among Mr. Pelletier's partizans?-A. I heard it talked of once only, about the time of the election by one of my friends who was passing the evening with me; but about a fortnight after the election, I heard it mentioned sometimes, perhaps twice or three times. I live about four arpents from the house of the Returning Officer.

Q. Was not that story circulated and made use of by the leaders of Pelletier's party at the time of the election, for the purpose of getting up schemes of violence, which were set

on foot in order to prevent the election?—A. I think so.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. Where were you when the stones were first thrown at Mr. Gagne's house?—A. I was in front of Mr. Gagné's door.

Q. How far were you from the hustings?—A. About an arpent or an arpent and a

half from the hustings.

Q. Were you with the partizans of Mr. Chapais in Mr. Gagne's yard when stones

were first thrown?—A. Yes, I was there.

Q. Were there stones gathered up in heaps in Mr. Gagné's yard, where Mr. Chapais' partizans were?—A. No, there were none there; there was only some very fine gravel there for the improvement of his grounds.

Q. Did you see Mr. Chapais' partizans throw stones when they were at Mr. Gagné's house?—A. No, if any were thrown I did not see it, I was behind the house.

Q. Were you near the hustings the whole time the Returning Officer remained there? -A. Yes, I was there, but I did not accompany him back to his house.

Q. Was it not after you left the hustings that you went to Mr. Gagne's house?—A.

Q. Were stones thrown while the Returning Officer was on the hustings?—A. I have

no knowledge of it.

Q. Did the Returning Officer fall upon his feet when he was pushed from the hust ings, or did he fall flat upon the ground?—A. He fell standing. Garon's house stands north-west of the Church and the hustings south-east; the distance between Mr. Garon's house and the hustings may be about an arpent and a half.

And further the witness saith not.

JERÉMIE LAVOIE, servant of the Rev. Curé of St. Louis de Kamouraska, appeared. Q. Were you present at the preliminary meeting for the election of a Member to represent the Electoral District of Kamouraska, which was to have taken place on the 31st August last?—A. Yes, I was present.

Q. Are you aware of any person having, with threats, notified the sexton to open the doors of the covered way leading from the Church to the gallery where the Returning Officer and the candidates were to stand; if so, state who, and for what purpose?—A. Michel LeBel threatened the sexton in order to make him open the doors of the covered way leading from the Church to the gallery, in order to get in. The sexton answered him that the doors were closed, and that without the permission of the Curé, neither he nor any other should get in there. I think the intention of Michel LeBel, in desiring to have the doors opened, was to carry off the papers more easily.

Q. Had you any knowledge of the hustings erected for the election having been demolished; if so, when and by whom were they demolished?—A. Yes, I had knowledge of it; they were demolished before the meeting was held, by Octave Dionne, who was the first to demolish them; then by Thomas St. Pierre, Pierre Lafrance, Bruneau Grondin, Edouard Pelletier, Eusebe Levesque; I saw another whom I did not know, but whom I

was told was one Hudon.

Q. Were stones thrown, to your knowledge; if so, state by what persons and to which party such persons belonged, and at whom the stones were thrown?—A. Yes, I witnessed it; they were thrown by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier at the partizans of Mr. Chapais.

Q. Did Michel and Thomas LeBel take part in the riot; what did they say and what did they do?—A. Yes, they took part in it; they said: "Courage, our men! we must try and drive them back." That's all I saw them do.

Q. Did you, before the period fixed for the said election, hear anything said about the Registrar's cow, which he was said to have ornamented with red and blue ribbons; do you know whether that rumour caused much excitement in the Pelletier party?—A. I did not hear anything said about it before the meeting.

Q. Was not that story circulated and made use of by the leaders of the Pelletier party, at the moment of the election, in order to prepare the way for the violent projects which were planned in order to prevent the said election?—A. It was for the purpose of making a

stir before the election by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier.

Q. Did you, before the preliminary meeting hear it said by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier that it was proposed to prevent the Election?—A. I heard it said by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier.

Q. Do you reside in the vicinity of the Returning Officer's house?—A. I live very

near the Returning Officer's house.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. Was it before or after the arrival of the Returning Officer at the hustings that Michel LeBel uttered the threats to the sexton, of which you made mention in your se-

cond reply?—A. It was about an hour before.

Q. Why do you say that you think that Michel LeBel's intention in desiring to have the doors of the covered way leading from the Church to the gallery opened, was to facilitate the taking away of the papers?—A. LeBel thought that the doors being barred, the Partizans of Mr. Chapais would have remained on the other side.

Q. How do you know that LeBel thought that if the doors were barred the partizans of Mr. Chapais would have remained on the other side?—A. He thought that it was the

sexton who would have opened the doors to allow them to enter.

chel LeBel; if so, state what papers?—A. No question on that subject was raised be-

Q. Did you know before the meeting, or before the Returning Officer had reached the hustings that papers were to be taken away from any one; if so, state from whom and what papers?—A. I heard nothing said about it.

Q. At what hour was the hustings demolished, and how long was it before the arrival of the Returning Officer?—A. They were demolished about ten o'ciock; about an hour or an hour and a half before the arrival of the Returning Officer.

Q. Were the stones which were thrown by the partizans of Mr. Pelletier at those of Mr. Chapais, and of which you spoke in your fourth reply, thrown at the hustings or at any other place, and was it while the Returning Officer was at the hustings, or before, or after?—A. I saw none thrown except at Mr. Garon's; they proceeded from the crowd

which was in front of Mr. Garon's and were directed at his house. This was before the Returning Officer had proceeded to the hustings and after he had left it.

Q. Is not the Returning Officer's house on the north-east of the Church, and was not

the hustings on the south-east or opposite side of the Church?—A. Yes.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that any persons threw stones while the Returning Officer

was at the hustings?—A. No, I have no knowledge of that.

- Q. Had the Returning Officer got home when the stones were thrown at his house; if so, how long had he been at home?—A. Yes, I think that he was reaching home at the time.
- Q. Had there not been a pretty long conversation between Mr. Chapais and Mr. Anctil or St. Jean, on the Returning Officer's gallery before stones were thrown?—A. Yes, there was such a conversation, which was not a very long one; it lasted about ten minutes, and it was during that conversation that a stone was thrown.

Q. Had the Returning Officer reached his house when that conversation commenced?

-A. I do not know, I did not see him.

Q. When and where did you see the stones thrown before the Returning Officer went to the hustings?—A. It was when he left his house to go the hustings.

Q. How many stones did you see thrown there?—A. I only saw one thrown.

And further the witness saith not.

DAVID DIONNE, carpenter, of St. André de Kamouraska, appeared.

Q. Did you, before the meeting for the nomination of candidates for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, in August last, see Mr. Michaud and Mr. Pelletier; where and when did you see them, and what did they ask you and say to you at the time ?-A. Yes, I saw Mr. Hyacinthe Michaud and Mr. Pelletier at my house at St. André; Mr. Michaud asked me if I was one of their men for the great meeting; I asked him, for what reason; he replied that he was desirous of having a gang of young people who would not be too diffident on that day. I observed to him, "Is it because you are afraid that the other party is going to make a row, that you are going to organize a gang?" Mr. Pelletier said, no, that was not what they feared; that it was because the electoral lists of the parishes were not correct, and he wished to prevent the meeting; what would that do? He told me that that might delay the election for three months, and that the lists might then be rectified during the interval.

Q. Of which candidate were you a partizan?—A. I was awaiting the great meeting

to declare myself; I have never been a partizan of Mr. Chapais.

Q. Were you told that you would, at Kamouraska, find everything necessary for the organization?—A. Mr. Michaud told me so.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. Had you ever been a partizan of Mr. Pelletier?—A. No.

Q. Where does Mr. Hyacinthe Michaud live, and what is his occupation?—A. He lives at St. Helène de Kamouraska; he is a trader; he is the only one of the name who is a trader at St. Hélène.

And further the witness saith not.

Evidence of Hon. Mr. CHAPAIS.

Q. Were you present at the preliminary meeting for the Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, in the month of August last?—A. I was present at the preliminary meeting for the Election for the Electoral District of Kamouraska on the 31st August last, being the day of nomination.

Q. Who solicited the votes of the electors for the said Electoral District?—A. C. A. P. Pelletier, Esq., solicited the votes for the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, and I presented myself for the two Houses, the House of Commons, and the Legislative Assembly.

Q. When you arrived at the place where the hustings should have been, what did you see ?—A. In proceeding to the place where the nomination was to be held I had to pass through a dense crowd collected round the residence of the Returning Officer, Henri

Garon, Esquire. A great number of men, whose looks were very threatening, seemed to be keeping guard over the doors. Many were seated on a fence in front of the house. made my way with some difficulty. I had scarcely got clear of the crowd when I heard some one cry out, "They are throwing stones at you from behind." At the same time I felt a missile roll on one of my feet without hurting me. Having stopped short at a little distance from the place where the meeting was to be held, some one came to tell me that the Returning Officer would be unable to get out of his house unless my friends and I went thither. I immediately directed my steps towards his house with a few of my friends: but met him half-way, going towards the spot where the hustings had been put up, under the 680ort of a body of persons of very sinister looks, equipped like people prepared for a disturbance, belted round the loins, with light vests, and caps to match. On reaching the Place appointed for the meeting, the Returning Officer ascended the gallery leading to the Sacristy, the hustings, which had been put up, having, as I was told, been demolished more than an hour before. I wished to follow him, but was unable, the crowd of persons who had followed him having occupied all the place. I was surprised that I did not see the candidate, Polletier, present himself at the meeting. I had scarcely gone up three steps of the stair when I observed a person named LeBel, a son of the late Cyprien, whose Christian name I do not know, pass near me, as also another man named Pierre Lafrance. They passed rapidly up the gallery; Lafrance, especially, seemed to be very much excited. Among others, already on the gallery, was Michel Lebel, an uncle of the person I have Just mentioned, and, as nearly as I can recollect, Thomas LeBel, a brother of Michel's. Before the Returning Officer had said one single word, Michel LeBel addressed the crowd, and said, "Gentlemen Electors, if the Returning Officer does not open polling place everywhere there will be no election," or words to that effect. At the same moment, and before the Returning Officer had said a word, I saw several men, stationed in front, rush upon the gallery, and tear down the bars. At the same moment the Returning Officer, being seized by the men round him, was violently hurled down. An immense crowd then surrounded him, and I noticed that several persons aimed blows at him with their clenched hands. I then joined some of my friends at the east of the hustings (I term hustings the gallery where the hustings had been put up), and told them that the Returning Officer Would be killed by the rioters, and that we should go to his assistance. I ran in a direction by taking which I thought I could reach him. When I got opposite the western extremity of the Church I saw him, as, having managed to get away from his assailants, he was endea-Voring to get to his house; I immediately went thither, and asked him whether they had taken his papers from him. He answered that they had got nothing from him but the Election Law, and that the Writs were in the hands of C. Lindsay, Esq., his Election Clerk. I told him that we must commence the proceedings anew.

Q. Did you fall in with Michel LeBel again? When and where did you meet him, and what did he say to you?--A. There was there a dense body of the candidate, Pelletier's, friends. endeavored to demonstrate to them the shamefulness and the iniquity of their conduct, but in vain. The man named LeBel, being the same who made the speech from the hustings, then came up to me in a threatening way and said, among other things, bringing his fist close to my face, "I got up this, and I tumbled over the Returning Officer. I am one of the breed of the men of '37 and '38 and I have not degenerated!" He used other expressions of the same kind, and declared that he was proud of what he had done. I remarked to him that his conduct, as well as that of his supporters was shameful and infamous, and that hereafter he would have reason to be sorry for what he had done and for the imprudent words he had just made use of. He declared, if not in the same words, at least with the same meaning, that he cared very little for me in particular, and for justice generally.

Q. Had you any conversation with any of Mr. Pelletier's partizans concerning the disturbance? and if you had tell us, if you please, when, where and with whom; and tell us of What nature it was?—A. Doctor C. Deguise, of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, another parti-2an of the candidate, Pelletier, afterwards came up to me. I asked him to use his influence with his friends to induce them to allow the Returning Officer to proceed with the Election. He told me that it was out of his power, but the thing was in my power. That if I would withdraw from my candidateship for the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and allow the candidate, Pelletier, to be elected, I myself should be elected by acclamation for the House of Commons. I answered that under the circumstances, and under the influence of the disturbance, such an arrangement would be dishonorable, and that I would not agree to it on any terms. All this time the impatience of the mob was increasing. Among the foremost of them I remarked the man named Joseph Anctil, surnamed Bebé St. Jean, also an inhabitant of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and a partizan of the candidate, Pelletier. I made signs to him to come to me, and he came. I said the same to him as I had said to

Dr. Deguise, and received nearly the same answer.

Q. Have you any knowledge that stones were thrown? where, when, at whom did they seem to be thrown and by whom?—A. Near me, at that place, I had only a very small party of my friends, being separated from the mair body of my party who had gone in another direction towards the house of Alexis Gagné, Esq., where we usually held our meetings. They had for a long time noticed certain movements in the crowd, which gave them uneasiness, and they prayed me to go away saying that an attack on me was about to be made and I was risking my life. I remained firm until some one came and spoke in a low tone to Joseph Anctil, and conducted him towards the group of people standing just before me. His withdrawal was the signal for hostilities to commence, and a shower of stones was flung in my direction and at the Returning Officer's house, from the group of persons before me. I was not hit. I retired behind the house. The stones passed over and fell near the spot where I was. Having enquired of one of my friends near me who lived in the neighboring house, he named one of my friends, and I went to it.

Q. Were you informed, previously to the preliminary meeting, that there would be a disturbance, and in what manner were you so informed?—A. Before the preliminary meeting, there was a report going round that there would be trouble at that meeting. Both verbally, and in writing, I received notice from several persons to this purport. On Thursday evening, the 29th August, being the next day but one before the meeting, Phillippe Chalou, Esq., advocate, of Kamouraska, came from the leaders of the Pelletier party to propose to me the arrangement mentioned in my conversation, as related before, with Mr. Deguise. On that occasion, he asked me if I thought that the meeting would go off peaceably; I said that possibly there might be some disturbance, but nothing more than a few fisty-cuffs. He told me that I was very much mistaken, and predicted in terms which I then thought a little obscure, what did actually happen on Saturday. I had no faith in these reports because generally when people mean to commit a

great wrong they do not give warning beforehand.

Q. When the conversations took place, before alluded to, with respect to the disturbance at the Kamouraska Election, did the persons who held those conversations with you declare the cause of the disturbance?—A. They alleged, as a pretext for the disturbance, the refusal on the part of the Returning Officer to open a poll at St. Pacôme, and to take the votes of the Parish of St. Paschal according to the last list deposited in his hands. I only had an interview with Mr. Chalou on the 29th August, the day before that fixed for the preliminary meeting, and on the 31st August, being that of the meeting, I held short conversations with Messrs. Deguise and Anotil. I do not recollect that Mr. Chalou assigned any causes for the disturbance which he apprehended, and for the excitement which prevailed; the two others made allusion on that head to the "refusal of the Returning Officer to grant polls to all the parishes." I observed to them that St. Pacome only was disfranchised, and that St. Paschal and Notre Dame du Portage would vote. I added that the absence of a poll at St. Pacôme could make no difference in the result of the election, inasmuch as the two parties in it were about equally divided. When these conversations took place the Returning Officer had been already driven from the hustings. They undoubtedly prepared the arrangement in question as a means of calming the excitement, and in that they were perfectly right; for when, as in the case before us, of two candidates for the representation of a county one leaves the field open to the other by retiring, quiet is restored. I think that, even if the Returning Officer had granted polls in all the parishes of the county, the disturbance would still have taken place. The pretext for the disturbance was, I have become convinced, in my conversations above mentioned, a determination to get the Parish of St. Paschal to vote on the last list deposited in the Registrar's office (for the year 1865, I believe), which list that officer considered to be illegal. Mr. Chalou is considered to be a respectable and peaceable citizen, and he enjoys the esteem, if not of all, at least of a great number of persons. Mr. Anctil enjoys a certain degree of respectability. He is not, in my opinion, looked upon as peaceably disposed, and I do not

think that he is generally esteemed. I think that Mr. Deguise is not considered to be other than a peaceable man. I did not make a speech to the rioters, as that expression is generally understood, I merely conversed with some of them, in front of the Returning Officer's house, after the act of violence above mentioned had been committed. The ex-Pectation of bringing me over to their views was, in my opinion, the only thing which prevented them from attacking me before. They hoped that what had just happened would Operate to make me consent to give up to them. It was, when they understood that I Persisted in standing for the two Houses, that they resorted to the violence above mentioned. If I did not suffer the fate of Louis Desjardins, Esquire, whom they brought to the brink of the grave, it was, I think, because their power did not reach so far.

Q. Had you been in the Returning Officer's house, after your return from the hustings, before you had the conversations with Mr. Anctil and Deguise before mentioned?—

A. I did not go into the Returning Officer's house at all.

Q. Had the Returning Officer returned from the hustings, and was he in his house when the stones were thrown at his house, as you mentioned?—A. I think the Returning

Officer was near me at the time. He had just returned from the hustings.

Q. Do you know whether copies of the last lists of electors, made more than a mouth before you received the (Sic) Writ of Election, for the Parishes of St. Denis, St. Louis de Kamouraska, the Village of Kamouraska, of St. Anne de la Pccatière, of Notre Dame du Portage and of St. André, were deposited in the Registry office, and subsequently duplicates of the said lists were deposited in the Registry office and if subsequently duplicates of the said lists were deposited in the Registry office in the room and stead of the copies first deposited, and say when those duplicates were deposited?—A. I have no knowledge of the matters referred to in that question.

J. CH. CHAPAIS.

21st April, 1868.

CHARLES ALPHONSE PANTHALÉON PELLETIER, Esquire, candidate at the last Elec-

tion for the Electoral District of Kamouraska, appeared.

Q. Were you one of the candidates at the last Election for the County of Kamouras k_a , and were you not before the electors as a candidate before the month of June last?—A. was one of the candidates at the last election for the representation of the County of Kamouraska, in the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, and as far back as the month of April preceding the said election, the fact that I was a candidate was publicly known by the whole county, and I had before the month of June held public meetings in all the parishes of the county; at several of these meetings, I had met on the hustings Mr. Routhier

representing Mr. Chapais.

Q. Were you at the meeting which took place at Kamouraska, on the 31st August last, to nominate candidates; if so, state what prevented the Returning Officer from proceeding to the nomination, and what took place to your knowledge?—A. I was present at the meeting which took place on the 31st August last for the nomination of candidates for the said election. I proceeded to the public square where the nomination tion was to take place, accompanied by a good number of my partizans, about three quarters past ten. The meeting was very numerous but then very peaceable. Mr. Chapais arrived a moment before eleven o'clock. The gallery of the sarristy of the church of Kamouraska, which always served as the only hustings, in all previous elections for more than ten years, was not broken up as stated by some witnesses, but the only thing torn off was a fence of plank, erected around the ordinary hustings, that is to say, the gallery of the sacristy. It was the first time a fence of the kind had been erected; no person could enter it without the permission of the Returning Officer, the entrance being closed by a door furnished with bolts. I had no knowledge of the demolition of the said fence, which took place about nine in the morning. On the preceding days I heard it with the Returning Officer would not let me ascend the heard it said by different persons that the Returning Officer would not let me ascend the hustings; I did not believe it, but the new way in which the hustings were made confirmed the electors in their fears. It was for that reason they removed the fence erected round the ordinary hustings. The electors asserted that the too partial and in fact improper conduct of the Returning Officer, in certain circumstances since the commencement of the Contest, filled them with great distrust as to the manner in which he would discharge his

duty, and they had been so far influenced by this as to ask me several times to have another appointed. At eleven A.M., the hour fixed for the nomination of candidates, I proceeded towards the hustings by the west side, and the Returning Officer accompanied by Mr. Chapais arrived at the same time by the east side. I saw the Returning Officer ascend the hustings followed by Mr. Lindsay, who was then acting as Election Clerk, and several persons followed them, and the Returning Officer on refusing to grant, as he was asked, polls in all the parishes, he was pushed down from the hustings and conducted to his house; a moment after, I saw a certain number of electors conducting Mr. Lindsay in the same direction as the Returning Officer, and, as I was starting to go to meet Mr. Lindsay, I met Mr. Edouard Blagdon, a witness examined in this enquiry, who told me, in most insulting terms, that it was my fault if there was so much trouble. I did not an swer him, for he would probably have continued to insult me, and I quite think my partizans would have struck him. I then approached Mr. Lindsay in order to protect him and I made those who surrounded him liberate him. He then had in his possession the Writ of Election; I saw it under his coat, and in case parties should be tempted to take it from him, I advised him to conceal it better, and he afterwards left the place of meeting without being molested. After the meeting, in the store of Mr. Pierre Dessaint, Mr. Lindsay himself thanked me for having protected him.

Q. When the Returning Officer was pushed from the hustings in what position did he fall?—A. In falling from the hustings the Returning Officer fell on his feet and could hardly have hurt himself. The manner in which he was pushed indicated evidently no other desire than that of preventing from proceeding to the nomination of the candidates inasmuch as the cutting off by that officer of certain polls disfranchised more than seven hundred electors, which appeared in the opinion of the latter, to be done solely for the

purpose of favoring the election of Mr. Chapais.

Q. Was the Returning Officer struck after he was put off the hustings, or did return home without being molested?—A. I saw the Returning Officer start from below the hustings, but I was unable to get near him owing to the great number of persons on the place of meeting, I could only cry out from afar, not to strike him and to stop, but it was impossible for me to stop the rush by which the Returning Officer was then being carried towards his own house. He was not struck, to my knowledge, on the way from the hustings to his dwelling, and yet I was looking at him going, for I feared lest he should be

struck and wished to prevent it.

Q. Was there any act of violence besides the pushing the Returning Officer off the hustings, at the hour when the nomination was to take place, and state whether there was then any scuffle or fight between the partizans of the two candidates, and whether stones thrown by one party or the other, at the place where the hustings was held?—A. At the hour and place where the nomination was to take place, to wit, at eleven, A.M., no act of violence was committed, other than that of pushing the Returning Officer off the hustings and taking out of his hands the election law, and then conducting him home. No scuffle or fight took place between the partizans of the two candidates, and no person threw stones, either upon the one side or upon the other. About twenty minutes after the departure of the Returning Officer from the place of meeting, I was in the midst of my partizans, then very peaceable, when some person came to tell me that if I wished to assist at the nomination of candidates, it was about to be held on the gallery of Mr. Alexis Gagné, at about two acres from the hustings I looked upon the thing as impossible, but as the rumor had spread throughout the whole county that Mr. Chapais would have himself proclaimed in our absence, I was obliged to go there in order to satisfy my partizans. On reaching the road opposite the house of Mr. Gagné, I saw Mr. Louis Desjardins, a witness already examined in this enquiry, who was then forbidding my partizans to go beyond a certain line of demarcation which he pointed out on the ground, accompanying the prohibition with certain threats which I did not clearly catch; we were then still in the public road, and some of my partizans, thinking that the nomination was to the place there, owing to the large number of electors assembled on the gallery and before Mr. Gagne's house, passed the limit fixed by Mr. Desjardins, and immediately several stones, coming from the partizans of Mr. Chapais, were thrown at us. I can positively assert that the first stones were thrown by the partizans of Mr. Chapais, then in Mr. Gagne's yard, for I was in the front and narrowly escaped being

struck by the first stones. We were compelled to fall back for a moment, not expecting such an attack, but immediately after my partizans picked up the same stones which had been thrown at them and returned them at Mr. Chapais' partizans, who almost immediately took flight, part going towards the beach and part entering into Mr. Gagné's house, from which they continued to throw stones at us. For that reason my partizans then directed their attack at Mr. Gagné's house, from which they were assailed. My partizans would not have gone to Mr. Gagné's if word had not been brought to us to go thither. There was not a stone where we were, but Mr. Chapais' partizans must have found some in Mr. Gagné's yard, if they did not carry them with them. I was subsequently told that some had been deposited by Mr. Gagné in his yard, but that they were to be used in macadamizing his ground. I state positively that at the hustings and at Mr. Gagné's, during the contest which took place between the electors of both parties, I continually used every effort to prevent my partizans from even returning the blows which they received; I endeavored to make them retire, but as stones continued to be thrown at them from the other side,—I could not make them yield.

Q. Did you, at the time of the riot which took place at Gagné's, throw stones at Mr. Chapais partizans?—A. The statement that I myself threw stones at any time during the meeting is absolutely false; there is certainly error, if not bad faith, on the part of the witness, Levasseur, who states that he saw me throw them. On the contrary I used every

effort to prevent and put an end to the contest.

Q. Didyou have any conversation with the individual named David Dionne, of St. André, a witness who has been already heard, in which you stated to him that you were desirous of having people at the preliminary meeting to prevent the election, or to delay it for three months? or did the individual named Hyacinthe Michaud state anything of the kind to the said David Dionne in your presence?—A. The only occasion on which I met the individual named David Dionne was on the road leading from Ste. Hélène to St. Alexandre; I was in company with Michaud. The latter simply asked Dionne if he would come to the preliminary meeting. Dionne replied that he did not know; he feared that there would be a battle; I told him that I did not apprehend that; only that a report was being circulated that the Returning Officer would proclaim Mr. Chapais for both Hoases in spite of us and without our knowledge, but that I believed none of it; I hoped that my partizans would be too numerous to allow of such a scheme being put in execution. I did not then know David Dionne; I did not even know in favor of which candidate he would vote. If indeed I had any confidential statement to make, I should not have addressed myself to a stranger. I never said either to him or to any other person that I was desirous of delaying the election for three months, nor anything to that effect.

Q. Did you not go to the Returning Officer's to ask him if it was true he would not use the last lists deposited with the Registrar for the parishes of St. Pacome and St. Paschal, and what reply did he make to you?—A. About three weeks before the preliminary meeting, I went to the Returning Officer's and asked him the meaning of the strange rumor that the electors of St. Paschal were not to vote at the then approaching election. He told me it was an absurd rumor, that everything the electors said was not to be believed, that he had himself heard it said, but that he could not understand why. I asked him if he had an electoral list for that parish deposited in his office previous to the time required by law. He answered, yes; and I obtained a certified copy which I then took to St. Paschal to reassure the electors who were beginning to be not a little dissatisfied. Some days after his first proclamation, seeing that he struck out three polls, viz., St. Paschal, St. Pacome and Notre Dame du Portage, I again went to him and asked him why he struck out those polls after what he had said to me at my first interview. He answered that he had thought over it since, and that he did not find the electoral lists of these three parishes to be regularly made.

Q. Were you present at a meeting which was held on the 26th August, 1867, in the Public square in the Village of Kamouraska, and did you there say to your partizans, or did you hear any of those who spoke there say, that if the Returning Officer did not grant polls in all the parishes of the county, the electors ought to do justice to themselves?—A. I was present at that meeting. The only persons who addressed the electors on that day were Mr. Letellier, Mr. Jos. Hudon, and myself. I perfectly heard and understood all that was said at that meeting. Neither Mr. Letellier, nor Mr. Hudon, nor I myself, ever

said, at any time during the meeting, that if the Returning Officer did not grant polls in all the parishes, the electors ought to do themselves justice. But we did say, on the contrary, that if the Returning Officer refused those polls, we ought to take all legal precautions to compel him to grant them. For which reason, at that same meeting, a protest prepared beforehand and taking exception to the injustice which the Returning Officer was exercising towards the electors, was read and approved by that meeting, and certain resolutions were also adopted, approving of that protest and deciding that it should be signified to the Returning Officer. Copies of that protest and of the resolutions are, I believe, produced with the Return of the Returning Officer.

Q. Will you furnish the Committee with a description of the ground, shewing the place where the hustings were to be, the Returning Officer's house and Mr. Gagno's house?

—A. I produce a description of the ground, and I have written on the plan the distance between the residence of the Returning Officer and the hustings, and Mr. Gagno's residence, where the riot took place. Those distances are given to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Is it to your knowledge that stones were thrown at the Returning Officer's house, and will you state whether it was after the riot which took place at Mr. Gagné's, and say what you know?—A. I cannot state what passed at the Returning Officer's; I did not go thither at all that day; and when the Returning Officer had returned to his residence, I remained at the public square until word was brought to request us to proceed to Mr. Gagné's, from which place it was not possible to see what passed at the Returning Officer's.

C. A. P. PELLETIER.

HENRI GARON, re-examined.

By Hon. Mr. Dorion:

Q. Will you produce all the lists which you have in your possession which had been fyled in your office more than one month before the day on which you received the Writ of Election, and especially the copies of the lists of the Parishes of St. Paschal, St. Pacôme and Notre Dame du Portage, which you rejected because they were not duplicates?—A. I will answer this question by producing the documents asked for to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, at its sitting on Thursday next, the 30th instant, or at its next sitting after that date, if the Committee so directs.

Q. Do you know if copies of the last lists of electors, made more than one month before you received the Writ of Election, for the parishes of St. Denis, St. Louis de Kamouraska, the Village of Kamouraska, St. Anne de la Pocatière, Notre Dame du Portage, and St. André were deposited in the Registry Office, and if subsequently duplicates of those same lists were deposited in the Registry Office to replace copies which ought to have been deposited previously, and state when such duplicates were deposited?—A. I reply to this question by the production of the documents, a list of which is hereto attached.

Q. The production of those lists does not shew if, before they were fyled, the Secretary-Treasurers or any of them had fyled copies of these same lists in your Registry Office; and you are requested to state if, in fact, some of the Secretary-Treasurers had fyled, in your office, copies of these same lists, or of some of them, before fyling those which you produce?—A. Copies of some of these lists may have been fyled in my office, and then later, duplicates of the same lists may also have been deposited; but this is a circumstance which I cannot affirm without referring to those lists to verify it, except as to St. Denis and Mont Carmel, which, I believe, I remarked.

Q. Do you not know that Mr. J. O. Chamberland Secretary Treasurer of the Parish of St. Denis, deposited in your office, on or before the 14th June, 1867, a copy of the electoral list for that parish, and a duplicate of which you have produced before this Committee?—A. Yes, a copy of the duplicate of the said electoral list was deposited in my

office on that same day, 14th June, 1867, by Chamberland.

Q. When did Mr. J. O. Chamberland fyle in your office the duplicate of the Electoral

Denis which I produced before this Committee was fyled at my office by Mr. J. O. Cham-

berland on the 14th June, 1867.

Q. Do you mean to say that Mr. Chamberland, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish of St. Denis, fyled at your office on the same day, the 14th June, 1867, and at the same time, a copy and a duplicate of the Electoral list, the duplicate of which you have produced before the Committee?—A. Yes, I mean to say that Mr. Chamberland, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish of St. Denis, fyled at my office, on the same day, the 14th June, 1867, and at the same time, a copy and a duplicate of the said Electoral list.

Q. What has become of the copy of the list of Electors which Mr. Chamberland de-Posited at your office on the 14th June, 1867; have you it still at your office, or did you return it or cause it to be returned to him, and when?—A. I have still the copy of the said

list at my office.

- Q. Did Mr. Chamberland, before the 14th June, 1867, deposit at your office a copy of the Electoral list for the Parish of St. Denis, a duplicate of which you have produced before this Committee?—A. I know that copies of the Electoral list of St. Denis were de-Posited in my office, and a copy of the duplicate fyled on the 14th June, 1867, may be of the number.
- Q. Did not Mr. Chamberland produce at your office, about the month of February or March, 1867, or about that time, a copy only of the Electoral list of the Parish of St. Denis, a duplicate of which you have produced before this committee?—A. I do not remember that Mr. Chamberland produced at my office, about the month of February, 1867, a copy of the blectoral list of St. Denis, a duplicate of which I have produced before this Committee.
- Q. Why did Mr. Chamberland, produce at the same time, on the 14th June, 1867, a copy and a duplicate of the same Electoral list for the Parish of St. Denis, and what reason influenced you to receive the deposit both of the duplicate and of the copy?—A.

 Mr. Chamberland produced to me a duplicate of the said Electoral list in order to conform to and at the same time a copy of the same list, foreseeing that he would have to furnish it at a later period and in order to save himself that trouble.

Q. Were the copies of the Electoral list for the Parish of St. Denis which were deposiat your office sent back or remitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of that Parish, or were they at any time whatsoever remitted to him and subsequently returned to your office, and you state when?—A. The copies of the Electoral list of the Parish of St. Denis deposiin my office were not sent back or remitted to the Secretary-Treasurer of that Parish.

Q. Did the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish of Mont Carmel fyle, in the first place, at your office a copy only of the electoral list, of which he subsequently furnished to you the duplicate which you produced before the Committee?—A. The Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish of Mont Carmel did not fyle, in the first place, a copy, and then a duplicate of

the electoral list produced before this Committee.

Q. Were the copy and the duplicate of the electoral list of the Parish of Mont Carmel, of which mention is made in the preceding questions, produced at your office on the same day and at the same time?—A. The copy and the duplicate of the electoral list of the same day and at the same time?—A. The copy and the duplicate of the electoral list of the same day and at the same time?—A. of the Parish of Mont Carmel, of which mention is made, were produced in my office on the same day and at the same time.

Q. Did not the Secretary-Treasurer of Mont Carmel produce, at your office, a copy of the electoral list of the parish, before producing the duplicate which you have fyled before this Committee?—A. I do not remember that the Secretary-Treasurer of Mont Carmel

previously deposited a copy of the same electoral list.

Q. Are there any other Secretary-Treasurers besides those of St. Denis and Mont Carmel, who deposited a duplicate and a copy of the same electoral list before the 1st July, 1867?—A. About the month of July, 1867, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Parish of St. Anne also deposited in my office, at the same time, a duplicate and a copy of the electoral list of that parish; and I think that the Secretary-Treasurers of St. Louis and of the Viller of that parish; and I think that the Secretary-Treasurers of St. Louis and of the Viller of that parish; and I think that the Secretary-Treasurers of St. Louis and of the Viller of that parish; and I think that the Secretary-Treasurers of St. Louis and of the Viller of th lage of Kamouraska did also each deposit at the same time, a duplicate and a copy of the Electoral list of their respective Municipalities.

And further the witness saith not.

Mr. E. J. Langevin, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of Canada, appeared before the Committee.

Q. Are you the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of Canada, and as such have you the custody and are you in possession of the Poll books and Electoral lists relating to the elections for the former Province of Canada?—A. Yes.

Q. Will you produce before this Committee the Poll books and Electoral lists which were made use of at the elections for the County of Kamouraska for 1861 and 1863?—A. The Poll books and Electoral lists which relate to the Elections for the County of Kamouraska for 1861 and 1863, which are to be found among the records of my office, and which I now produce, are as follows, viz:—

FOR 1861.

1st. St. Hélène 1 I	Poll bo	ok1 list.		
2nd. St. Anne de la Pocatière1	do	1 do		
3rd. St. Onésime 1	do	1 do		
4th. St. Pacôme1	do	1 do		
5th. River Ouelle1	do	1 do		
6th. St. Louis de Kamouraska1	do	2 lists, village and parish.		
7th. St. Denis1	do	1 list.		
8th. Mont Carmel 1	do	1 do		
9th. St. Paschal1	do	1 do		
10th. St. André1	do			
11th. St. Alexandre1	do	1 do		
For 1863.				

1st. St. Hélène 1	Poll b	ook1 list.
2nd. St. Anne de la Pocatière1	do	1 do
3rd. St. Onésime1	do	1 do
4th. St. Pacôme1	do	1 do
5th. River Ouelle1	do	1 do
6th. St. Louis de Kamouraska1	do	2 lists, village and parish.
7th. St. Denis	do	1 list.
8th. Mont Carmel1	do	1 do
9th. St. Paschal	do	1 do
10th. St. André1	do	2 lists, St. André & Notre Dame du Portage.
11th. St. Alexandre1	do	list.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES

ON THE

PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

2nd December, 1867.

The Joint Committee of both Houses, on the subject of the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit, as their

THIRD REPORT;

The Report of their Sub-Committee, appointed to prepare a scale of distribution of the Printed Documents, hereto annexed, and marked A; also a Report of their Sub-Committee for the auditing the Printing Accounts, marked B; together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the Printing Services of the past Session, marked C; the satisfactory nature of which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses-

factory nature of which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses-On the reference to the Committee on the subject of reporting the Debates of Parliament, with instructions to report with all convenient speed, the Committee beg respectfully to report that they have decided, on a division, to defer the question to a future meeting of the Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted,

A. MACKENZIE, Chairman.

Α

Report of Sub-Committee, with Scale of Distribution of Printed Documents.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

30th November, 1867.

The Sub-Committee appointed to prepare a Scale of Distribution for the Printed Documents, beg leave to report that they have carefully prepared the annexed Scales, marked 1 and 2, which they respectfully submit for the approval of the Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE.

J. Simpson. Charles Fisher.

E. M. McDonald.

1.—SESSIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED PAPERS.

MINUTES OF THE SENATE.	Eng.	Fr.
The Senate: 56 Members, English, 8 copies each	448	
to Members, French, I English and / French	10	112
Departments, Offices, &c	134	50
		22
Remainder, Senate	270	
TO PICHOR MOMENTS, I IS and I Processes sections and a section of the section of	70	46
Remainder, Commons	50	20
Total	1000	250

VOTES, THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.	Eng.	Fr.
·	_	
	1080	222
46 Members, French, 1 E and 7 F	46	322
Newspapers, Offices, &c	555	176
Remainder	141	61
	Eng.	Fr.
he Senate: 56 Members, English, 2 copies each	112	
16 Members, French, 1 E and 1 F	16	16
Offices, &c	50	25
Total	2000	600
BILLS AND DOCUMENTS.		
The Senate: 56 Members, English, 3 copies each	168	
16 Members, French, 1 E and 2 F	16	32
Remainder	50	25
The Theory of Commencers 195 Members Tradish 2 conice coch		40
The House of Commons: 135 Members, English, 3 copies each	405	00
46 Members, French, 1 E and 2 F	46	92
Newspapers, Offices, &c	555	176
Remainder	60	25
Total.	1300	350
ORDERS OF THE DAY.		
The Senate: 56 Members, English, 1 copy	56	
16 Members, French, 1 E and 1 F	16	16
Offices, &c	40	20
The House of Commons: 135 Members, English, 1 copy	135	
46 Members, French, 1 E and 1 Fr	46	46
Offices, &c	207	118
Omoos, do.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Total	500	200
DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.		
	224	
The Senate: 56 Members, English, 4 copies each		48
The Senate: 56 Members, English, 4 copies each	16	
16 Mambers, French, 1 E and 3 Fr	16	25
16 Members, French, 1 E and 3 Fr	16 50	25
16 Mambers, French, 1 E and 3 Fr	16 50 544	
The House of Commons: 136 Members, English, 4 copies each	16 50 544 46	138
16 Members, French, 1 E and 3 Fr. Remainder. The House of Commons: 136 Members, English, 4 copies each	16 50 544 46 555	
16 Members, French, 1 E and 3 Fr. Remainder. The House of: Commons: 136 Members, English, 4 copies each	16 50 544 46 555 40	138
16 Members, French, 1 E and 3 Fr. Remainder The House of: Commons: 136 Members, English, 4 copies each	16 50 544 46 555 40	138 176 38
Remainder The House of: Commons: 136 Members, English, 4 copies each	16 50 544 46 555 40 65 1540	138 176
16 Mambers, French, 1 E and 3 Fr. Remainder The House of: Commons: 136 Members, English, 4 copies each. 46 Members, French, 1 E. 3 Fr. Newspapers, &c. Library exchanges. Remainder Also, of the Public Accounts, 30 copies English and 5 French,	16 50 544 46 555 40 65 1540	138 176 38 425
16 Mambers, French, 1 E and 3 Fr. Remainder The House of: Commons: 136 Members, English, 4 copies each. 46 Members, French, 1 E. 3 Fr. Newspapers, &c. Library exchanges. Remainder	16 50 544 46 555 40 65 1540	138 176 38

PRIVATE BILLS.	Eng.	Fr.
The Senate: 56 Members, English, 1 copy each 16 Members, French, 1 E and 1 F The House of Commons: 136 Members, English, 1 copy each	56 16 136	16
46 Members, French, 1 E. and 1 F	46	46
Remainder This remainder for the House in which the Bill is introduced (as the case may be)	50 196	30 108
tine Din is introduced (as the case may be)		
Total	500	200
THIRD READING OF BILLS.—THE SENATE.	,	
The Senate: For Fyles	59 136	27
46 Members, French, 1 E and 1 F	46 59	46 27
Total	300	100
THIRD READING OF BILLS.—HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
The Senate: 56 Members, English, 1 copy each	56	
16 Members, French, 1 copy each	16	16
Remainder	59 59	27 27
Total	190	70
DISTRIBUTION OF THE JOURNALS AND SESSIONAL (Bound Volumes.)	PAP	ERS.
SENATE JOURNALS.		
Senators: 56 English Members, 2 copies each	112	
16 French Members, 2 copies each		32
Reserve Outside distribution, say	53 290	37 85
The Heuse of Commons: 135 English Members, 1 copy each	135	00
46 French Members, 1 copy each	40	. 46
Library Exchanges	40 35	25
Total	575	225
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JOURNALS.		
Senators: 56 English Members, 1 copy each	5 6	
16 French Members, 1 copy each	•	16
Reserve	80	

	Eng.	Fr.
The House of Commons: 135 English Members, 2 copies each	270	
46 French Members, 2 copies each		92
Outside distribution, say	200	85
Library Exchanges	40	00
Reserve	104	87
1000170		
Total	700	300
± 0 vai (, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	100	500
		
SESSIONAL PAPERS.		
Senators: 56 English Members, 2 copies each	112	
16 French Members, 2 copies each		32
Reserve	30	20
The House of Commons: 135 English Members, 2 copies each	270	
AC Trunch Mombars 2 conics such	210	92
46 French Members, 2 copies each	200	85
Outside distribution, say		00
Library Exchanges	40	P7 1
Reserve	98	71
m . 1	750	000
Total	750	300

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that one of the copies of the Journals and Sessional papers sent to the Members of Parliament, should be bound in a better style; say, under the contract, for half-calf Binding; and that the Exchanges and outside distribution, should also be bound in the same manner.

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that a copy of the Daily Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, should be bound and sent to each Member of that House, with the Journals.

And that a bound copy of the Minutes of the Senate should also be sent to each Senator.

2.—SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNALS AND SESSIONAL PAPERS.

Journals of the Senate:-

The Senators, two copies each; also, one copy of the Journals of the House of Commons, and two copies of the Sessional Papers.

Journals of the House of Commons:

The Members of the House of Commons, two copies each; also, one copy of the Journals of the Senate, and two copies of the Sessional Papers.

The Executive Departments in

Ottawa, Toronto, and Quebec, one copy each.

In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:

The Departments of Crown Lands.

Provincial Secretary.

" Works and Mines, one copy each.

COLLEGES.

The following Institutions to receive one copy each:

Nova Scotia:

Dalhousic College, Halifax.
King's College, Windsor.
St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish.
Acadia College, Wolferville.
St. Mary's College, Halifax.
Superintendent Education, Halifax.

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New Brunswick:
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University of New Brunswick, Fredericktown.

Baptist Seminary, Fredericktown.

Methodist Academy, Sackville.

Presbyterian College, Woodstock.

Education Office, Fredericktown.

Memramcook College, County of Westmoreland, (French Copy.)

Roman Catholic College, Chatham.

Ontario:

University College, Toronto.
Queen's College, Kingston.
Knox's College, Toronto.
St. Bazile College, Toronto.
Trinity College, Toronto.
Congregational College, Toronto.
Victoria College, Cobourg.
Regiopolis College, Kingston.
Albert University, Belleville.
Le Collége d'Ottawa, Ottawa.

Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock.

Quebec:

College of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke.
Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
McGill College, Montreal.
Laval University, Quebec.
Le Collége Masson, Terrebonne.
Le Collége Ste. Thérèse de Blainville
Le Collége d'Assomption.
Le Collége Chambly.
Le Collége Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.
Le Collége Joliette, l'Industrie.
Le Collége de Montréal.
Le Collége de St. Hyacinthe.
Le Collége de Nicolet.

JUDGES.

Nova Scotia:

The honorable William Young, Chief Justice.

"J. W. Johnston, Judge in Equity.

Messrs. E. M. Dodd,

Des Barres,
Bliss,
Wilkins.

Judges of Superior Court.

New Brunswick:

Messrs. Parker,
Ritchie,
Wilmot,
Allen,
Weldon

And all Judges of the Superior Courts in Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.

England, Exchanges.

Colonial Office.

House of Lords.

House of Commons.

War Office.

United States Libraries.

The usual Exchanges.

LAW LIBRARIES.

Treasurer, Law Society, Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Quebec Law Library. Montreal Law Library. Law Society, Halifax, N. S. Law Society, Fredericktown, N. B.

Sister Provinces. .

The usual Exchanges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Library of British Museum, London, England. Board of Education, Toronto.
Provincial Library Education Office, Toronto. Board of Ar.s and Manufactures, Toronto.

Board of Apriculture, Halifax.

Board of Agriculture, Secretary's Office, Fredericktown.

Bureau d'Education du Bas-Canada, Montreal, L'honorable L. J. Papineau, Petite Nation. Libraries of all the Provincial Legislatures.

Governor General's Secretary.

M. le Consul Général de France, Quebec. New-York,

L'Institut Canadien d'Ottawa.

Committee Rooms and Offices of the Senate and House of Commons, (as usual.)

B.

Report of Sub-Committee for Auditing the Accounts.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

November 30th, 1867. The Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the Accounts for Printing, Binding, and the supply of Printing Paper for the late Province of Canada, submitted by the Clerk with his Report, beg leave to submit the following as the result of their labours:

Your Committee have carefully examined the several accounts of the contractors, and

the vouchers for payments made by the Clerk, and find them perfectly accurate.

The accounts of the contractors for Printing have, in all cases, been made out in accordance with their contract, and your Committee have much pleasure in testifying to their desire to meet the wishes of the Committee and the two Houses.

The contractor for the Binding has also performed his engagement exceedingly wells

as has also the contractor for the supply of Printing Paper.

Your Committee, in submitting their Report, beg to express their unqualified approval of the manner in which Mr. Hartney, the Clerk of the Committee, has conducted the business.

The success of the present system is due, in a very great measure, to the exertions and business-like accuracy of that gentleman.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE. J. SIMPSON. E. M. McDonald. C

Clerk's Report on the Printing Services.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 6th November, 1867.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing: -

Gentlemen:—The accounts for Printing, Binding, and Printing Paper are now ready to be submitted to the Committee, as well as the Vouchers for their verification; for the year ending the 31st December, 1866, they are numbered, those of the Honorable the Legislative Council, from 1 to 365: and those of the Legislative Assembly from 1 to 1391, inclusively. By the annexed Balance Sheet, marked D, the cost of those services is shown to be \$30,359.72.

For the six months ending the 30th June, 1867, the Vouchers are numbered from 1 13, the cost being shown by the Balance Sheet, also annexed, and marked E, to be

814,738.82.

In accordance with the Sixth Report of the Committee of last Session, I have had a sufficient number of the Departmental Reports printed for the use of the Parliament of the Dominion, as well as for those of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Also, under the authority of the same report, the General Index to the Journals of the Legislative Assembly from the year 1852 to the close of the last Parliament, has been printed. The distribution of the Volumes has to be directed by His Honor the Speaker and the Printing Committee.

This Work had to be most carefully printed, and reflects great credit on the Parliamentary Printers, not only for their mechanical execution of the work, but also for the dispatch with which it was issued from the Press, being within the time prescribed.

For this publication, an appropriation of \$6,000 was made, but, as shown by the

annexed Balance Sheet, marked F, the expenditure has been but \$5,120.86.

All the Services connected with the Printing have been most efficiently performed during the past year and a half, and all the accounts have been closed and paid to the 30th June, 1867, without a single disputed item.

The immediate attention of the Committee is necessary for the preparing a new scale

for the printing and distribution of the Journals, Documents, &c.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY, Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.

	D.—PRINTING	ACCOUN	T BALA	D.—PRINTING ACCOUNT BALANCE SHEET, 1866.	
Dr.	9 8 7.	LEGISLATIVE	9	COUNCIL.	Св
1866.		\$ cts.	er.	D tion Hands Doc to Co	4 cts.
Dec. 31	To amount charged in Accountants books	2,844 14	4 ⋒0A	By pinding, Hundel, Arose & Co. By paper, G. E. Desbarata By salary of the Clerk	1,300 72 123 75 634 10 100 00
!		\$2,844 14			\$2 ,844 14
Dr.		SLATIVE	LIEGISLATIVIE ASSEMBLY	В L Y.	CR.
1866.		e cts.	Voucher.		S cts.
Dec. 31	To value of paper on hand from last session	2,084 88 25,609 90	14.000	By printing, Hunter, Rose & Co	19,356 50
			नृष्ट्रिम् इस्क	By binding, G. E. Desbarats. By paper, G. E. Desbarats. By paper, G. E. Desbarats. do on hand from last year 2,084 88	1,061
				Total value of paper on hand \$7,048 38 do unaccounted for, and deducted from printer	
			村.6.	Total cost of paper used	6,799 72
				Total Expenditure, Legislative Assembly By value of paper on hand	\$27,515 58 179 20
		\$27,694 78			\$27,694 78

	ria,	. .	· PPC	J AIDI	NO. 2	.)•				A. 18	0,
\$2,844 14 27,515 58 \$30,359 72	inting.		\$ cts.	8,945 75			3,736 78	\$12,732 53 2,605 79	14 ,738 32		
Total cost, Legislative Councildo Legislative Assembly	HENRY HARTNEY, Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.	PRINTING ACCOUNT BALANCE SHEET, TO 30TH JUNE, 1867.		By printing, Hunter, Rose & Co		do unaccounted for and de-\$33 20 ducted from printer \$83 20 do on hand for next session. 2,005 79	Total cost of paper used	By value of paper on hand	Total cost, Legislative Assembly	Audited and found Correct, J. Sinffon, J. D. Brousseau,	B. M. McDonald.
// Total cost,		NCE SHEET, E ASSEMBLY	Voucher.	UUU Uuu			Ď. 4		 		
\$179 20	, in Zie, N, SSEAU, OONALD.	T BALAI	••	179 20 14,559 12	2.5				\$14,738 32	\$825 60 1,180 19	£2 005 79
Dec. 31, 1866.—To balance of paper on band: 56 reams, at \$3.20 \$179 20	Audited and found Correct, A. MacKenzie, J. Simpson, J. D. Brousseau, E. M. McDonald 31st December, 1866.	E.—PRINTING ACCOUN		To value of paper on hand from last session							
Dec. 31, 1866	Соми		1867.	June 30		·				June 30tb, 186	

F.—GENERAL INDEX ACCOUNT.

By printing, 1,200 copies By blading By paper Ao 1,519 82 1,519 82 1,578 00 1,578 00 1,623 04 Total cost, General Index	IIENRY HARTNEY, Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.	
S cts. To amount charged in Accountant's books 5,120 86 B	Audited and found Correct, A. MACKENZIE, J. SIMPSON, J. D. BROUSSEAU, E. M. McDonald. 30th June, 1867.	

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES

ON THE

PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 6th December, 1867.

The Joint Committee of both Houses, on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit, as their

FOURTH REPORT.

The Report of their Sub-Committee appointed to make inquiry into the best mode of Obtaining an efficient Report of the Debates in Parliament, which they respectfully tecommend to the consideration of both Houses.

All which is respectfully submitted,

A. MACKENZIE, Chairmnn.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 30th November, 1867.

The Sub-Committee appointed to make inquiry as to the best mode of obtaining an efficient Report of the Debates in Parliament, beg leave to submit the following as the result of their inquiries:

The Sub-Committee deem it most desirable that a correct, official record of the sub-committee in Parliament should be had and kept; in furtherance of this view, they consulted sulted with several of the Reporters, and have received from one of them an offer to report verbatim all Debates, and to extend his notes with that degree of fullness which may be prescribed, on the same terms as to payment as were allowed for the Official Reports of the Confederation Debates, viz., \$4 per column of 1,400 words, to be charged on the amount of matter written out and printed

The Committee have also received an offer from the Parliamentary Printers to print the Debates of Parliament under their contract, and at their contract prices, in Royal Quarto form, to be delivered the succeeding afternoon after the Speeches have been delined to retain the same in type for thirty-six hours, to allow delivered. They are also willing to retain the same in type for thirty-six hours, to allow Members an opportunity to revise their own speeches, and make what verbal corrections are necessary, and then re-arrange the matter, with the corrections, in octavo book form for binding, under that provision in their contract, which provides for the changing the Minutes of the Senate into Journal form.

The cost of publishing the Debates will depend very much on the system to be adopted. There are but two methods, viz.: That of publishing in the language in which the speeches are spoken; and the other, of having the speeches spoken in French translated into the English language, and all the English speeches translated and printed in the French language. By the latter method the cost of translation and the publishing in two languages must add very seriously to the cost.

\$7,801

If translated and published in both languages, say for 600 copies in French, in sheets, and 200 copies bound, the additional cost will be.

pies bound, the additional cost will be. 4,218

\$12,019

Total......All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE, JAMES YOUNG, E. M. M'DONALD.

FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES

ON THE

PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

Committee Room, Thursday, 12th December, 1867.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit the following as their

FIFTH REPORT:

Their Fourth Report having been referred back to the Committee, by the House of Commons, with instructions to present a formal recommendation for an official plan of reporting the Debates of Parliament,—the Committee beg leave to submit the following:—

That the Debates in Parliament be reported in the language in which they are delivered, verbatim, and be extended with that degree of fulness which may be prescribed, and translated into either language, as the case may be, the manuscript to be furnished direct to the Printer from the Reporters and Translators.

That the Debates be published in Royal quarto form, in sheets, daily, say 2,000 copies in English, and 600 copies in the French language.

That the said daily issue be kept in type 36 hours, to allow Members to revise their speeches, and to make what verbal alterations may be necessary to insure accuracy for the official record, which is to be published in Royal octavo form, after the manner of Hansard.

Debates of the Parliament of the Dominion.

That for the carrying into effect the above recommendations, the Committee have received an offer from one of the Reporters to report verbatum, and to extend the notes as that be prescribed, at the rate of \$4 for every 1,400 words.

From the Translators, French and English, to translate at the rate of \$2 for every words; and

From the Parliamentary Printers, to print the same, under their Contract, as specified the Fourth Report on Printing.

That the respective offers of the above gentlemen for the several services be accepted.

That the maximum amount of matter reported daily shall not exceed an average of fourteen columns of fourteen hundred words on a Session of sixty working days: and that arrangements have been made with the Reporters for the proper editing of the Debates, without any additional cost.

That the Accountants of either House do open an account under the head of Reporting, and that payments be made on the certificate of the Clerk of the Joint Committee on one-third, as the work progresses, the Honorable the Senate paying in the proportion of one-third and the House of Commons two-thirds of the cost.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE, Chairman.

THIRTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES

ON THE

PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 27th April, 1868.

The Committee, for the purpose of carrying into effect the recommendations as contained in their Ninth Report (which has been adopted by both Houses), as well as those in the second recommendation of the Third Report of the Committee on Contingencies of the House of Commons, also adopted, have agreed to several Resolutions, which are based on the Report of their Sub-Committee, hereto annexed, in which the details of the Proposed arrangements are clearly set forth.

1. That there shall be a Department, to be called "The Department for the Printing Parliament," to be worked, under the direction of a Joint Committee of both Houses, by the Clerk of the Committee,—a Distributer of printed papers, an Assistant and two Messengers, to be taken from the present staff.

2. That there be a distinct appropriation for the Printing of Parliament Sessionally, to be lodged in the hands of the Accountant of the House of Commons, in such sums as may be required, and be disbursed by him under the certificate of the Clerk of the Committee, and accounted for in the annual balance sheet, which shall include all expenses of management, so as to shew the whole cost of the printing services directly and indirectly; and should any balance of the appropriation remain unexpended, it is to be carried to the credit of printing for the succeeding Session; or, in case of deficiency to be likewise shewn. Said balance sheet, and the accounts connected therewith, to be audited Sessionally by the Joint Committee.

3. That the said Accountant do open an account for "The Printing of Parliament," and transfer to it all the charges connected with Printing since the 1st July last, as well

as those now recommended, which are to take effect from the same date, that the cost of the Printing of the Parliaments of the Dominion may be clearly shewn from the time of its inauguration.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. MACKENZIE,

Chairman.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM, Friday, 24th April, 1868.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee on Printing, beg leave to submit the following, as in their opinion the best method of carrying into effect the recommendations

as contained in their Ninth Report:

The Sub-Committee, after maturely considering the subject in all its bearings, have unanimously come to the conclusion that the more the printing services can be concentrated, and the fewer hands, consistent with efficiency, that are employed, the better those services will be performed.

Under Confederation the Printing Services cover a larger sphere, and the distribution of printed papers is much more extensive than formerly; as, for instance, the despatching of all printed matter to every Member of the Local Legislatures,—still, the Sub-Committee conceive that, under proper methodical arrangements, as recommended hereafter, the whole service can now be performed for both Houses, with a staff no larger than that at present employed in that service in the House of Commons.

The Sub-Committee recommend that, for the reception and distribution of Printed Papers, the room at present occupied by the Department of Routine and Records, House of Commons, should be set apart for that purpose, it being, as nearly as possible, equally

accessible to the Members and Officers of both Houses.

This room to be under the charge of a "Distributer," and an Assistant, whose duties shall be as their name signifies,—as well as the keeping of fyles of all printed matter, so

arranged and indexed as to be of immediate access for reference.

This room also to be the depot for all copy, proofs and messages, to be sent to of received from the Printers; thus avoiding their delivery at wrong offices, with the consequent delay and danger of loss. Two of the Messengers will be required to be detailed specially to perform this service.

The Sub-Committee conceive that by this arrangement not only will efficiency be obtained, but great economy; as this service, which is now spread over the Messengers of both Houses, will thus be performed by two. Occasional assistance may be required, but so slight as not in any manner to affect the working arrangements of the Department.

The whole Printing Services would thus be performed by one Chief Clerk, one Distributer and his Assistant, and two Messengers; and the Sub-Committee would recommend, that for the purpose of shewing the whole cost of the Printing Services, directly and indirectly, in the Annual Balance Sheet, the cost of the above should be charged to the Printing Account, and audited with it, as follows:—

The Clerk, at ann	ual se	alary of.		\$ 300	00
The Distributer	do	do		600	
The Assistant	do	do	. ,	500	00
Two Messengers,	at a]	per diem	rate of	2	00

The above to be named from the present staff.

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that but one Joint Printing Account be kept, under the Head of

"EXPENDITURE FOR THE PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT."

and that an amount, as estimated, be appropriated for that purpose, and deposited in such

sums as may be required in the hands of the Accountant, House of Commons, to be disbursed under certificate of the Clerk of the Committee, as the work progresses from time to time, and to be accounted for in the Annual Balance Sheet, and as the period at which the printing work can be finished must entirely depend upon the time at which Parliament is called together, and the duration of the Session, there can be no specified limit for the closing of the accounts, but it is recommended they be closed annually, as practicable, saving only that such accounts must be finally settled and ready for audit by the succeeding Session; and as it is most desirable the cost of the Printing Services of the Parliament of the Dominion should be shewn from the commencement of that era, the Sub-Committee recommend that the Accountant do transfer to the above account all sums paid or to be paid for printing purposes, as well as the charges consequent on the working of the Printing Department, as recommended above, the whole payments, costs and charges to be computed from the first day of July, 1867, the date of the inauguration of the Dominion.

The Sub-Committee would also recommend that, in the "Annual Balance Sheets," the Clerk of the Committee do shew the whole cost of the "Printing of Parliament," and also the proportionate cost of either House.

A. MACKENZIE, Chairman,

J. SIMPSON,
Senator.
T. D. BROUSSEAU.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, Thursday, 5th December, 1867.

Your Committee have considered Bill (No. 10) to amend "The Grand Trunk Arrangements Act (1862)," and for other purposes, and have agreed to report the same, amended, with the proceedings of the Committee thereon.

The whole, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

GEO. ET. CARTIER, Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, Ottawa, Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, 1867.

COMMITTEE MET.

Members present:

Hon. GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Chairman.

HOU. GEORGE ESTERN	L CARTIER, Charmon.
Hon, Mr. Abbott,	Hon. Mr. Irvine,
Hon. Mr. Anglin,	Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall),
Hon. Mr. Campbell,	Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald (Kingston)
Hon. Mr. Carling,	Hon. Mr. Tupper,
Hon. Mr. Chauveau,	Hon. Mr. Wood,
Hon. Mr. Connell,	Mr. Blanchet,
Hon. Mr. Dunkin,	Mr. Currier,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. DeNiverville,
Hon. Mr. Holton,	Mr. Gendron,
Hon. Mr. Howe,	Mr. Jackson,

Mr. Joly. Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry), Mr. Mackenzie,

Mr. Masson (Soulanges),

Mr. Robitaille, Mr. Ryan,

Mr. Shanly. Mr. Street,

Mr. Sylvain, Mr. Walsh, Mr. White,

Mr. Whitehead .- 83.

A Quorum being present, the Committee proceeded to the consideration of Bill No. 10, to amend "The Grand Trunk Arrangements Act (1862)," and for other purposes. The Preamble being read,

C. J. BRYDGES, Esquire, Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, appeared

and made the following Statement in support of the Preamble:-

With reference to the Bill now before the Committee, it may perhaps be convenient, as all the gentlemen present are not fully acquainted with the matter, that I should state the history of the Grand Trunk Railway Arrangements Act of 1862, and the proceedings which have since, from time to time, taken place, in order that the present Bill, which is

in the main a supplement to the Act of 1862, may be fully understood.

I suppose it is very well known to all the gentlemen here that the Grand Trunk Railway Company was, in the beginning of the year 1860, opened throughout. Parts of it had been previously running—some for a good many years—and upon those parts considerable wear and tear had taken place, rendering large outlays immediately necessary. The traffic anticipated, when the line was undertaken, did not come up to the expectations, the trade of Canada not being sufficient to support the line, and it was not possible to secure sufficient through traffic to supply the deficiency which existed in the local trade of Canada. The result of those combined causes was, that in the year 1860, and the early part of 1861, the Company became entirely unable to meet its obligations. The interest upon its securities could not be paid, and the debts of the Company became most pressing and embarrassing. The Company, in the middle of 1861, owed upwards of £2,500,000 sterling. Judgments were obtained against the Company to very large amounts; the Tages of the staff were frequently in arrear; accounts for supplies could not be promptly paid; the Company's credit in consequence was gone,—and at that time the closing of the line was imminent. In this state of affairs the bond and shareholders of the Company fully and completely examined into the position of their affairs, and after very lengthy discussions amongst themselves, agreed to certain arrangements which they asked the Parliament of Canada to enact, and which formed the Arrangements Act of 1862, the preamble of which Was as follows :-

> "Whereas the interest on all the Bonds of the Grand Trunk Railway Com-" pany of Canada is in arrear, as well as the rent of the Railways leased to it, " and the Company has also become deeply indebted, both in Canada and in "England, on simple contract, to various persons and corporations, and several of the creditors have obtained judgments against it and much litigation is now " pending; and whereas the keeping open of the Railway traffic, which is of the " utmost importance to the interests of the Province, is thereby imperilled, and "terms of a compromise have been provisionally settled between the different " classes of creditors and the Company, but in order to facilitate and give effect "to such compromise, the intervention of the Legislature of the Province is " necessary; Therefore, &c."

The clauses of that Act arranged an Agreement between the holders of the different Securities, that the interest which was not earned in cash should, during a period of ten years, be paid in certain securities defined in the Act itself. It was supposed by all parties who agreed to the compromise that it would take ten years for the gradual improvement of the property, so that it would, at the end of that time, earn enough profit to meet its interest obligations.

The mode of settling with the then creditors was all provided for in the Act.

After the Act was passed, the creditors were settled with. All the judgments obtained were released, and ever since, the interest not earned in each year has been paid in securities, as provided by the Act. The Act also gave authority to the Company to raise, as a preference charge, the sum of £500,000, to increase the accommodation of the line in the shape of stations, sidings, warehouses, &c., and to provide additional rolling stock.

For the year ending 30th June, 1861, the net profit earned was only £103,469, which

was only enough to pay a portion of the money due to the leased lines.

The bonds for £500,000 authorized by the Act of 1862, have nearly all been issued, and the proceeds used in supplying increased facilities all along the line, and in making the following additions to the rolling stock, viz:—

In Engines, an increase of	f 18 per cent.
	•••• 34 do
	22 do
With the aid of this outlay th	he gross traffic has been very largely increased indeed.
For the year ending 30th 3	June, 1861, it was £ 714.956

An increase of...... £ 613,535

Equal to about 85 per cent.

In the net profit earned there has also been a very large gain indeed.

For the year 1861, adding the profit earned by the Buffalo and Lake Huron and Champlain Lines, the profits amounted to £138,207.

Whilst for the year ending June, 1867, the same system of lines worked together

earned a profit of £264,069.

Shewing an increase of £125,862, or upwards of 90 per cent.

In arriving at these results of net profit, it is right that I should state the fact, that out of the earnings of the line and from that source alone, there has been expended, in addition to all the usual expenses of working a railway from 1861 to 1867 inclusive (a period of seven years) upon the maintenance and repairs and improvements of the roadway, no less a sum than £1,569,078 stg. That expenditure has, amongst other things, enabled the Company, in these seven years, to relay 718 miles of their Railway with new iron, and to put in 2,465,000 new sleepers, the latter having amounted to an entire renewal

of the road, as regards that item. In addition again to that large outlay, and what has really been the main cause of the Company's embarrassments, the line has had to bear a frightful loss caused by the American war. No one could have foreseen, when the Arrangements Act, was agreed to that the American war would have assumed such vast proportions and produced such gigantic losses. The amount which the Company has lost by the depreciation of the American currency, in which alone their through traffic could, be paid for, has amounted, up to 30th June last, to no less than £311,000. And in addition the Company has had to pay, in the shape of increased price for all labor and materials on the United States part of their line, and the consequent increase in the prices in Canada also, a further sum of £440,000. This amount represents the increased expenses thrown upon the cost of working the Railway, and is arrived at after deducting the increased rates, which, in some instances, the Company has been able to charge in part to meet the effects of the depreciated currency. The total loss sustained by the Company since the breaking out of the American war has been, therefore, no less than £750,000 stg., the whole of which has come out of the net profits of the line.

I noticed in reading the debate which took place on the second reading of this Bill, that a statement was made that not only was no interest paid upon any portion of the money expended in constructing the Railway, but that the expenses actually exceeded the receipts:

So far from that being the case it is the fact that during the seven years which ended upon the 30th June, 1867, the Company has paid in cash, out of its net earnings, for dividends and interests upon the various classes of the Company's securities, no less a sum than £1,568,993 sterling.

As I mentioned some little time ago, in the year before that in which the Arrangements Act was passed, the amount of the net profit was only £103,469, which only covered the interest upon a capital of £872,000, whilst for the last year, ending the 30th June,

1867, the last date to which the accounts have been made up, interest has been paid upon different securities amounting in the aggregate to £5,500,000 sterling.

[At the request of Hon. Mr. Holton, Mr. Brydges then read a statement shewing the

amount of the different securities making up this sum.]

I may also add that but for the loss caused by the American currency, and the increased expenses which it involved, the Company would now be paying interest upon a capital of between £9,000,000 and £10,000,000, instead of between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000.

At the time the Arrangements Act was passed in 1862, it was perfectly understood that hardly any interest was then being earned, and that securities for a certain length of time should be issued for interest which was due but not earned. Ten years was the time allowed, and half of that period had expired. You now see what progress has been made, and it must rest, of course, with the results of the next five years, to see if the anticipations formed when the Arrangements Act was passed will be al! realized.

The Company has now no floating debt; all its supply accounts and wages are promptly

Paid as due, and its credit in Canada is entirely re-established.

The equipment bonds, authorized by the Act of 1862, having now been nearly all issued, the Company desires to add still further to its rolling stock, hoping and believing that if it is better able to supply the wants of the trade of the country, and secure a larger share of through traffic as well, that it will in the next five years be able to pay interest upon a still larger proportion of the capital invested in it. To obtain this additional roling stock, powers are required from Parliament, and I will now proceed to show that the Present Bill is desired by those interested in the securities of the Company, and on whose behalf I now appear before the Committee to advocate its passage.

The discussion of the terms of the present Bill has been carried on for some time amongst the bondholders, &c., the necessity of raising more capital being admitted. These discussions were brought at length into a definite shape by the Board, in their report for the half-year ending 31st December, 1866, inserting the following clause upon the sub-

ject, viz.:-

"Looking to the heavy loss which has, during the last five years, arisen from the con-"Looking to the neavy loss which has, during the excessive outlay for renewals of dition of the American currency, to the pressure of the excessive outlay for renewals of the permanent way, to the impossibility of the Railway earning even the amount of revenue now become obtainable without an increasing quantity of rolling stock, and to the realization of the expectations so long formed of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the Board consider that the time has arrived for maturing a plan under which the progress of the traffic and the resources of the undertaking—now destined to become an integral portion of a great continental highway—shall be fully kept pace with. They will be prepared at the meeting to lay their recommendations before the bond and stockholders for discussion. Any further legislation required will give an opportunity for obtaining power in reference to the General Capital Account, and if thought fit, as to the "Conversion of the Postal and Military Bonds also."

The whole question was very fully discussed at the meeting at which that report was submitted, held in London, on the 18th April, 1867, when the following resolution was ananimously adopted, viz.:-

"That the Board be requested to consider whether any and what arrangement can "That the Board be requested to consider whether any and what Capital Account, now be made with advantage to the Company, in regard to the General Capital Account, and the position of the Postal and Military Bonds, reporting to an adjourned meeting to be a company of the Roth day of May next, at one o'clock, and that to be held at this place, on Thursday, the 30th day of May next, at one o'clock, and that the Board be requested in the meantime to confer on these important subjects with Bone of the largest holders of each class of Bonds and Stocks, and that the meeting be adjourned accordingly."

After that resolution was passed, the Board called a meeting of the holders of the Postal and Military Bonds, and the plan for the arrangement of those bonds was agreed Subsequently a meeting of holders of all classes of securities was called, the parties

present representing an aggregate sum of about £4,000,000 sterling, of the Company's bonds, &c., and after considerable discussion and several meetings, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:—

"That it be recommended that powers be applied for in the ensuing Session of the "Canadian Parliament to convert the Postal and Military Bonds (say) £1,200,000 into "Equipment Mortgage Bonds, bearing a fixed rate of interest of (say) six per cent., and "to raise a further sum of £480,000 Equipment Funds for the purposes of the Company; "the whole issue of these Equipment Mortgage Bonds, then being £1,700,000, payable "1st, out of the Postal and Military Revenue; and 2nd, if need be, out of the general net "income.

"That the Act be subject to the consent of the Pestal and Military Bondholders, and "to a vote of three-fifths of the Bond and Stockholders present at a special meeting.

"Also, that powers be applied to change the name of the Company to the 'Canadian Railway Company.'"

The above resolution was afterwards made the subject of a special report by the Board to the adjourned meeting on the 30th May, 1867, when a large number of holders of all classes of securities being present, a resolution, almost identical with that passed by the Committee which I have just read, was adopted, with only nine dissentients.

The Board then proceeded to draw the Bill to carry out the arrangements agreed upon, and amongst other things included clauses, as recommended in their report in April, 1867, for the re-arrangement of the capital account of the Company. The Bill was then referred to in the next report, that for the half-year ending 30th June last, which was laid before a general meeting of the Board and shareholders, on the 30th October last. At that meeting it appeared that a considerable number present objected to the clauses relating to changes in the capital account of the Company, contending that the arrangement come to in 1862, was a compact which ought not to be disturbed until the ten years for which it was made had at any rate run its course. After considerable discussion a deputation was appointed by the meeting to confer with the Directors, and endeavour to arrive at a decision which should be satisfactory to all parties interested. The deputation then met the Board on the 5th November, and after a full discussion arrived at the conclusion which is recorded in the minute I hold in my hand, but which it is not necessary for me to detain the Committee by reading at length. The Bill now before the Committee is unanimously agreed to and I am instructed to urge its speedy passage.

All the reports I have referred to were printed, and on the face of each a copy of the notice convening the general meetings was printed. A copy of each report and notice was posted to every bond and shareholder according to his registered address, so that the fullest

notice has been given to every person interested.

I find I omitted to notice a matter which was referred to in the debate on the second reading, and which has very frequently been made the subject of remark in the press. I refer to the question of the comparative charges made for through and local freight. I see it was stated by one member that one cause of the embarrassments of the Company was that it carried through freight at rates which did not pay for the cost of carriage.

I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity of showing the entire mistake under which those statements are made, being as they are entirely opposed to the actual facts. For the last two years, at any rate, this Company has given in every way preference to the carriage of local freight as against through, although in doing so, in many cases, the through freight pays the best, both as regards the actual rates received and the long distances over which the through freight is carried. But the fact is, that through freight is only carried when sufficient local business does not exist to fully employ the Company's rolling stock, as happens to be the case at the present time.

And now I will quote some figures to shew what the relative rates are for through and local freight. Of course in summer when the local trade is very small, and there is no demand for our cars, we carry at lower rates from Sarnia than during the busy seasons of fall and spring. But during last month, when freights were heavy all over the continent, our rate on a barrel of American flour, from Sarnia to Portland, was \$1.50 a barrel or \$15 a ton. The distance is 795 miles which makes the rate very nearly two cents per ton per

mile, or deducting the difference between gold and greenbacks, upwards of one and a half

cent per ton per mile in gold.

Now the winter rate on Canadian flour, from Toronto to Portland, is 85 cents a barrel or \$8.50 a ton, and the distance being 627 miles the rate is about one and a third cent per ton per mile.

From Guelph to Portland, a distance of 677 miles, the rate is about the same per ton

per mile.

For shorter distances the rate is usually higher per mile, but between Toronto and

Montreal the rates are slightly lower per mile.

The causes of these rates being so low is mainly in the fact that the Grand Trunk tuns for nearly its entire length alongside the most splendid water communication in the World, and higher rates, owing to that competition, cannot be obtained.

These low rates constitute the main reason why the percentage of the working charges of the Railway to its receipts is so high and why its profits are so small for the amount of

Work it performs for the public.

I have carefully examined into the facts, and I make the statement advisedly, that in addition to all the advantages which Canada has derived from the money expended in Constructing the Grand Trunk Railway, she gets her people and her produce carried by railway at lower rates than is the case in any other country in the world where Railways

I will now briefly refer to the two other clauses in the Bill, relating to the Buffalo

and Lake Huron and Champlain Companies.

The first is simply to do what is always done in English Railway Acts, authorize the two Companies, whose union has been approved by Parliament, to mutually agree upon any changes that may be considered desirable in the internal arrangements of their terms of partnership.

The clauses which power is asked to change, with the consent of both Companies, relate only to the terms of their partnership, some points in which experience has shewn

may from time to time need alterations.

With regard to the Champlain Company, the clause proposes simply to enact that the option already possessed to purchase the shares of the Champlain Company at a certain Price, may, with the consent of the shareholders of that Company, be extended from five Years to ten.

The Committee deliberated, and,

Ordered, That the Statement made by Mr. Brydges be printed, for the use of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, Ottawa, Thursday, 5th Dec., 1867.

COMMITTEE MET.

Members present:

The Hon. GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Chairman.

Hon, Mr. Anglin,	Hon. Mr. Tupper,
Hon. Mr. Campbell.	Hon. Mr. Wood,
Hon. Mr. Chauveau.	Mr. Blanchet,
Hon. Mr. Connell.	Mr. Brousseau,
Hon. Mr. Dunkin.	Mr. Currier,
Hon. Mr. Fisher.	Mr. DeNiverville,
Hon. Mr. Holton,	Mr. Gendron,
Hon. Mr. Howe,	Mr. Jackson,
Hon, Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall),	Mr. Joly,
Hon, Sir J. A. Macdonald (Kingston).	Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry),
Hon. Mr. McMillan (Restigouche),	Mr. Mackenzie,
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Mr. Masson (Soulanges),
Mr. McLellan,
Mr. Morrison (Niagara),
Mr. O'Connor,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Shanly,

Mr. Street,
Mr. Sylvain,
Mr. Walsh,
Mr. White,
Mr. White,

The Committee proceeded to the further consideration of Bill No. 10, to amend the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act (1862), and for other purposes.

The Preamble being read, it was amended as follows:-

Page 1, line 1—Expunge "Whereas it is expedient that powers should be given to "the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to raise further money, to authorize "further arrangements with other Companies, and for the other purposes hereinafter "mentioned," and insert—"Whereas the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada have, by their "Petition, prayed that power should be granted to them to raise further money, to "authorize further arrangements with other Companies, and for the other purposes herein after mentioned; And, whereas, the Bondholders and Shareholders have given their assent that the power to raise further money be given to the Company."

The said Preamble, as amended, was adopted.
The First and Second Clauses were read and adopted.
The Third Clause being read, was amended, as follows:—
Page 1, line 25—After "pounds" insert "sterling."
The said Clause, as amended, was adopted.
The Fourth Clause being read, was amended, as follows:—
Page 1, line 40—After "pounds" insert "sterling."
The said Clause, as amended, was adopted.
The Fifth Clause was read and adopted.
The Sixth Clause being read, the Committee deliberated, and it was Ordered, That the following be added to the said Clause:—

"That nothing in this Act contained shall, in any manner, prejudicially affect any rights or remedies, if any such exist, of any person or persons, who is or are judgment or other creditors of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway Company."

The said Clause, as amended, was adopted.

The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth (and last) Clauses were severally read and adopted.

The Committee deliberated, and,

Ordered, That the Chairman do Report the said Bill, as amended, with the proceedings of the Committee had thereon.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, Thursday, 14th May, 1868.

Your Committee have considered Bill (No. 42) respecting Railways, and have agreed report the same amended, with the proceedings of the Committee had thereon.

The whole nevertheless humbly submitted.

GEO. ET. CARTIER, Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE ON BILL (No. 42) RESPECTING RAILWAYS.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, Ottawa, Wednesday, 29th April, 1868.

COMMITTEE MET.

Members present:

Hon. GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Abbott,	Hon. Mr. McDougall,
Hon. Mr. Anglin,	Mr. Currier,
Hon. Mr. Campbell,	Mr. Jackson,
Hon. Mr. Carling,	Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville),
Hon. Mr. Chauveau,	Mr. Mackenzie,
Hon, Mr. Connell,	Mr. Masson (Soulanges),
Hon. Mr. Dorion,	Mr. McLellan,
Hon. Mr. Dunkin,	Mr. Morrison (Niagara),
Hon. Mr. Holton,	Mr. Ryan,
Hon. Mr. Howland,	Mr. Sylvain,
Hon. Mr. Irvine,	Mr. White,
Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald (Kingston),	Mr. Whitehead.

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of Bill (No. 42) respecting Railways. The Preamble of the said Bill being read;

The Committee deliberated;

And it was

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Sub-Committee, to be composed of the Honorable Messrs. Cartier, Campbell, Dorion, Dunkin, Fisher, McDougall and Wood, and Messrs. Blake and Shanly, to carefully examine the said Bill, and report the same with all convenient speed.

Ordered, That Bill No. 14 be also referred to the said Sub-Committee.

The Committee then adjourned to the call of the Chair.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, Ottawa, Thursday, 12th May, 1868.

COMMITTEE MET.

Members present:

Hon. GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Connell,	Mr. Brousseau,
Hon. Mr. Dunkin,	Mr. Jackson,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Mr. Morrison (Ningara),
Hon. Mr. Holton,	Mr. Ryan,
Hon: Mr. McDougall,	Mr. Shanly,
Hon. Mr. Read,	Mr. Whitehead.
Hon, Mr. Blanchet,	

The Sub-Committee reported Bill (No. 42) respecting Railways, severally amended, and had ordered the same to be reprinted.

Ordered, That the Clerk do address one copy of the Bill, so amended and reprinted by the Sub-Committee, to the several members of the Committee.

The Committee deliberated, and adjourned until to-morrow, at three o'clock, precisely.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, Ottawa, Wednesday, 13th May, 1868.

COMMITTEE MET.

Members present:

Hon. GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Anglin,	Hon. Mr. Howland,
Hon. Mr. Campbell,	Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald (Kingston),
Hon. Mr. Carling,	Hon. Mr. McDougall,
Hon. Mr. Chauveau,	Hon. Mr. Read,
Hon. Mr. Connell,	Hon. Mr. Rose,
Hon. Mr. Dunkin,	Hon. Mr. Tilley,
Hon. Mr. Fisher,	Hon. Mr. Blanchet,
Hon. Mr. Holton,	Mr. Brousseau,
•	9

Mr. Morrison (Niagara), Mr. Jackson, Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry), Mr. Shanly, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Masson (Soulanges), Mr. Whitehead

The Committee proceeded to the consideration of Bill (No. 4-) respecting Railways, as reported from the Sub-Committee, amended and reprinted as amended.

The Committee deliberated, and adjourned until to-morrow, at three o'clock, P.M., Precisely.

> RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM, Ottawa, Thursday, 14th May, 1868.

COMMITTEE MET.

Members present:

Hon. GEORGE ETIENNE CARTIER, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Abbott, Hon. Mr. Wood, Hon. Mr. Anglin, Hon. Mr. Blanchet, Hon. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Brousseau, Hon. Mr. Carling, Mr. Currier, Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Mr. DeNiverville, Hon. Mr. Connell, Mr. Gendron, Hon. Mr. Dorion, Mr. Jones (Leeds and Grenville), Hon. Mr. Dunkin, Hon. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Macdonald (Glengarry), Mr. Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. Galt, Mr. Masson (Soulanges), Hon. Mr. Holton, Mr. McLellan, Hon. Mr. Howland, Mr. Morrison (Niagara), Hon. Mr. Irvine, Mr. O'Connor, Hon. Mr. Macdonald (Cornwall), Mr. Robitaille, Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald (Kingston), Mr. Shanly, Hon. Mr. McDougall, Mr. Street, Hon. Mr. Read, Hon. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Whitehead. Hon. Mr. Rose,

The Committee proceeded to the further consideration of Bill (No. 42) respecting Railways, as amended by Sub Committee.

The Preamble being again read;

The Committee deliberated; and, The Hon. Mr. Holton moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

That it is expedient to provide in this Bill that all Railway Companies shall be bound to grant le is expedient to provide in this since the state of the sta such facilities.

On which the Committee divided, and the names being called, they were taken down as follow :-

YEAS:

NAYS:

Connell, Blanchet, Dorion, Campbell, Holton, Carling,

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Jones (Leeds and Grenville),
                                           Cartier (Atty. General),
Macdonald (Cornwall),
                                           Chauveau,
Macdonald (Glengarry),
                                           De Niverville,
Mackenzie,
                                           Galt,
Masson (Soulanges),
                                           Gendron,
Morrison (Niagara),
                                           Howland,
Walsh,
                                           Irvine,
Whitehead.-11.
                                           Macdonald (Kingston),
                                           McDougall,
                                           O' Connor,
                                           Robitaille,
                                           Rose,
                                           Shanly,
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The same being carried in the Negative, the motion was lost.

The Committee deliberated, and agreed that the Chairman should report the said Bill, as amended by the Sub-Committee, with the proceedings of the Committee had thereon.

Street, Tilley, Wood.—19.

Adjourned to the call of the Chair.

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on Contingencies.

House of Commons, Monday, 9th December, 1867.

Your Committee have the honor to report, that they have examined the Accounts Current of the Clerk, with the several vouchers accompanying the same, as per annexed sheets, for the periods from 31st December, 1865, to the 31st December, 1866, and from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1867, and found them correct.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, Chairman.

1866.				\$ - cts.	Vouchers.		\$ cts.
January 1	To Bai	lance on h	1 To Balance on hand last Audit	32,696 82	Α	AIndemnity to Members	83,386 00
February 28	An	lount of L	February 28 Amount of Insurance received from Mr. Hartney	3,000 00	В	Salaries	82,823 15
March 15	Au	15 " Amount received on	eived on Letter of Credit for Contingencies	ncies 30,000 00	O	Extra Service	9,181 00
June 15	*	စု	do do	do 20,000 00	D	Messengers	12,393 25
July 31	* 	ę	do Indemnity	y 30,000 00	E	Expenses of Committees	267 80
August 31	*	ф	do do	do 56,060 00	Ēι	Stationery	4,273 88
August 31	<u>:</u>	qo	do Contingencies	acies 39,000 00	B	Postage and Telegraphs	3,027 68
September 30	<u>*</u>	оp	op op	do 30,000 00	н	H Water, Fuel, Gas, &c	3,013 88
September 30	*	op	for Private Bills, from Mr. Todd	3,601 75	I	Pensions	840 00
December 30	: - :	φ	on Letter of Credit for Contingencies	30,000 00	f	Insurance	550 63
						Newspapers and Advertising	3,476 89
					r	Tradesmen	4,885 02
					M	Printing and Binding	25,609 90
					N.	Miscellaneous	4,160 74
						Balance on hand	27,408 75
				\$265,298 57			\$265,298 51
1867.							
January 1 To Balance on hand	To Bal	ance on h	hand	\$27.408 75			

WM. B. LINDSAY, Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

17.00	WM. B. LINDSAY,						
	·		\$5,486 73	July 1 To Balance on hand	To Balance on h	Jaly 1	•
\$87,408 75			\$87,408 75				
5,486 73	Balance on hand						
2,883 04	M	М					
2,778 57	Tradesmen	Гп					
14,559 12	Printing and Binding	K					
6,505 75	J Stationery	J					
1,560 46	Newspapers and Advertising			· victoria di			3
5,120 86	H General Index	н			-		- 1
5,265 78	Water, Fuel, Gas, &c	g					
1,553 57	Postage and Telegraphs	ŭ					
108 00	E Insurance	E					
420 00	Pensions	D					
2,318 87	С Мевсердетв	G	30,000 00	ор ор	op ,,	Мау 31	•
168 00	Extra Service	В	30,000 00	February 28 " Amount received on Letter of Credit for Contingencies	Amount recei	February 28	
38,680 00	A Salaries	Ψ	27,408 75	and last Audit	January 1 To Balance on hand last	January 1	-
e ets.		Vouchers.	s cts.			1867.	

3

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

Belect Standing Committee on Contingencies.

Your Committee have taken into consideration the List of Officers and Employés which was referred to them by Your Honorable House. They have also procured a statement of their salaries and emoluments, and have ascertained the duties of each.

Having obtained this information, your Committee called before them some of the Principal Officers, with a view of ascertaining whether, under the new constitutional regime, it would not be possible to employ a smaller number of Officers and Servants in the Offices of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have ascertained that the number of such Officers and Servants is too large, and may be reduced without interfering with the efficiency of the Public Service.

In pursuit of this enquiry your Committee have been gratified to find that Mr. Speaker has been enabled, without impairing the efficiency of the service of the House, to employ a less number of Officers and Messengers than were employed by the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, and effect thereby a saving to the amount of \$7,400.

Pursuing the same course, your Committee have become convinced that it is likewise Possible, without decreasing the efficiency of the Public Service, to effect other savings which they have the honor to submit for the approval of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee have therefore the honor to recommend:

1st. That the services of six of the Permanent Officers or Clerks of this House be dispensed with; —That the number of French Translators be reduced by one; —That the number of ber of Sessional or Extra Clerks shall not exceed ten;—And that that of the Messengers of all grades shall not exceed forty. That the number of night watchmen be limited to two; and that the number of charwomen shall not exceed ten during the recess, and twenty during the Session.

2nd. That that part of the Department of Routine and Records, which consists in the reception and distribution of the printed Bills and other documents, shall, with that of printing, form but one Department, and that the Honorable the Senate be requested to consent that the analogous Offices in their House shall, with those in the House of Commons, constitute a Joint Department, to be composed of one Chief Clerk, one Junior Clerk, One Workman and two Messengers; said Officers, Workman and Messengers to be appointed by the proper authority in both Houses.

3rd. That the Department of Votes and Proceedings, and that of the Journals, shall

form one and the same Department of votes and Proceedings, and the same Department, and be composed of four Officers.

Shall 4th. That the Department of Controverted Elections, and that of the Committees, and be shall constitute one Department, under the name of "The Committees' Department," and be Posed of Clerks who are not specially attached to other Departments.

5th. That the Post Office be under the management of the Postmaster, and the Deputy Postmaster with one of the Permanent Messengers.

6th. That no Clerk be stationed in the Reading Room; and that there be but two

Messengers and one laborer in the Joint Department of Routine and Printing; and but one Messenger in the Library; and that no Messenger be attached to the Office of the Speaker's Secretary, or to that of the Assistant Clerk of the House.

7th. That the salaries of the Officers and Clerks of Your Honorable House who receive over \$800 per annum, as shewn by the annexed return, be reduced 12½ per cent., but no

such salary to be less than \$800 per annum.

8th. That no extra allowance for any service whatever be granted to any Permanent Officer, Clerk or Employé of this House, in addition to his annual salary, with the exception of Mr. Speaker's Secretary, to whom Mr. Speaker may grant \$400 per session for his special services.

9th. That the salaries of Permanent Messengers who now receive from \$850 to \$600 per annum, be fixed at \$600 per annum, with the exception of the Speaker's Messenger and the Head Doorkeeper, who should receive \$700 per annum, and of the fourth Messen-

ger in the Messenger's Room, who should receive \$500 per annum.

10th. That the Sessional Messengers shall receive \$2.00 per day during the Session.

11th. That the nine pages shall receive \$1.50 per diem during the Session. 12th. That the salaries of the two night watchmen be fixed at \$400 per annum.

13th. That the Permanent Carpenter and Joiner receive \$2.00 per day during the

Session, and \$1.50 per day during the recess.

14th. That any new Messenger, who shall be appointed to fill a vacancy among the

Permanent Messengers, shall receive but \$400 per annum.

15th. That in the future distribution of the patronage of Your Honorable House, due regard be had to the claims of each of the three great divisions of Canada, viz.: the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

16th. That the stationery supplied to each Member of Your Honorable House, as well in the House as at their residences, shall not exceed in cost the sum of \$15 for each Session, and shall be delivered in a box on the first day of each Session, and that no more be issued.

17th. That the same allowance of stationery be made, under order of Mr. Speaker, to the short-hand reporters of the Debates in Parliament, or to each newspaper correspondent reporting the proceedings of Parliament, and so recognized by Mr. Speaker.

18th. That the salary of Mr. McCarthy, Assistant Head Messenger, be \$1,000 per annum.

19th. That these recommendations take effect on the first of July next.

Your Committee append to this Report a complete list of the names and salaries of the Officers, Clerks and Servants of Your Honorable House, indicating in separate columns the proposed alteration in salaries.

Your Honorable House will see that, taking as the basis a Session of three months, the changes suggested will effect a saving of about \$30,000 per annum in the expenditure of the House, as compared with that of the late Legislative Assembly of Canada.

The whole respectfully submitted.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, Chairman.

OTTAWA, 6th April, 1868.

NAMES, SALARIES, &c.,

OF

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NAMES.	OFFICES.	Sala or allow		1	Cerm of ervice.	Married or Single.	Number in Family.	Salary as recommended by Committee.
Chief Department.		\$	cts.				İ	\$ ots.
W B. Lindsay	Clerk Assist., & Cities Clerk,			١.	-	Married.		2,975 00
D. W. Macdonell	Controve ted Elections Sergeant-at-Arms	2,200 1,900			do do	do	6	1,952 00 1,662 50
Law Department.							İ	
F. W. Wicksteed	Law Clerk Asst. do and Chief English Translator	3,400	00	40	do	do	7	2,975 00
E. P. Dorion	Translator	_,,,,,,		17	do	do	10	1,750 00
Accountant's Depart- ment.	Translator	2,000	00	14	do	do	4	1,750 00
Thomas Vaux Joshua Stansfeld	Accountant	2,000	00	39	do	do	2	1,750 00
Department of Routine and Records.		1,200	00	7	do	do	3	1,050 00
F. MacGillivray	Clork of Routine & Records	1,200	00	13	do	Single	1	1,050 00
General Department.		ļ		l	1			
	Chief Office Clerk, and Clerk of Joint Commit-							} 1,837 50
H. B. Stuart	tee on Printing English Writing Clerk French do	1,200		30 29	do do	Married. Single	8	1.050 00
Ed. Dénéchaud	French do	1,200		24	do	Married.		1,050 00
B. D. BIR18	Junior Cierk			14	do	do	3	800 00
dan.				11	do	Single		800 00
a carnay	dodo		00 00	11	do	Married.	8	800 0 0 800 00
C. D. ~	do		00	8	do i	do	7	800 00
77 70	do			13		Single	li	809 00
J. E. B. McCrand	do		00	1	do	- 6 ////	-	800 00
J. E. B. McCready	do	800	00	ŀ	do	Married.	5	800 00
• (K f			l		i i	i	

Names, Salaries, &c., of Officers, &c., of the House of Commons. - Continued.

مريد المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع ا						
NAMES.	OFFICES.	Salary or allowance.	Term of Service.	Married or Single.	Number in Family.	Salary as recommended by Committee.
Controversed Elections.		\$ cts.				; \$ cts.
J. P. Leprohon	Assistant Clerk of Contro-					
J. G. Tobin	do do	1,600 00 1,400 00	24 years.	Married. Single	6 1	1,400 00 1,225 00
Committee Department.						
Alfred Todd	Chief Clerk of Committees					
T. Patrick	and Clerk of Private Bills Second do and Clerk of	,	35 do	Married.	i	1,750 00
F. X. Blanchet	Railway Committees Third do do	1,500 00 1,200 00	33 do 19 do	do	2 7	1,312 50 1,050 00
Votes and Proceedings.						
H. Poetter	Clerk of Votes and Proceed-					
French Translators' Department.	ings	1,400 00	18 do	do	5	1,225 00
W. Fanning	Translator of Votes and Pro-	7 000 00		,		
T. G. Coursolles	ceedings and Journals Assistant French Translator		22 do 11 do	do	11 9	1,575 00 1,400 00
J. F. Gingras E. Blain	do do do do	1,400 00 1,400 00	18 do 5 do	do do	12 4	1,225 00 1,225 00
H. A. McCoy	do do General Assistant and Proof	1,000 00	₫ do	do		875 00
English Translators' Department.	Corrector	1,000 00	4 do	do	5	875 00
Wm. Wilson	Assistant English Transla-					
P. Hayes	do do		18 do 10 do	do do	5 4	1,400 00 1,400 00
Wm. Wilson, Junior G. H. Macaulay	do do do do	1,400 00 1,200 00	10 do 6 do	do	5 8	1,225 00 (1,050 00
	and \$5.00 per diem extra, during Session, as Secre-	1,200 00	0 40	u .		400 00 when acting as
Journal Department.	tary to Mr. Speaker.		j			(Secretary.
P. Rivet			19 do 19 do	do	9 4	1,400 00 1,225 00
-	Assistant English Journal Clerk		19 do	do	4	875 00
F. N. Belcourt	do French do	1,000 00	6 do	do	7	875 00
Library Department.	Tibereian 1	0.400.00	ر ا . د میر	,	i	2 100 00
A. G. Lajoie	Librarian	2,400 00 1,800 00		do	5	2,100 00 1,575 00
	Library Clerk	1,400 00	18 do	do;	6 ;	1,225 00
Post Office Department.		050.00	05 1	, .	. !	202.00
R. Defries Joseph Blais	Postmaster		35 do 1 24 do 1	do	3	800 00 800 00
Sessional Service	·			İ	ļ	*Six extra writers to be discharged.
F. Bedard J. W. MacEdward P. Freehette,	Extra Writerdo	4 00 per diem	$\begin{cases} 12 & do \\ 4 & do \\ 4 & do \end{cases}$	de Single! Married .	10	The others to be paid \$4 per day during the Session.

Names, Salaries, &c., of Officers, &c., of the House of Commons.—Continued

			Service.	single.	Number family	REMARKS.
Sessional Service. R. Talbot	tra Writer	\$ cts.	4 years. 3 do 4 do 3 do 3 do 2 do 4 do 1 do 1 do 1 do	Married. Single Married. Single do do de	1 7 1	Six permanent clerks to be dis- charged.

DEPARTMENT OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

_	NAMES.	EMPLOYMENT.	Term of Service.	Salary or allowance.	Married or Single.	Number in family.	Salary as recommended. by Committee.
1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 9 11 12 18 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 12 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	Messengers Room. A. L. Cardinal	Permanent, Chief Mess. and House Keeper do .	16 de 14 do 14 do 15 do 16 do 17 do 18 do	\$ cts. 1,160 00 850 00 600 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 250 00 250 00 2 00 2 00 2 00 2 00	Married. do do do do do do do do o Sing 6 do do do Married. do do Single do do	4 10 5 9 4 5 2 6 3 3 10 11 5 9 4 7	\$ cts. 1,160 00 600 00 600 00 500 00 \$2 per day during 2
26 27 28 29 80 81	Door Keepers. John O'Connor	Permanent	18 do 10 do 14 do 10 do	850 00 600 00 - 850 00 850 00 600 00 600 00	Married. do do do do do do do do	2 4 8 9 7 3 5	\$700 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00 600 00

Names, Salaries, &c., of Officers, &c., of the House of Commons.—Continued.

-	NAMES.	EMPLOYMENT.	Term of Service.	Salary or allowance.	Married or Single.	Number in family.	calary as recommended by Committee.
	Door Keepers.			\$ cts			
33 34 35 36 37 38 39	J. B. Asselin J. B. Lujoie T. Garlic W. A:ley N. Turgeon J. Leonard V. Bryce	do	14 do 10 do	300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00	Married. do do do do do do Single	2 4 5 7 3 2	\$2 per day during 2 Session 2 " " 2 " " 2 " " 2 " " 2 " "
	Reading Room.				İ l		
40	4. Lortie	Extra	6 do	2 00	Married.	6	2 " "
	Post Office.]		
41 42	Ed. PelletierT. Fallardeau	Permanent Sessional	23 do 5 do	850 00 250 00	Married. Single	5	\$600 00 \$2 per day during Session.
	Library.						
43 44 45	Jas Hoy J. Buckley	do		850 00 850 00 300 00	Married. do do	8 6	600 00 600 00 \$2 per day during
	Chamber of the House.	1	1		[Session.
46 47	M. McCarthy Jos. Nadeau	Assist. Chief Messenger Permanent	31 do 12 do	900 00	do do	5 6	\$1,000 00 600 00
	Pages. Joseph McGuire, George Fletcher Wm. J. Trotter Patrick Lynch, kmile Valiquet Auguste Barrett James Kennedy Etiu Wood Wm. Curran	do	250 00	per Session			\$1.50 per day during Session.
	Routine and Records Cffice.						
48 49	E. Botteril			600 00 300 00	Married.	5 6	\$600 00 \$2 per day during Session.
	Speaker's Messenger.			!			
50	Jos. Lemonde Speaker Secretary's Office.	Permanent	24 do	850 00	Married.	5	\$700 0
51	Geo. Curran	Sessional	6 do	250 00	Single	4	\$2 per day daring Session.
52	Clerk's Office. Jos. Turgeon	Permanent	. 16 do	600 00	Married.	2	\$600 00
	Assistant Clerk's Office.	.}					
53	J. Stevens	Extra	6 do	2 00	Single	4	\$2 per day during Session.
	Smoking Room.				Mare-te		22 " "
54	R. C. Boudreau	Dessional	,† 7 do . 6	1 200 90	Married.	1 11	

Names, Salaries, &c., of Officers, &c., of the House of Commons.—Continued.

	NAMES.	EMPLOYMENT.	Term of Service.	Salary or allowance.	Mairied or Single.	Number in Family.	Salary as recommended by Committee.
- 1	Members' Wash Room. N. Jellett	Extra	2 years.	\$ cts. 2 00 per diem.	Single	4	\$2 per day.
56	E. Derocher	Extra	5 do	2 00 per diem.	Married.	8	2 "
57	M. Laflamme	Permanent	13 do	600 00	do	6	\$600 00
58	R. Neill	Extra	1 year.	2 00 per diem	do	5	2 per day.
59	J. Sinclair	Sessional	8 years.	300 00	do	6	\$2 per day during Session, and \$1.50 after Session.
60	E. Storr	Permanent	16 years	600 00	do	. 7	\$600 00
61	B. Cunningham	Extra	1 year.	2 00 per diem	do	. 8	\$2 per day.

Twenty-one Messengers to be be discharged.

NAMES.	offices.	Salary or allowance.	Term of Service.	Married or Single.	Number in family.	Salary as recommended by Committee.
R. Lucas. R. McLaren. P. Second.	Engineer	1 00	1½ years. 1½ do 1½ do 1½ do 1½ do	Married. do do do do	6 5 7 8 4	And \$1.25 per diem from Sen- ate.
Watchmen. James Fitzsimmons Joseph Turgeon, Jr George Smith Charwomen.	Watchmandodo	†200 00 200 00 1 50	do			\$400 per annum. discharged. \$400 per annum.
	do	0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50	16 do 18 do 14 do 10 do 8 do 8 do 1 do	Widow do do do do Spinster.	1 2 3 6 5 5	And 25 cts. per diem extra dur- ing Session. And 25 cts. per diem extra dur- ing Session.

^{*}Ten of these women to be discharged. †And \$1.50 per diem during Recess.

Names, Salaries, &c., of Officers, &c., of the House of Commons.—Concluded.

names.	offices.	Salary or allowance.	of		Number in Family.	REMARKS.
Charwomen.	Charman	\$ cts. Per diem.	l	Widow	3	Mrs. B. and Mrs
	Charwoman					McC. are employe
Janet McCallum	do	0 50				only month abou
Agathe Normand	Sessional Charwoman	0 50	8 do	Spinster. Married.		during Recess.
Mary Finsterer	do ,	1	2 do		4	during recess.
Emélie Benoît	do	0 50	1 do	do Widow	8	
Adeline Valiquet	do	1	1 do	1 .	1	!
Theresa Trotter	do			do Married.		}
Eliza Lucas		0 50		Widow	1 .	Ì
Mary Jackson		0 50			3	1
Mary Williamson	do	0 50		do Married.	6	ì
Adèle Janveau	do	0 50	2 do	Marrieu. Widow	4	•
Adelaide Brunel	do	0 50	2 do			1
Henriette Boiley	do		1 do	Spinster.	1 -	
Ann Maguire	do	0 50	2 do 14 do	do Married.		
Olive Blais	do	0 50	2 do			
Antoinette Paquet	do		2 do	1.		1
Celainire Ethier	do	0.50	1 do	1 3.	1 6	1
Emily Smith	do		,	3.	8	
Azure Rainville	do		2 do	do	1 -	1
Eliza Warren	do	0 50	2 d2	Widow		
Mathilda Mooney	do	0 50	1 do	do		1
Elmire Poitier	do	0 50	1 do	Spinster.		1
Marie Chalifour	do	. 0 50	1 do	do	. 3	}

RECAPITULATION.

Reduction on Salaries of Officers and Clerks	\$7,337 4.800	50 00
Salaries of 6 extra Clerks (discharged)	2,160	00
Reduction on salaries of Messengers	6,743	
Salaries of 21 Messengers (discharged)	3,780	
Salary of Watchman (discharged)	547	
Reduction on salaries of Watchmen	425	
Reduction on stationery to Members	4,105	00
Total reduction	529.897	อบ

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,

Chairman

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the nature and operation of the Laws of Bankruptey and Insolvency, now in force in the several Provinces of the Dominion, beg leave the present the following as their Third Report:—

In pursuance of the objects for which they were appointed, your Committee preceeded to ascertain, in the first place, what are the laws respecting Bankruptoy and Insol-

vency in existence in the several Provinces.

In New Brunswick there is no Bankrupt or Insolvent law whatever, nor are there any provisions of law under which the estate and effects of a person, unable to pay his debts, can be distributed among his creditors, otherwise than by the ordinary means of executions issued at the suit of those obtaining judgments, nor under which the preferences and liens to which executions give rise under the Common and Statute Law, can be avoided or set aside for the benefit of creditors generally.

In Nova Scotia an Act is in force for the relief of Insolvent debtors—but its operation is limited. It is rather a remedial measure, intended to supplement and mitigate the law of imprisonment for debt, than a complete system of Insolvent or Bankrupt law, having for its object the discovery and realization of the assets of an Insolvent, and his dis-

charge from liability in consideration of the surrender of his property.

This Act (Cap. 137 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, third series) permits a Person imprisoned upon any writ of mesne process, execution or attachment for non-payment of money, issuing out of the Supreme Court, to petition for his discharge, and upon complying with the conditions prescribed by the Act, he has a right to obtain an order discharging him from custody, in the suit or proceeding in which the warrant for his imprisonment issued. These conditions render necessary a discovery by the Insolvent, under oath, of the property he possesses, and of the debts he has incurred, and require of him as a preliminary to his release, the execution of a Deed of Assignment in trust for the benefit of the debtor, at whose suit he was arrested.

The effect of the order for his discharge seems only to be to release him from the restraint upon his liberty actually imposed upon him in the suit or proceeding in which the order is made. And the assignment in trust seems only calculated to enure to the bene-

at of the creditor, who is plaintiff in the suit.

The Act therefore seems to afford to any creditor effective means for compelling pay-

ment of the debt due him; but its tendency must be to impede or entirely prevent the distribution of assets among creditors generally, and it affords no means by which, on any condition whatever, a debtor once insolvent can be enabled to continue his business, with any hope of ultimate success.

In the Province of Ontario, although un-repealed laws respecting Insolvency still stand upon the Statute Book (Con. Statutes U. C., Cap. 18 and Cap. 26) they have been

practically disused since the passage of the Insolvent Act of 1864.

In the Province of Quebec no Insolvent law is in existence except the Insolvent Act of 1864; although one of the principles upon which every system of Bankrupt law rests, is a leading feature of its common law. The right of the creditors of an Insolvent to a just distribution of his assets among them all, has always been recognized by the law of Lower Canada; although the means under the common law of enforcing that right were cumbrous and expensive. The effects of the debtor could only be realized under execution, and by this process only the minimum price of the goods sold was ever obtained.

And after deduction of the costs of the action, the expenses of the execution, the cost of fyling the claims of the creditors, and of preparing and rendering the judgment, distributing the moneys, the movable effects of a debtor seldom realized sufficient to pay the rent and other privileged claims upon them. With regard to real estate, it almost invariably happened that the debtor, having no means of obtaining a discharge in case of failure, had burthened it in a considerable proportion to its value before he finally stopped payment, and at a Sheriff's Sale of it for cash, it usually fell into the hands of the mortgagee, who had the privilege, by reason of his right to the proceeds, of abstaining from paying the price, unless his claim proved invalid. No means existed for obtaining possession or even a sight of the books of an Insolvent, and his debts could only be obtained by attachment—a process so costly and so inconvenient as to be seldom if ever resorted to, except as to isolated claims of large amount.

Practically, therefore, the only Insolvent or Bankrupt law in the Dominion, which is extensively resorted to is the Insolvent Act of 1864, an Act passed by the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, in that year, and having force in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. With regard to the other systems referred to, your Committee believed from the preliminary inquiries they made respecting them, that a more extended and minute examination of their nature and operation was unnecessary. But the Insolvent Act of 1864 appeared to be acted upon so frequently in the late Province of Canada, and to enter so largely into the regulation of commercial questions connected with Insolvency, that your Committee felt it to be their duty to organize as formal and extensive an inquiry into the operation and effect

of it, as their powers enabled them to do.

With this view it was determined in the early part of the Session to address a series of questions to persons interested in its working and to those engaged in putting it in force. These questions were of two classes, one of which was submitted to all the persons addressed, and another which accompanied the first. When it was transmitted to persons holding any official position giving them cognizance of proceedings adopted under the Act.

These questions were as follows:-

(To Official Assignees.)

1st.—In how many cases of Voluntary Assignment, and in how many of Compulsory Liquidation have you acted as assignee?

2nd.—What has been the rate of return to the creditors in those cases?

3rd.—What has been the average expense of carrying those cases through?

4th.—What has been the average length of time occupied in so doing?

(To Judges, Boards of Trade, &c.)

1st.—As to the mode of effecting a Voluntary Assignment; and as to the expense of it. 2nd.—As to the circumstances which are made to constitute Acts of Insolvency.

3rd. As to the mode of compulsorily divesting a debtor of his estate; and of enforcing a complete discovery and delivery of it to the assignee.

4th.—As to the powers, duties and remuneration of the assignee, and the means of controlling him.

5th.—As to frauds and fraudulent preferences; and the punishment of persons concerned in them.

6th.—As to the modes in which a discharge may be obtained; and the conditions

7th.—As to the tribunals to which reference must be had; and as to procedure

8th.—Whether, upon the whole, the operation of the Law has been beneficial, or the reverse; and the reasons for your opinion. And as to any other point of interest in the operation of the Law, that may have fallen under your notice.

They were addressed to one hundred and sixty-two persons, including all the Judges having jurisdiction, and all the Clerks and Prothonotaries of the Courts before which proceedings are had. All of the Boards of Trade throughout Quebec and Ontario. All of the official assignees whose names could be ascertained; and to a large number of solicitors, merchants and accountants; and answers have been received from a considerable proportion of these institutions and persons throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

And your Committee believe that the general purport of the answers thus obtained fairly indicates the views of the community upon the nature, operation and effect of the

ISW.

It will be observed that in framing the questions already referred to, your Committee desired to elicit opinions and information:

Firstly, With regard to the procedure requisite under the Act to vest the estate of an

Insolvent in the Assignee.

Secondly, With regard to the provisions for the management of the estate while in the possession of the Assignee.

Thirdly, With regard to the means of preventing fraud and fraudulent preferences,

and of punishing those guilty of either.

Fourthly, As to the regulations respecting the insolvent and his discharge.

And, lastly, as to the general effect of the law, and particularly as between the insolvent

and his creditors.

Adopting this order, as matter of convenience, and proceeding to discuss the first subject of inquiry; namely, the procedure requisite under the Act for vesting the estate of an Insolvent in an Assignee, your Committee would observe that under the Act this may be either voluntary or compulsory.

Under the Act, as originally passed, an insolvent desirous of making a voluntary assignment, was ordinarily required to await the selection of an assignee by his creditors, before making an assignment, and this necessitated a notice calling a meeting of his creditors, which could not be given in less than two weeks, and might extend over a longer

period.

An amending Act, in 1865, permitted him to make a voluntary assignment, without notice to his creditors, to any one of a class of men selected by the Boards of Trade, for the purposes of the Act, and styled Official Assignees. But the amendment did not prohibit the calling of a meeting, and the selection of an assignee by the creditors in the

manner provided for by the first Act.

These modes of appointing an assignee to a person voluntarily placing himself within the purview of the Act have been fully discussed in the replies, and various opinions have been expressed upon them. The question, whether the debtor should assign to an assignee at his own domicile, or to one resident at the domicile of the majority of his creditors has also, among others, excited much attention; and the validity of the latter class of assignees has been disputed before the Courts with conflicting results; and the propriety of allowing the debtor to select his assignee, even though he be restricted in his choice to the persons selected by the Boards of Trade, is combated. And while the opinion generally prevails that the creditors should have the exclusive power of choosing the assignee, there is an equally prevalent disinclination to permit the debtor to retain possession of his estate pending the time requisite for the notices preliminary to exercising that power, at a meeting properly called.

The attention of your Committee has therefore been first attracted by the result of their enquiries to the extent to which, in a voluntary assignment, the creditors should influence the choice of an assignee; whether or no the Act leaves to the debtor after his

acknowledged failure too extended a control over his property in the event of his calling his creditors together to appoint an assignee; and how far the choice of such assignee is

restricted by considerations as to the place of his residence.

If the debtor calls a meeting of his creditors, as he may do under the Act of 1864, the delay required for the notices he must give does not appear to be considered more than sufficient to enable a full attendance of creditors to be procured; and the information as to his affairs which he is required to give before or at the meeting so called seems to be sufficient; but, if he adopts this mode of proceeding he has the undisputed possession of his estate, and of his books, for a time amply sufficient to enable him, if he pleases, to dispose of assets, make entries, or receive and expend debts due him, in such manner as to injure his creditors.

On the other hand, if he follows the procedure permitted by the Act of 1865, he himself exercises the right of selecting his assignee, and however limited the number of persons from whom his selection may be made, it is stated that in certain cases the competition among them has given rise to collusive arrangements and favoritism; both alike detrimental to that thorough investigation of the affairs of the estate, in which the

creditors should have the energetic co-operation of the assignee.

These considerations and the suggestions contained in the replies laid before the Committee, appear to point to some arrangement by which the debtor should make an immediate assignment to some official person, who should at once call a meeting of the creditors, and, during the interval of time required for notices, should perform similar duties to those imposed by the present Act upon the guardian in compulsory liquidation.

By this mode it is suggested that the estate would be at once secured; the information required to enable the creditors to act intelligently in the choice of Assignee would be prepared; their freedom of selection would be preserved; and, while the notices were being

published, the preparations for realizing the estate would be progressing.

With regard to the residence or quality of the Assignee to be ultimately chosen by the creditors, the prevalent idea of the Act seems to be, to give the entire control of the conduct and management of the estate to the creditors; as being a matter in which they alone are interested. They are authorized to make such regulations for winding it up, as they think proper; they can pronounce upon nearly every question as to its administration that can arise; and the success or failure of the means they adopt only result in the increase or dimunition of their dividends, as the case may be. It may be of the highest importance to creditors to have an active and competent man as Assignee, though he may not reside in the same place as the debtor; and the identity of domicile in the debtor and the Assignee will be an insufficient substitute for qualities essential to the advantageous administration of an estate. Your Committee, therefore, are opinion that a literal interpretation of the Act, under which no restriction is imposed on the choice of an Assignee by the creditors is beneficial, and is in accordance with the general tendency of the Act. But that the selection of Assignee should not, in any respect, affect the forum having jurisdiction over the Insolvent and over his acts and contracts.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE

IN CANADA.

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF COMMONS, Ottawa, 8th May, 1868.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the desirableness and practicability of Cultivating the Vine and making Wine in Canada, beg leave to report:—

That they have given a careful consideration to the Evidence before them (which is appended hereto), and, having seen the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada on the Cultivation of the Vine, presented to that House on the 17th of July, 1864, they concur in the opinions therein expressed. They are of opinion that vines may be grown and wine made with advantage in various parts of the Dominion, and that the establishment of this new branch of industry is of importance to the country, and is entitled to encouragement from the Government.

That after having examined the petition of D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, President of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, complaining of injuries sustained by the Association through the operation of the 171st section of the Inland Revenue Act, passed in the earlier part of the present Session (which was referred to them by Your Honorable House), and, having heard the explanations and evidence in support of the petition, they are of opinion that the prospects of the Association have been seriously and injuriously affected by the operation of the said 171st section, and that the application now made for relief is therefore entitled to a reasonable consideration at the hands of the Government.

All which is respectfully submitted.

John O'Connor, Chairman.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. J. C. TACHE, Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture, examined :-

Question 1. Have you made the question of the Cultivation of the Vine and of the manufacture of products resulting therefrom the subject of your studies?—I have devoted some study to the Cultivation of the Vine, and to the manufacture of products resulting

therefrom, and I have paid visits to the best vine-growing regions of France, and seen some of the vine cultures of Italy, in order to be generally acquainted with these subjects; I have,

nevertheless, no pretension to be an authority on the matter.

Question 2. Have you made any report of your enquiries on the question of the Vine Culture?—I presented, a few days ago, to the Honorable the Minister of Inland Revenue, a Memorandum on the Vine Culture, and the manufacture of wines and brandy, in relation to questions of duties raised by the operation of the Charter of the "Canadian Vine Growers' Association." I had, previous to that (in 1864), prepared for the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture a short Memorial, in support of the plausibility of the opinion which contended that the Cultivation of the Vine in open air, and the making of wine therefrom, was possible in Canada, an opinion then yet generally looked upon as rather extraordinary.

Question 3. What is your opinion about the possibility of a profitable Cultivation of the Vine in Canada?—From the fact that the vine is indigenous in Canada, where that plant comes to maturity, and reproduces itself in the wild state, from what I have read and observed, and, more especially, from what has already been accomplished in the vine-culture by enterprising people, amongst whom, the originators of the Canadian Vine Growers' Association, under the guidance of Mr. de Courtenay as a specialist, are pre-eminent, I cannot help entertaining the opinion, that Canada may be made to produce vines capable

of furnishing a good and wholesome vin d'ordinaire.

Question 4. What were the opinions expressed on the Canadian Wine exhibited in Paris during the last Exhibition?—The opinions expressed on the Canadian Wine, shewn at the last Paris Exhibition, by several Connaisseurs to whom I applied, were favorable. Apart of the award of a medal granted to the Canadian Vine Growers' Association, several persons have declared to me, that our wine was "a good ordinary wine," and amongst those persons, I am proud to quote Mr. Maurial, a high authority on the subject, who has written an article in the Moniteur Vinicole, of which he is the principal editor, declaring that from all the foreign wines tasted at the Exhibition, the Canadian wine was nearest in general qualities to the French Vins d'ordinaire, resembling somewhat the Tavel of one year. remarked, that our wine, though being the product of a young growth, after having experienced the extreme of cold and warm weather, and long travelling by land and water, still kept its limpidity and distinctive qualities. The tasting of our wine in Paris, at the time of the Exhibition, created in fact, a good deal of astonishment, so far were people there from being prepared to consider Canada as capable of producing such an article, and I had some trouble, at first, in persuading members of the Jury and others to look at our wine at "Wine from Canada!" was the common exclamation, in answer to my naturally very timid applications for an inquiry. I mention this in order to show that there was, indeed, no pre-conceived favorable opinion at work toward obtaining a verdict of goodness in the case of our wine. I remember one day, while dining at the hospitable table of a French gentleman, proprietor of a vineyard in Burgundy, to whom I had given a bottle of the Canadian wine for examination, that our amiable host, when arrived at the proper time of the repast, said to his guests, smiling at me: "I shall presently treat you with Canadian wine." We were then served with a wine, which in body and flavor was almost exactly the same as the wine exhibited by the Canadian Vine Growers' Association, but with a little more colour, and evidently showing signs of better making. The wine served on the occasion was the product of the gentleman's Burgundy vineyard, and such was the exquisite manner he had adopted to express his opinion of the article I had submitted to his appreciation. hardly be expected that the wine sent, under the difficult circumstances of a new experiment, should have been perfect, so it was not, and defects were pointed out to me; but the conclusion of the best authorized opinions were, that the wine was generally good, and that the vines which had produced it are certainly vines capable of furnishing a very good article.

Question 5. Can you inform the Committee how far the grapes grown in Canada compare with those of different regions of France and Italy as regards the production of wine?—I cannot undertake to inform your Committee how far the grapes grown in Canada compare with those of different regions of France and Italy as regards the production of wine. A well-considered answer to such a question would involve a deal of practical experience and comparative studies, of which I am not and cannot be possessed. If I

Were to form an opinion, by reasoning, from the judgment passed on the wine exhibited by the Canadian Vine Growers' Association, at Paris, last year, I would say that the grapes having produced such wine must range amongst good European grapes, at or about an equal distance from the best and the common grapes of France and Italy. This is perhaps the proper place to mention some advice given me by several of the persons consulted on our vinegrowing prospects, which is to the effect that, having so far well succeeded, we ought to try the cultivation of the best stocks of France, as it has been done with so good results at the Cape Colony and in some parts of Australia; for, everything being otherwise equal, it is an axiom in vine culture, that "so much is the stock, so much is the wine." The selection, however, will have to be tested by the process of time, being for a given country and a given area of each country a matter of practical experience; because various plants, equally excellent, do not grow equally well in different localities. That it is of all-importance, that a superior plant should be selected, there is no question; but which, of several superior plants, is likely to succeed under given circumstances, is a question. We are reminded by cenclogists that in the production of wine, as in almost everything else in this world, quantity is the opponent of quality; the best vines are, under similar circumstances, the least producing, although the most productive after all.

Question 6. Could you give, in few words, an idea of the best soil and general character of land suitable for a vineyard?—The best vineyards in France are planted on soils which would be quoted as extremely poor for any other cultivation; many of these vineyards are, in fact, located on lands exceptional for their aridity. Rocky, gravelly and sandy hills, almost entirely deprived of what is called productive earth, are characteristic of the soil of very many of the finest growths, whether such soil belongs to granitic, to limestone, or to other geological formation. However, all soils which are not imbued with water, and which are not subject to the protracted action of stagnant mists and vapors are said to be susceptible of being profitably cultivated for the vine. The middle convex open parts of hills, of moderate inclination, naturally drained, well exposed to the ventilation by the winds, with a soil plentifully supplied with small stones or gravel, offering a generally southern aspect, in the immediate vicinity of waters, are the most desirable spots

for the vine culture.

Bacchus amat colles denique apertos

Said Virgil, long ago, so say the modern authors, and so it is in fact, as plainly shewn by the location of the largest number, by far, of the most reputed vineyards of the world.

Question 7. Is the value of vineyard land greater for the same extent than that of any other land?-The value of vineyard land is much greater, for the same extent, than that of any other land. The comparative annual gross revenue of vineyard land, as compared with farm land of the best description, is said to be, in France, from three times to eight times greater, which proportion is still exceeded, by a great deal, in the case of vineyards of first and second-best growths of some favored vine regions. There is more labour for the vine than for farm culture, still the net revenue of vineyards is also larger than the net revenue of farm land, but of course not in the same proportion as the gross revenue. Naturally enough there are exceptions to this very general rule, and I entertain no doubt that many excellent farms are yielding a better revenue than many very inferior vineyards. Ordinary good-conditioned vineyard land, in full report, is worth from \$300 to \$1,000 an acre in France; several vineyards are worth \$2,000 an acre, and a few over \$4,000 an acre. When visiting the vineyards of the Médoc and the Graves near Bordeaux, and inquiring of the commercial value of the celebrated growths classed first and second in that wealthy region. I was positively amazed at the prices affixed to these properties, which are indeed very seldom sold, even at such extraordinary prices. But not to speak of such very exceptional value of vineyard land, I may quote as an example of the vine culture as a source of territorial wealth, the fact, that I have seen in the cellars of a rich peasant of the immediate neighborhood of Cognac, an accumulation of brandy casks, of different ages, valued at \$50,000 for the whole stock, which was the surplus product of several years, put aside from Year to year, of the yield of a vineyard of about 150 acres. Dr. Guyot, a very great authority in the matter, affirms that the vine, cultivated after a good system, is always sure to yield from \$30 to \$60 of mean net revenue per acre of vineyard in France. The same author estimates the cost of establishing a well-set-up vineyard of good stocks, for the six years which have to elapse before it becomes really productive, at a sum varying from about \$250 to about \$500 per acre, during which time the interests of the money, as well as the labour, materials, &c., are counted. I have reduced the French money and measures into our own in round numbers, in the foregoing data, which, of course, are simply approximative averages. It is to be borne in mind, when applying these informations to Canada, under actual circumstances, that the cost of skilled manual labour is higher here than in France, but that the purchase price of bare land is a vast deal smaller, and the value of wine much greater.

Question 8. Could you give a short description of the various and successive operations of the vine cultivation, mentioning the requisites in land, stock, and implements?-The requisites in land, stock and implements, apart of the special appliances to which I shall presently refer, are exactly the same as for a common farm; in fact, it is almost absolutely necessary that a large part of the domain should be under farm cultivation, in order to supply the various wants of manual and animal labour of the vineyard. Besides what is found in the way of edifices, stock, and implements in a well-supplied farm, some constructions are necessary to cover the vats and press-room, the cask's stores, shops and The principal appliances used in the cultivation of the vine, besides farm implements, are wood-pickets and iron wires for the support of the plant, pruning-knives (or secateurs for the same purpose); wooden or straw mats for the vines (when resorted to); instruments for testing the degree of maturity and state of the grapes, such as hand wincpresses, glucometers and éprouvettes, and an adequate collection of scissors, baskets, recipients, tubs, pails and vats for the vintage. The various and successive operations of the vine culture may be shortly described as follows: -- The first move in the establishment of a vineyard, after the selection of the most suitable spot of land, is the draining of the soil (if unfortunately necessary), and the location of roads and lanes which are to give an easy access all over the field when planted, such roads never to raise above the level of the ground, but rather to be settled by excavating the land. The next operation is the planting, in regular rows, equally distanced, corresponding with the best possible aspect and with the lines of roads and lanes already made. The plants have to be then taken care of by supplying the defects, and every year ploughing or digging, bringing amendments on the grounds, and attending to the means of preventing or curing diseases of the plants. On the second year begin the yearly pruning, and on the third year supports are given to the plants. The principal annual operations of the vine culture are the pruning, the fixing of the branches of the year to their supports, the ploughing or diggings made to the soil, and the application of such comparative small quantity of amendments and manure required; the cleaning of the ground from all other plants; the retrenching of useless or injurious vegetation of the vine; the use of sulphur, sulphate of iron, &c., &c., as treatment against diseases; and then the vintage, followed afterwards by the removing of the supports when not permanently fixed. The cost of each year's operations averages in France from \$20 to \$70 by the acre, an expenditure exceeded, however, in many of the best vineyards.

Question 9. Could your give a short description of the process of manufacturing the wines, and of the implements required in the various operations?-The process of manufacturing the wine is very simple, but requires practice and judgment to obtain the best success possible. It differs materially according to whether it is intended to manufacture white or red wines, for white wines are made from grapes of all colours from the white to the blackest, the difference in the making constitutes the difference in these wines, which are also denominated wines of low fermentation or of the press (vins de presse), and wines of high fermentation or of the vats (vins de cuve). The grapes brought to the press-room or to the vats' store (vinée) are sometimes separated from the stems and sometimes not; they are then generally bruised or pounded with the feet or by mechanical contrivances, and then put under the wine-press at once if destined to make white wines, or thrown into the vats if intended to produce red wines. In the case of white wines the juice alone is at once put in casks to undergo its fermentation, and in the case of red wines, the fermentation takes place in the vats, after which the solid parts of the must is carried under the wine-press in order to extract the whole of the juice, which is then put into casks. Both white and red wines, when so far manufactured, are not yet done, but must be carefully

attended to and submitted to several and successive operations, such as are the filling (ouillage cu remplissage), which is generally executed by adding wine of the same quality in a cask, or sometimes by introducing small clean stones (not calcareous) to fill the room successively left by the evaporation; the clarification (collage) executed by means of isinglass, white part of eggs or other such substances; the transfer of the wine from casks to casks, (soutirage ou transvasement). The implements employed in these several operations are instruments of various forms for the separation of grapes from their stems; small mechanism for the bruising of the grapes; wine-presses with their accessories, of which there is a great variety, vats, tubs, casks and a corresponding collection of articles such as pails, pumps, funnels, corks and coopers' tools. Some instruments for the testing of the quality and state of the must and juice at different stages of the process, are, if not of absolute necessity for an expert winemaker, at least very convenient under many circumstances. The cost of the casks added to the expenditure connected with the manufacture of the wine, may be, for France, said to be equal to about \$15 to \$30 annually, for each acre of Vinceral acceptances.

Vineyard, according to circumstances.

Question 10. Does the keeping of wines require special care when they are stored in the cellars of the producer or of the wine merchant?—The wines stored in the cellars of the producer or of the wine merchant, require special and constant care, as long as they are not bottled, in which latter case the bottles are simply to be kept in proper cellars, ranged on their sides in a perfect horizontal position, in order that the cork is dipped in the liquid, and that the deposit should not accumulate near the neck of the bottle. The wines, once made, are to remain some time in cask to be finished, and even, after that, cannot all be put in bottles on account of the cost. During the time they have to remain in cask they are influenced by the degree of light, of moisture, and of the temperature of the place where they are kept; by the circumstances of the mass contained together in one cask: by the meteorological conditions of the atmosphere; by the vibrations communicated to them, or by the repose given to them; under such a variety of causes and effects, they are apt to ameliorate or to deteriorate; some of the deteriorations to which they may be sub-Jected are destructive without possibility of recovery of their qualities, but some are diseases, which may be cured, sometimes spontaneously, oftener by applying a proper treat-From all that, it follows that the taking care of the wine in casks is an art which requires a practitioner to exercise, without whose interference, loss under many forms is inevitable. I am thoroughly convinced, that in Canada, for the want of expert wine keepers (maitres de chaix) we very seldom drink well-conditioned wines imported in casks, unless in cases when they have been at once and by one operation put in bottles on their arrival. I have noticed myself the spoiling of casks of very good Bordeaux wines, imported with all the guarantees of honorable trade, and allowed after some time to be transformed into a detestable unwholesome liquid. One of the first wine merchants of Bordeaux, Mr. Meller, who deals only in the very highest wines, was telling me, one day that I was enjoying his princely hospitality, that he often declined sending some of his wines to certain foreign countries in casks, for the fear that, in the absence of any one expert enough to take care of them, they should be spoiled, and that the honesty of his house should in consequence be suspected. The casks of wines in French cellars are visited every day, and every accident, no matter how small, discovered on the cask itself, 'is at once remedied; the wines in casks are also often gusted and every alteration treated at once; the casks are filled from time to time, and the wine occasionally transfered from one cask into another, carefully prepared to receive it; it is only by such attendance and such processes, well executed, that the wines are kept in good condition, till comes the time of putting them in bottles, or making use of them by drafting from the casks; which drafting, generally speaking, cannot be resorted to with impunity for a longer period than a very few days.

Question 11. In what manner are French brandies manufactured?—French brandies are distilled or manufactured in several ways as far as apparatus are concerned, which apparatus varies according to the description of spirits which are intended to be produced; the mode of preparation, and the process of keeping being different for these different sorts of spirits. There are several manners in which the manufacture of brandy is carried on, as regards the manufacturer. In some parts of France, distillers are going from place to place to manufacture into spirits such wines as are destined to the kettle by the proprietors

of vineyards; in other parts wine is purchased to be transformed into spirits in large distilleries, but neither one or the other of these manners is prevalent in the best brandy producing regions of France, namely in the circumscription of Cognac. There the brandies for the table are manufactured at home by the proprietors of the vineyards, who do not sell their wines to the merchant, but their brandies. In the houses of rich peasants of the Charente, we see the bright copper distilling apparatus, occupying a portion of the large kitchen, in which are made the celebrated Eaux-de-vie de Cognac, without equals in the When the time arrived for the purchasing of the brandies, the vineyard's proprietor goes to the town with samples of his different qualities of brandies, of fresh or old making, in small phials, and, uron the degustation of these samples, he makes his bargaia, leaving the samples with the merchant, who labels them and agrees about the price, the quantity of each description and time of delivery into the immense wells in which these brandies are received at the merchant's warehouses, to be then from these wells pumped and assorted into vats and put in casks and bottles for the home and foreign markets. The quality of brandy is not in relation with the quality of the wine as drinkable wine: it would not pay to make brandy from the highest table wines; but, if it were, many of the very best wines would not make so good brandy as the wines of the Department of the Charente, which are not amongst the best table wines, but which are possessed of a peculiar aroma escaping the detection of science. The wines of the above-mentioned region are not either the richest in alcoholic elements; sometimes it requires as much as six gallons of wine to make one of Cognac brandy, which contains something below fifty per cent. of alcohol; the quality of brandy as well as the quality of wine differs vastly from one year as compared with another, and often differs from one vineyard as compared with another in close proximity, even in close contact.

Question 12. Is the addition of saccharine matter to the grapes considered, in France, a legitimate operation appertaining to the making of good wines and brandies?—The addition of saccharine matter to the grapes is considered, in France, a legitimate operation appertaining to the making of wines and brandies. I am not aware of any author having ever questioned the legitimacy of adding saccharine matters to the grapes for the making of wine when the grapes are deficient of the wonted quantity of such element; but there are great differences of opinions about the commendableness of such practice under certain circumstances, about the time and mode of doing it, and about the relative quality of the wines so made: however, it seems a settled point that the practice, which is a matter of necessity sometimes, is moreover commendable in many cases, even in the best vinegrowing countries. As a proof that the addition of saccharine matters rightfully appertain to the industry of the vine-growers, I shall cite, in translating them, the following authori-

tative quotations from authors and practice:-

Count Odart, who may be said to be one of the strongest adversaries to the generalization of the practice of adding saccharine matters to grapes, but who is an author as well known for his perfect good faith and strictest honor as for his practical acquirements, says, in his Manuel du Vigneron (1861), page 221:—"The addition of sugar or other saccharine matters, as honey, has been in great vogue, owing to our most celebrated oenologists, who were all chemists. It is certain that raw sugars or muscovadoes, honey, and now glucose, or potatoe sugar, mixed with the vintage in a sufficient proportion, actuates fermentation; that the wine comes out of the vat with more colour, more body and more spirits; but also such wine is indefinitely late in becoming agreable, and is even deprived of acquiring delicacy and bouquet."

Dr. Guyot, a great authority in France, who is neither a strong adversary nor a partizan of the use of saccharine matters, says, in his work intituled, Culture de la Vine et Vinification (1864), page 312:—"May we, ought we to add to the must of the fine grapes and to the must of common grapes sugar enough to cure their deficiency in this element? Yes, on one condition and in a certain measure. The absolute condition is that the sugar so added should be superior or, at least, equal in beneficial quality to the sugar of the grape."

Mr. A. Jullien, in his Manuel du Sommelier (1860), page 137, says:—"Sugar and honey have been proposed by several oenologists as capable of giving to hitter or flat wines some of the qualities of which they are deprived. Numerous experiments have established the advantages of that addition; grapes of the worst growth, or raised in years the temperature of which was unfavorable for the vines, have produced potable wines, after the introduction in the vats of a certain quantity of these matters."

Mr. A. Payen, in his Traité de la Distillation (1861), page 166, says, speaking of grapes deficient in saccharine matters:—"If one had at his disposal a saccharine matter of cheap price, such as honey, raw sugar, molasses, or syrup of starch, it would be easy then to increase the proportion of alcohol in a wine of such nature, ameliorating at the same time the conditions of alcoholic fermentation."

Mr. Maumené, who is a strong partizan of the generalization of the practice of adding saccharine matter to grapes, says, in an article published in the Journal de Viticulture Pratique (1867), tome 1st, page 10:—"Why should the sugared wines have had adversaries? Why have they perhaps some yet? It would be hardly conceivable, having passed condemnation on themselves some years ago, in a somewhat amusing circumstance. Several of them had gravely solicited from the Executive, measures against these wines, which they represented as dangerous. His Excellency the Minister naturally enough took the question as a serious one, and asked from the plaintiffs to point out to him the characteristics by which the sugared wines could be distinguished from the natural wines. "There

18 none," answered the gentlemen in an unsuspecting fit of despair.

The Société d'Agriculture de France, in its public sitting of the 7th April, 1839, gave one gold and one silver medal to manufacturers of starch sugar as connected with the production of wine. I see quoted in a book now before me, the fact that in the Department of La Cote d'Or, one of the best vine growing sections of France, 75,000 kilogrammes (that is about 150,000 lbs.) of glucose were added to the grapes of one unfavorable year, and 34,000 kilogrammes to the grapes of a favorable year. The addition of alcohol to the wine when made, and found absolutely deficient or not strong enough for keeping or transport, although deprecated by some authors and practitioners, is also largely resorted to in France and under the surveillance of the authorities. But the effect is not exactly the same as in case of addition of saccharine matters to the must; in the latter case the addition may be called an assimilation of substances by the process of fermentation, while in the other case it may be said to be simply a mixture. The quality of the wine made with addition of saccharine matters, or of the wine to which alcohol has been added, is in direct relation with the qualities of the grapes and of the sugar employed; 800d if these are good, and, to a proportionate degree, passable if the conjuncts are passable; bad if they are bad. From all which precedes, it is easily concluded that the Producing, making, purchasing and using of saecharine matters, in connection with the manufacture of wine, is a thing legitimately appertaining to the industry of vine-growers. The quantity of saccharine matter to be added to the must, when wanted, depends naturally on the strength already possessed. A good wine, generally speaking, ought to have from eight to fifteen per cent. of alcohol, and it is calculated that to raise the must of one degree of the glucometer, which practically represents about one per cent of alcohol, about three pounds of crystallized sugar or six pounds of glucose are required for every thirty (30) gallons of must. The number of degrees to be attained as representing the percentage of alcohol depends entirely on the natural qualities of the wine and on the condition of the must; because all the different elements of a good wine ought to be in harmony with one another. Some grapes will bear to receive an additional dose of saccharine matter, equal to six per cent of alcohol for instance, while other would be depriorated by such a large addition of extraneous substance

Question 13. Do you think that good ordinary wine or brandy can be made from grapes cultivated in Canada without any addition of saccharine matter?—I really cannot express an authorized opinion on the subject, not having cultivated grapes myself, and not having experimented on the must produced by grapes grown in Canada. I cannot say whether the Canadian wines, which I have oftentimes tasted, had been manufactured with or without addition of extraneous saccharine matters, or whether alcohol had been added to them after the process of fermentation; the question seemed to me to be whether these wines were absolutely good and wholesome, and on the whole, the product of our vines, the presence or absence in them of a certain amount of extraneous saccharine or alcoholic substance, being quite immaterial to the general question, as may be deducted from the

opinions quoted in my next preceding answer.

Question 14. If it were a necessity to add certain amount of saccharine matter to the grapes raised in Canada to manufacture wines and brandies therefrom, do you think that the Cultivation of the Vine would be still profitable and otherwise desirable?—If it

were a necessity to add a certain amount of saccharine matter to the grapes raised in Canada to manufacture wines and brandies therefrom, I do think that the Cultivation of the Vine would be still profitable and otherwise desirable: such Canadian wines as I have spoken of, are, by far, a better and a more wholesome stimulating beverage than any other produced in the country by other means, and a more desirable article than the great bulk of imported fermented liquors. If the taste of the people was educated to the use of such wines, and if our farming population was induced into the production of the same, I consider that it would be a great boon to the country, both in a moral and an economical point of view; no matter whether or not we should be compelled, by the nature of our climate, to add a certain amount of extraneous saccharine matter to our grapes.

Question 15. Is it necessary to add spirits to any of the wines?—It is necessary to add spirits to some wines for long keeping and travelling; in France spirits are added to many wines, even of very good growths to suit the taste of some consumers, and for reasons already mentioned. A certain quantity of the Cognac brandies are every year undergoing the process of further distillation to be expedited in a more concentrated form to manufacturers and merchants of Champagne wines. However, except for the last mentioned wines, generally speaking, spirits are not added to wines of a superior growth in France, but this process of alcoholization of wines is every year, and for wines of good quality, resorted to

under the surveillance of the authorities.

Question 16. Do you think that the question of vine culture is now as fully tested in Canada as to enable any one to calculate his chances in undertaking it?—I do not think that the question of vine culture is yet so fully tested in Canada as to enable any one to calculate his chances in undertaking it. I am convinced that enough has been accomplished to show that we can cultivate vines in the open air in Canada without more expense than in Europe, and that a good ordinary wine may be made out of grapes so raised: from that it can be concluded that the vine culture could be rendered a profitable enterprise; but a good deal of experimental trials, under a variety of circumstances will have to be made before the conditions of vine culture and wine-making, as an industrial pursuit, can be

added to the common stock of practical knowledge of our agriculturists.

Question 17. Are you of opinion that any encouragements are necessary to those who have embarked capital in this enterprise to bring the problem to a practical general conclusion?—I am of opinion that encouragements of some kind are necessary to those who have embarked capital in this enterprise to bring the problem to a practical general conclusion, The experiments, of which I have spoken in my next preceding answer, have to be made at the expense of some one, and in a young country like ours, there are very few fortunes which would allow their proprietors to attempt all that ought to be done; a very great deal, I must say has already been accomplished, and so far very successfully, by private efforts, but as more is to be tried I would be afraid of a defeat of the object, if the public was not to do its part in the attempt to thoroughly fathom this, in my humble opinion, very important problem.

J. M. DE COURTENAY, Esq., of Amherstburg, examined :-

Question 18. Have you had any experience in the culture of grape vines, and in the manufacture of wine; if so, where, for what length of time, and to what extent?—I have had thirty years' experience in the Cultivation of the Vine and the manufacture of wine. Comprising twenty years of practical experience in Italy and France, besides excursions to Germany in order to examine their system, and ten years' experience in Canada, the result of which has been demonstrated by the Clair House Vineyards, and by the success of the "first oozes" of Canada wine at the Paris Exhibition. Our young establishment, which certainly might have compared favorably with any similar one of the same age, was prematurely crushed by a clause we discovered in the Inland Revenue Act after the first part of this Session. I had the honor to forward, for the information of the Select Committee, a pamphlet (the Canadian Vine Grower) where most of the queries submitted will be explained more fully than it would be possible for me to do at so short a notice.

Question 19. Can you inform the Committee how the grapes grown in Canada compare with those of different regions of France and Italy, as regards the production of wine?—I have the honor to refer you to page 31 of the Canada Vine Grower; under the head of "Choice of Plants" the Select Committee will discover most of what I can say upon this subject. In the appendix of the same pamphlet, page 42, will be found

my report, to a former Select Committee on the Cultivation of the Vine, in which I mention having presented to the Committee a report from the French Institute most favorable to our native vines, which may not be compared to the low and feeble growth of the French and German vineyards, but which resemble and compare favorably with the vigorous vegetation of the vines of Italy, especially the sub-Alpine portion of that Kingdom, the climate of which bears in so remarkable a mauner a striking resemblance to our own. As to the quality of our productions, the Select Committee may obtain correct information on the subject from Dr. Taché, the able Commissioner for Canada at the Paris Exhibition, who has taken great pains in the matter, and declares that our wines were considered to resemble more those of France than any other foreign wine exhibited, which, no doubt, accounts for the medal accorded to us, and for the disappointment of other foreign vine-growers, not equally fortunate in the appreciation of their productions.

Question 20. Is extraneous saccharine matter necessary for making wine; if so, for what wines, and in what proportions?—I must say that saccharine matter is required in the manufacture of all our wines. Moreover, it will be found by reference to the Canada Vine Grower, from pages 10 to 18, that the entire question of the necessity of the addition of saccharine matter has been fully discussed by me, long before we applied to Parliament for the privileges contained in our charter, and removed by the Repudiation Clause of the first part of this Session. In fact everything that appears in the Canada Vine Grower had been originally prepared for the Canada Farmer, and published in that important and widely circulated periodical previous to the granting of the charter, of which, without any notice whatever, we have lately been so cruelly and so unjustly deprived. The honorable Committee will thus perceive that before we applied for the privileges contained in our charter, we demonstrated the necessity of operating with the addition of saccharine matter. We shewed (page 15, Canada Vine Grower) that the Royal Commission of Coblentz, instituted in 1844, in order to decide if the addition of sugar in wine could be considered adulteration, declared: "That it was a genuine improvement to wine, and could by no means be considered adulteration." The honorable Committe will perceive, therefore, that before we applied for privileges, nothing was concealed by us either from the Government, from the Parliament, or even from the community at large. The Honorable Mr. Howland is reported to have lately asserted in the House, that, "He learned the Association claimed the right to add the amount of saccharine matter they thought proper." In examining my statements, published previous to the granting of our charter, it will be found that the quantity of saccharine matter added to the wine, and therefore, of course, to the brandy, altogether depends upon the amount of acids and other parts contained in the grapes. The Royal Commission of Coblentz declares (page 15, Canada Vine Grower) it to be the duty of the wine-makers to know how to regulate the addition of sugar-water according to the proportions of other parts, and in page 18 of the Canada Vine Grower, it will be seen that we are governed in the addition of sugar by "the law of definite proportions," which can only be infringed upon under penalty of destruction to the matter employed. The most unprecedented (at least under British rule) disregard for vested and acquired rights has, it is reported, been justified only on the plea of having learned we were doing this! and presumed we were about doing that!! Although the Select Committee may with justice consider that too little learning and too much presumption are in themselves sufficient reason for all the injustice inflicted; yet, if really the Association purchased high-wines, it could be proved from the accounts of the Association, which I defy any one to do; and, if experiments were made in extracting saccharine matter from potatoes, as in France, or, from apples, as in Germany; I can see no reason for bringing ruin upon us for so legitimate an exercise of our rights, when it can be proved that the Imperial Government of France has offered immense premiums to those who may succeed in bringing either or both of these experiments to perfection.

Question 21. Do you know whether it is necessary to add spirits to any of the wines; if so, what kinds, and in what proportions?—I consider it absolutely necessary to the vine grower to keep his casks sweet with brandy. It is also necessary to add five per cent. to the wines in order to prevent their own alcohol from oxydizing, and of avoiding the

difficulty if not impossibility of transport.

Question 22. State your opinion, generally, as to the desirableness and practicability of cultivating the vine and making wine in Canada?—By making a wine which has

obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition, I have practically demonstrated the possibility of making good wine in Canada, and the splendid vineyards of Clair House have proved the correctness of my theory: that, vineyards equal to those of Europe can exist in Canada, unprotected from the weather. I have written so much and so often upon the desirableness of rendering Canada a Wine Country, and have practically proved it to be the natural agricultural region to which the vine belongs, that I may best explain my views to the Select Committee, by forwarding, for their information, some of my writings upon the subject. I must, however, say that I consider the great question, for which I have struggled during ten years, as accomplished, and that, even beyond my most sanguine expectations. No intrigue can deprive me of the honor of having initiated this great Agricultural and Social Reformation in both sections of Canada. Speedily future generations will terminate the labour I have commenced, and will judge between myself and those who have so strenuously and unceasingly endeavoured to thwart so national an enterprise; one that has ever been the forerunner of the highest state of civilization, and of great moral and material wealth, and that has long been recognized as the only possible guarantee of national sobriety and refinement. The throes of its birth already distinguish it from mushroom and bubble projects, and even the injustice to its projectors, and their consequent ruin, will only once again demonstrate the danger of conceiving, and the difficulty of realizing, projects so pregnant with the public weal.

MILES W. Cook, Esq., of Cooksville, Secretary of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, examined:—

Answer to Question 18.—My experience in the Cultivation of the Vine extends only over the past two years, the summer of 1866 having been devoted to the culture of the Clinton, Isabella, Delaware, Concord, Ontario, and Hartford Prolific, in this village, and the summer of 1867 to the vineyard of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, also in this village. The vineyard is sixteen acres in extent, and contains six different varieties of vines, but is composed chiefly of the Clinton. My only experience in the manufacture of wine was gained in assisting with the vintage of 1867 at Clair House.

Answer to Question 19.—I have no personal knowledge of the quality of grapes grown in France and Italy, but learn from the writings of practical men that American grapes excel all others in flavors, tannin, colouring matter, and some other ingredients

which measure their value for wine purposes.

Answer to Question 20.—I believe extraneous saccharine matter necessary for making wine from those varieties which may be successfully grown in this latitude as field grapes. At the Fall Meeting of 1867 of the Fruit Growers' Association of Qutario, the Clinton was pronounced the best wine grape of Canada: yet, I have never known or heard of it being done, nor do I think it possible to make a good.wine from the Clinton, grown here as a field grape, without the addition of saccharine matter. I cannot, however, say what proportion of saccharine matter it is necessary to add, for the soil has so much to do with the quality of grapes, and the season such an influence in developing its saccharine and other qualities, that grapes of the same richness may not be produced by two vineyards in the same neighborhood, or by the same vineyard any two years in succession.

Answer to Question 21.—I am not prepared to give an opinion as to the quantity of spirits necessary to be added, but should expect wine made in Canada, where, in comparison with the saccharine, the acid, which is an index of the wine-value of the grape, is in excess, to undergo an acetous fermentation and be ruined, unless some percentage of spirits

be added.

Answer to Question 22.—The most satisfactory proof of the practicability of Cultivating the Vine is derived from the returns of the vineyard. That part of the vineyard in this village—the property of the Canada Vine Growers' Association—of sufficient age to yield a full crop, produced, in 1867, more than two and a half tons per acre. Other and smaller vineyards, in this vicinity, produced equally as great crops per acre; and, considering the exceedingly dry and unfavorable season of 1867, this is to me, at least, a convincing proof of the practicability of Cultivating the Vine in this part of Canada. Satisfied with the fruit before them, farmers have become interested and many have planted vineyards, while some have already brought in their loads of grapes to market. The opinion given on the Clair House wines, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, that they were "pure wines and of excellent quality," it appears to me, establishes the practicability of making good

wines in Canada. And, inasmuch as the extensive Cultivation of the Vine would offer a new field for industry in Canada, inviting capital and a class of immigration for which, without it, we cannot hope; and, inasmuch as I believe that a pure and wholesome native wine would be welcomed by the people of Canada as a moral and commercial benefit, I cannot but think the Cultivation of the Vine and the manufacture of wine most desirable.

D. W. BEADLE, Esq., of St. Catharines, President of the Canada Vine Growers'

Association, examined:

Answer to Question 18.—I have been engaged in the Cultivation of the Vine at this place for nearly fifteen years, and have taken a deep interest in the progress of vine culture in Canada, during that period. The first attempts were made with the Catawba and Isabella, the former ripening its fruit only in most favored localities, and the latter also ripening too late to be of any value in a large part of the country. For a long time these were the only varieties we had, but the introduction of other sorts more suited to our climate, as the Clinton, Concord, and the Delaware, gave a new hope to the cultivators of the vine, and now, within the past few years, efforts have been made to make wine from these varieties of grapes, and these efforts have been favored with a good degree of success. I have seen and tasted wines made by several gentlemen in this place, wines made under great disadvantage for want of the skill which experience alone can give, and the conveniences requisite to the highest success. I have also seen and tasted wines made at Grimsby, Beamsville and Hamilton, and at Amherstburgh, all made by those that may be termed amateurs. I have also visited, frequently, the establishment of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, at the Village of Cooksville, where the manufacture of wine is carried on by skilled labour, and the vine is cultivated to a larger extent than at any other establishment in Canada. I have also visited the vineyards and wine cellars on the islands in Lake Erie, known as Put-in-Bay and Kelly's Islands, also the vineyards and wine cellars at Hammond's Port, belonging to the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, in Steuben County, N. Y., and have at these places carefully examined their systems of Cultivation of the Vine, and their method of manufacturing wine and brandy.

Answer to Question 19.—I have never visited the Continent of Europe and can therefore speak only from information derived from sources other than personal observation; but the testimony of those manufacturers in the United States who are acquainted with the grapes of Europe, is to the effect that our grapes have some advantages over those of Europe, particularly in this, that they possess more flavor and are richer in acids. Mr. Husmann, in his able little treatise upon the vine and the manufacture of wine, boldly claims a superiority in our grapes, that is, in the grapes of America, for the manufacture of

wine, over those of Europe.

Answer to Question 20.—It is necessary to use extraneous saccharine matter in the manufacture of wine whenever the acids bear an undue proportion to the saccharine matter and aqueous portion of the grape, and the proportion of saccharine matter required to be added will vary with the varying relations of the acids, sugar, and water present in the juice of the grapes. The use of extraneous saccharine matter is the result of the labours of a distinguished European chemist, Dr. Gall, who sought to find some method whereby the vintages of inferior seasons might be improved, and the wines brought nearer to the standard of a favorable year. He ascertained that grape juice, which made an excellent wine, contained 262 pounds of sugar, 5 pounds of acids, and 733 pounds of water in every thousand pounds of grape juice; and that, whenever, from an unfavorable season, the proportion of acids became greater than six pounds in a thousand of juice, the wine was too acid and inferior in quality, just in proportion to the excess of acids; and that by adding extraneous saccharine matter, dissolved in water, to the grape juice so that the proportion of sugar to the acids and the water shall be as 262 of sugar, 5 of acids, and 733 of water, the wine was again of excellent quality. As I have already stated, the grapes of America are richer in soids and flavors than the grapes of Europe, and particularly is that true of the grapes that have thus far been experimented with in Canada. The Clinton grape, which is the variety most extensively used in Canada in the manufacture of wine, and which contains more sugar than any other grape grown here, is also so very rich in acids that there is usually from ten to fifteen pounds of acids in every thousand pounds of juice. In order to bring the proportion of acids, sugar and water, to the proper standard, it is necessary to Ascertain by the saccharometer the proportion of sugar in the juice, and by the acidimeter,

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or other acid tests, the amount of acids; these being ascertained, it becomes only a simple matter of calculation to determine the quantity of sugar, dissolved in a definite quantity of water, it will be necessary to add, in order to bring the sugar, acids and water to the proper proportion. Until the quantity of sugar and acids present in the grape juice is ascertained, it is impossible to state what proportion of sugar must be added, and the quantity found in the juice varies so much in different seasons that the quantity of extraneous saccharine matter found proper for the vintage of 1867, will be found most decidedly improper for the vintage of 1868.

Answer to Question 21.—It is necessary to add brandy to wines belonging to the class known as sherry and port, and to the sparkling wines. This is the practice in Europe, and the proportion of brandy added is varied to suit the taste of the consumers, the largest proportion being added to those sherries, ports and sparkling wines destined for the English and American markets. It is necessary to use spirit made by the distillation of wine, or the lees of wine, if the flavor of the wine is to be regarded; but much of the sherry, port and sparkling wine sold in our markets, is guiltless of a drop of pure brandy or juice of the grape either; and such unfortunately is the vitiated taste existing to a great extent in Canada, from the use of these highly-spirited wines, that it is necessary to fortify the light wines with a little brandy to make them acceptable to the great mass of consumers.

Answer to Question 22.—An experience of fifteen years in cultivating the grapes in this locality, and an extensive observation and inquiry, reaching from Ottawa to Sarnia, has fully satisfied me that it is not only practicable, but that the climate and soil are eminently suited to the Cultivation of the Vine. To the correctness of this opinion the wild vines, growing in such abundance and luxuriance that they sometimes measure, at a foot from the ground, five feet in circumference, bear ample testimony. Such is my confidence that I have already planted five acres with vines and intend planting more this spring. That good wine can be made in Canada is no longer a matter of question. The wine sent to the Paris Exposition, 1867, from the cellars of the Canada Vine Growers' Association, was not only pronounced to be "a wine of excellent quality," but one that furnished the wine producers of France with cause for reflection, in that it had passed through so many extremes of temperature, and endured a voyage across the Atlantic, and yet remained uninjured. As to the desirableness of cultivating the vine and making wine in Canada, there seems to my mind no place for doubt. If we consider the new industry given to our people, the source of wealth it opens to the country, the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants, the invitation it would offer to a new class of immigration; each and all of these considerations warrant the Government to use their utmost exertions to encourage and foster the planting of the vine and the manufacture of wine. We are as yet but taking our first steps in this enterprise. Many and expensive experiments have yet to be made in the testing of different varieties of grapes. The best wine is not made from any one variety of grape, but by a union of the juices of different grapes. Precisely just what varieties of grapes in Canada will give the happy combination, and in what proportion they must be mingled can only be ascertained by actual experiment. To do this requires patient study, combined with considerable expenditure. Unfortunately the agriculturists of Canada have not, as a class, that abundance of capital that will warrant them in undertaking a series of experiments more likely to benefit coming generations than the experimenters. But it is in the power of the present Parliament of Canada to hasten the establishment of the culture of the vine, and the making of wine in Canada, as one of the permanent industries of the country. Hundreds of persons are looking to the action of this Parliament to decide whether they shall plant vineyards or not; for not being themselves skilled in the manufacture of wine, they consider the prosperity of the The future of Canada, Canada Vine Growers' Association as essential to their own success. in this matter, is in the hands of the present Parliament. To my mind it is in their power to confer a great boon upon Canada, by encouraging the cultivation of the vine, and the making of wine within this Dominion, or very materially to retard its prosperity by letting the opportunity now presented pass away unimproved.

Mr. BEADLE also handed in the following statement, in addition to his evidence:

I beg to submit the following statement, shewing the disastrous effect upon the Canada

Vine Growers' Association, from the enactment of the last clause of the Internal Revenue

In the first place its effect was to impress upon the people of the country the belief that Government was hostile to our Association, and fully determined to cripple it in every way within its power. Of course the necessary result of this impression was to render the sale of our stock impossible. Arrangements were in progress of negotiation for the sale of a very considerable number of the shares of the Association, on very favorable terms; but these were suddenly ended by the passage and publication of that Act; and, although we tried to renew those negotiations upon the basis of the Order in Council, yet such was the hypothetical character and uncertain effect of that Order, in the estimation of those to whom it was shewn, that it failed to remove the impressions created by the Act. The result has been that we have, up to this time, been wholly unable to dispose of those shares, and the Association is suffering in its business and credit for the want of the funds we would have had, but for the untimely and unmerited interference with our Charter.

Again, the clause of the Act in question discouraged and alarmed the shareholders to such a degree that they were unwilling to pay the calls upon their stock. One of them Writes: "there has been a lamentable breach of faith on the part of the Government, such a breach, in fact, as would relieve shareholders from their liabilities if proceedings were taken in equity." Another one flatly refuses to pay up his calls, saying that he took his stock on the faith of the privileges granted by the Charter, and those privileges having been made worthless by Act of Parliament, he is advised that he is under no obligation to pay. The result of all this has been to cut off our supplies at the fountain, to discourage and dishearten our own shareholders, and to paralyze the efforts of the officers

of the Association.

One of the objects sought to be attained by Parliament in granting our Charter was to encourage the Cultivation of Vines in Canada, and already the progress made by the Association was having the effect of stimulating the planting of the vine. Several persons within my own knowledge were preparing to plant very largely, particularly in the vicinity of Chatham, and through the western part of the Province of Ontario. But as soon as it became generally understood that the clause in the Internal Revenue Act restricted the Association to the grapes to be grown by the Association, and the effect of that clause would be to cripple, if not to ruin the Association, a very large number at once abandoned the purpose of planting vines, and many countermanded the orders for Vines which they had already given. Mr.W. S. Stripp, one of our shareholders, who is engaged in the business of selling vines and plants, assures me that the fear that there will be no one to buy the grapes when grown, arising from the blow given to our Association, will make a difference in his sales of vines, this spring, of not far from one hundred thousand vines. The effect of all this is to retard the planting of vines in Canada, and to destroy the supply of grapes which would have been raised, and which the Association expected to buy and to use in the manufacture of wine and brandy. You will see then that the blow which the Association has received from our own Government is one not to be easily remedied. The evil and mischief have been done, and a repeal of the clause relating to us will by no means restore us to our former position.

The ten years of our Charter will soon expire, but the confidence of the people is so shaken by the apparently hostile action of Government that something more will be required to restore that confidence than a mere repeal of the clause; and time must clapse, after that confidence is restored, before vines can be planted and grapes grown. We have lost the opportunity of selling our stock, upon which we depended to raise funds to meet our engagements, and our credit is suffering because we are tardy in our payments, and because the impression exists that our Government wishes to destroy and virtually repeal our Charter. And besides this, present shareholders are very unwilling to pay their calls, and some refuse, believing that they cannot be made to pay. Government ought, in honor and to preserve its own faith, to make suitable amends for the injury done to us. It should in some way supply the funds needed to place us right, but which we have been and are yet unable to obtain on account of their action; and the Government should so extend the term of our Charter as to compensate for the time of which their action has robbed us, and should shew such decided and generous support as will shew to the country that our Government is not only not hostile, but is truly and warmly favorable to our enterprise.

The action of our Government is in striking contrast with that of the United States upon this matter. In that country, every wine-making company is allowed to make brandy and to use it in strengthening their wines without payment of excise; and duties of excise are levied only upon the brandy sold, not upon the wines at all. The company is required to make periodical returns, under oath, to the Commissioner of Excise, of the amount of brandy sold during the period, and excise duties are paid upon the amount thus sworn to as having been sold. The excise duties upon brandy made in the United States are only one half as much as the duties upon other distilled spirits. In France, also, no duties are levied upon the manufacture of brandy, nor any restriction placed upon the quantity that shall be put into their champagnes and other wines, the duties are levied only upon the brandy sold. Why should Canadians, in their efforts to establish this new enterprise, be weighed down with hindrances and restrictions by their own Government, which are wholly unknown in any other wine-making country?

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE CONTENTS OF THE

PETITION OF G. T. DENISON,

OF THE CITY OF TORONTO, ESQUIRE,

PRAYING FOR AN INVESTIGATION ATTENDANT UPON THE SEIZURE AND DETENTION, BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LATE PROVINCE OF CANADA, OF THE PROPELLER "GEORGIAN," DURING THE YEAR 1865.

Committee Room, 18th May, 1868.

Your Committee, having examined into the allegations contained in the Petition, find the facts to be as follows:—

1. On the 18th day of January, 1865, the Petitioner, in good faith, purchased from one John Bates, the propeller *Georgian*, then lying at the Port of Collingwood, in the County of Simcoe, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars.

2. The Petitioner afterwards registered the transfer of the said vessel in the Customs Office at the Port of Toronto, and commenced certain alterations necessary to make the Vessel more suitable for the merchant service, and hired a captain, purser, fireman and transfer to take charge and sail the vessel so soon as the pavigation commenced.

orew, to take charge and sail the vessel so soon as the navigation commenced.

3. On the 7th of April, 1865, the Hon. Robert Spence, Collector of Customs for the Port of Toronto, under instructions from the Government of the late Province of Canada, Visited Collingwood, and then and there, without any notice to the Petitioner, did seize and take forcible possession of the said vessel in Her Majesty's name, and at the same time ejected the Petitioner, his carpenter, engineer, fireman and cook therefrom, and removed a portion of the machinery belonging to the said vessel.

4. The Hon. Robert Spence, Collector as aforesaid, under instructions from the late Solicitor General for Canada West, with the view of continuing the said seizure, obtained an affidavit from one Godfrey Joseph Hyams, who swore that in his opinion, from what he was told by others, there was probable cause to believe that the said vessel was intended

for war purposes, and to be used in a manner contrary to the provisions of the Act 28th Vic., cap. 1, intituled, "An Act for the prevention and repression of outrages in violation of the Peace on the Frontier of this Province, and for other purposes." Upon this affidavit the said Collector, without any notice to the Petitioner, obtained from Chief Justice Richards, "under the 10th section of the said Act," a warrant confirming the said seizure and detention of the said vessel: which seizure and detention continued from the 7th of April, 1865, to the 30th of November following, during which time the Petitioner made several applications to the late Government of Canada, supported by the evidence of thirteen witnesses, to have his vessel restored; but, from time to time, he was informed, by the Law Officers of the Crown, that he must apply to the Law Courts for redress.

5. The Petitioner made application to a Judge in Chambers, to the County Court of the County of Simcoe, and to the Court of Queen's Bench, each Court deciding "that they had no jurisdiction to order restoration, because the seizure was authorized by the

Act above referred to."

6. The Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, who was then Attorney General, and the Honorable James Cockburn, who was Solicitor General of the late Government of Canada, were requested to appear before your Committee, to give evidence in support of the grounds on which the late Government of Canada continued to detain and hold possession of the vessel, up to the 30th of November, 1865; both of these gentlemen declined to do so, alleging, as a reason, that the public interest required them not to make any further communication in support of the grounds on which the Government acted in the matter, and the only evidence produced on the part of the late Government to support the said seizure and detention of the vessel, up to the 30th of November, 1865, was the affidavit of the said G. J. Hyams.

7. Gilbert McMicken, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate for the Province of Ontario, and Sergeant-Major Cummings of the Police Service, appeared before your Committee, and declared and certified that the character and veracity of the said Godfrey J. Hyams, at the time he swore to the affidavit in question, were very bad, and neither of them would believe him on his oath, in any matter, if it were not supported by other evidence.

8. That the said vessel was seized on the 7th day of April, 1865; that on the 11th of the said month General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant, and shortly afterwards the President of the United States issued his Proclamation to the World, declaring

that the war was at an end, and peace restored.

9. The Petitioner's legal tittle to the said vessel still exists, no proceedings having

been commenced to dispute the same up to the 30th of November, 1865.

"Your Committee, after duly considering the various allegations contained in the said Petition, and the evidence and papers submitted by the Petitioner thereof (and here-

unto annexed), have arrived to the following conclusions :-

"That the late Government of Canada may have had, 'under the provisions of the Act of Parliament herein before referred to,' probable cause to seize and take possession of the said vessel for a few days; but from the facts established, Your Committee are of opinion that the Government had no right or even probable cause, to detain and keep possession of the said vessel, from the 23rd day of April, 1865, until the 30th of November following.

"That Your Committee are of opinion, that the Petitioner has had his rights violated, and in consequence thereof, not only has he lost the profits and earnings of his said vessel during the time aforesaid, but has been put to excessive law costs, and heavy travelling

expenses, during the time he was endeavoring to have his vessel restored.

"Your Committee estimate such damage at the sum of Four thousand three hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and they beg leave to submit the foregoing facts, and the evidence, documents and papers hereto annexed, in the hope that such redress may be granted to the Petitioner in the premises, as in justice he may be entitled to.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"A. Morrison,
"Chairman."

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee, being summoned by the Clerk of the House, met on Saturday, the 9th May, 1868, at 12 noon.

Present:

Messrs. Mackenzie, Morrison, McCallum and Simpson.

Mr. Morrison was called to the Chair.

The Chairman read the Petition and the affidavits attached. After deliberation it was ordered, that the Chairman summons Sir John A. Macdonald, and Mr. Speaker Cockburn, to attend before the Committee at the next meeting, with the view of obtaining from them the grounds on which the late Government of Canada seized and detained the Georgian, also to summon the Petitioner to appear at the same time.

Committee adjourned until Monday, the 11th instant. Committee met on Monday, 11th May, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Present:

Messrs. Morrison, Mackenzie, Simpson and McCallum.

The Chairman reported that he had served notices on Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Speaker Cockburn and the Petitioner, to appear before the Committee.

Petitioner appeared, and handed in a written statement is support of the allegations

contained in his Petition, which was read.

Mr. Speaker Cockburn attended and gave some evidence, but would not state the grounds on which the Government seized and continued to detain the vessel, alleging that the Public interest required that the Government should not communicate further information on the subject than what was contained in Hyam's affidavit. Sir John A. Macdonald did not appear.

Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

In accordance with the Chairman's call the Committee met on Friday, the 15th instant.

Present:

Messrs. Morrison, Mackenzie, Simpson and McCallum.

Petitioner asked leave of the Committee to examine Gilbert McMicken, Esquire, and Sergeant-Major Cummins, in regard to the veracity and character of Godfrey J. Hyams, who made the affidavit on which the Government seized and detained the Georgian.

The Committee deliberated and granted the petitioner's request. Gilbert McMicken

and Sergeant-Major Cummins were examined by the Committee.

Petitioner requested to allow his Counsel, Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, to appear before the Committee. The Committee granted the request. The Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron

was heard in support of the Petitioner's case.

Mr. Mackenzie having interrupted Mr. McCallum at the time he was putting a question to the witness Cummins, which Mr. McCallum resented; the question of Order having been raised, the Chairman decided that Mr. Mackenzie was out of Order. This was dis-Puted and Mr. Mackenzie ordered the room to be cleared, which was done. After deliberation on the question of order, the Committee maintained the ruling of the Chair: Thereupon Mr. Mackenzie withdrew from the room.

The Committee again deliberated, and it was agreed to adjourn and to meet again at the call of the Chair.

In accordance with the Chairman's call the Committee met on Monday, the 18th instant, at 9 A.M.

Messrs. Morrison, McCallum and Simpson.

After deliberation, the Committee agreed and unanimously adopted their report, and requested the Chairman to sign the same, and present it to the House as soon as possible.

A. Morrison,

Chairman.

SECOND FIRST REPORT

OF THE

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, beg leave to report that, since their appointment, the question of the extent and limitation of their duties, under the Order of the House, and the provisions of the "British America Act," were found to be subjects of such doubtful nature, as can only be decided by the decision of Parliament.

The Order of the House empowers the Committee to "examine and inquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House, and to report, from time to time, their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons,

papers, and records."

The British America Act, clause 95, in relation to the matter of Immigration, provides that:—" In each Province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the Province, and to immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the Provinces, and to immigration into all or any of Provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a Province, relative to agriculture or immigration, shall have effect in and for the Province, as long and as far, only, as it is not repugnant to any act of the Parliament of Canada."

The Committee beg to observe, in the first place, that the Order of the House expressly includes the subject of Colonization as well as Immigration, as being within the functions of this Committee. But it does not seem possible for this Committee to take up the subject of Colonization, as part of their duties, since the "British America Act," clause 92, sub-section 5, confers on the Local Legislatures of each Province, as an exclusive power, "the management and sale of the public lands belonging to the Province, and of the timber and wood thereon." And clause 109 of the same Act, in relation to mines and mineral lands, further provides:—

"All lands, mines, minerals and royalties belonging to the several Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, at the Union, and all sums then due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties, shall belong to the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in which the same are situate or arise, hipject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the

Province in the same."

These clauses seem to place every interest in connection with the public lands and their settlement beyond the purview of this Committee, and to limit their inquires and supervision of immigration matters simply to the sanitary arrangements for the reception of immigrants, the management of the existing agencies, and the transit of immigrants within the Dominion.

In order to understand more clearly the views of the Local and General Governments on this important preliminary point, the Committee authorized the following circular to be

addressed to the first Minister of Canada, and to the respective heads of the Local Governments of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:—

COMMITTEE ROOM, House of Commons, March, 1868.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Standing Committe of the House of Commons on Immigration and Colonization, to submit to you the following clause of the 'British America Act,' and to respectfully invite your reply to the question appended thereto."

(Here was quoted the 95th clause of the "British America Act," as above.)

"Will you be good enough to inform the Committee of the general view of the Dominion (or Local) Government as to the division of powers between the Local and General Governments under the above clause."

By order of the Chairman.

(Signed,)

SAMUEL WATTS,

Clerk to Committee.

To this circular the Attorneys General of Ontario and Nova Scotia, respectively, have replied as follows:—

House of Commons, Ottawa, April 1st, 1868.

"Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, in which I am requested to state, for the information of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, the general view of the Ontario Government as to the division of powers between that and the Dominion Government, under the clause 95 of the 'British North America Act of 1867.' I have to state, in reply, that that question, together with others touching the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature, has not been discussed by the Government. "I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) "J. S. MACDONALD."

"Mr. Samuel Watts,

"Clerk to Committee of Immigration and Colonization."

"ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"Halifax, N. S., April 6th, 1868.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 31st ult., and, in reply, would observe, on the 95th clause of the British North America Act, that the construction it bears is that the Local Legislature in each Colony may make laws to regulate agriculture within, and immigration into the Colony.

agriculture within, and immigration into, the Colony.

"It confers, concurrently, a general power of legislation on the Dominion Parliament, as to the agriculture of, and immigration into, the Confederacy, or any part of it; with a proviso, that should there happen any conflict or repugnancy between the laws of the Dominion Parliament and those of one of the Local Legislatures on these subjects, the laws of the Dominion Parliament should supersede—quoad the repugnancy those of the

Local Legislatures.

"To illustrate this, I will suppose that the Dominion Parliament, finding that a discordant Confederation tended to discourage immigration into some of the Provinces, enacted that no duty or head money should be imposed upon or demanded of persons immigrating into any of the Confederate Colonies; and let us suppose that the Legislature of Nova Scotia, finding that her inexhaustible mines were creating a great influx of population, and that there was a correspondingly great efflux of the revenue arising from the increased consumption, constantly replenishing the Canadian Treasury, while her own public chest was empty, thought proper to impose a duty of \$2.00 a head on immigrants; this legislation, being repugnant to the Act of the Dominion Parliament, would, if the British North American Act were constitutionally binding in Nova Scotia, be void, and we should

have to fall on some other species of direct taxation to make up the deficiency in our revenue.

"I have the honor to be,
"Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

"MARTIN J. WILKINS.

"Samuel Watts, Esq.,

"or the Chairman, &c., &c., &c."

In relation to the

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

for the reception of immigrants, your Committee find that under the provisions of the 40th chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled, An Act respecting Emigrants and Quarantine, and subject to Regulations made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a Quarantine Station is maintained at Grosse Isle, in the Port of Quebec, under the superintendence of the Chief Immigration Agency.

The establishment consists of a Medical Superintendent, who has full power and authority over all officers and other persons whatsoever in Grosse Isle or attached to that station, an hospital steward, one orderly, one cook, one police sergeant and four boatmen.

The expenditure connected with this station, for 1866, as stated by Mr. Buchanan, late Chief Agent for Immigration, was:—

 Salaries of Inspecting Physician
 \$2,400 00

 Maintenance of boat and crew
 800 00

 Sundry services
 18,146 07

Mr. Buchanan reports favorably of the health of the immigrants of 1866; but 19

deaths having occurred at Grosse Isle.

There is a Quarantine Station in the Harbour of St. John, under direction of the Board of Health of that city, which Board was established, under Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, A.D. 1855, 18 Victoria, cap. 40. This Board has general powers for the preservation of the public health and may order vessels into Quarantine, which vessels must remain subject to its regulations until discharged by the proper officer. The Board is controlled by municipal law. The Inspecting Physician of Quarantine is paid by fees upon the vessels.

The amounts paid out of the public chest of New Brunswick for Quarantine expenses in 1866, were:—

Under an Act of New Brunswick, passed in 1866, 29 Victoria, cap. 6, a Board of Health, with powers, under Regulations to be made by the Local Authorities, to appoint a Quarantine and make other sanitary provisions, was established in the City of Fredericton and the Town of Woodstock. But no necessity appears to have arisen for a quarantine in either of these places, nor has the Committee, at hand, any account of public moneys having been expended there under the above Act.

By Chapters 53 and 54, Title 15, of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, the Governor Council is empowered to make Quarantine and Sanitary Orders, and appoint Health

Officers and Boards of Health in that Province, to carry such orders into effect.

Under this Act, a Board of Health has, for some years, been established at Halifax. The ordinary Quarantine expenses of the station at this port have hitherto, so far as the Committee can learn, been met by a tonnage fee upon vessels.

An Act was passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature, in 1866, 29 Victoria, Chapter 8, authorizing the Governor to draw from the public treasury, and expend a sum not exceed-

ing thirty thousand dollars for the purchase of a site for a Quarantine and Hospital for the Port of Halifax. This Act provides for the collection of one cent per ton on all vessels over one hundred tons burden, entering the Port of Halifax, towards the expense of maintaining such Quarantine and Hospital Station. The Governor in Council may make Rules and Regulations for the management of such Quarantine by a Board, at which the City of Halifax is to be represented by the Mayor and one Alderman. The city bears one-third of the outlay required for the purchase of the lands and erection of the Quarantine buildings, &c.

AGENCIES.

The existing Immigration Agencies for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, in addition to the Chief Agency at Quebec, are placed at Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton. There was also employed, by the former Province of Canada, an agent for the same service at Liverpool, now transferred to Wolverhampton.

The salaries paid to the local agents in the former Province of Canada, in 1866, were

as follows:—

Quebec	\$ 6,319 7	72
Montreal		
Ottawa)0
Kingston		00
Toronto, Agent and Assistant	1,817 (00
Hamilton	780 0	00

Total......\$12,016 72

The total expenditure for the year 1866, under the immediate superintendence of the Immigration Department, amounted to \$58,603.68, made up of the following items:—

Quarantine Establishment	\$18,146	07
Quarantine Establishment. Inspecting Physicians. 4 hour arms much	3,200	00
General expenditure	7,148	81
Emigration, in direct relief	14,180	36
Contingencies of Agencies, charges, rents, printing, &c	3,911	72
Salaries of Agents		72

Total \$58,603 68

The total expenditure at the several Canadian Agencies, in 1866, shewed an increase of seven per cent. over that of 1865, while the increase in the number of arrivals is stated to have been equal to thirty-four per cent.

Foreign immigrants paid to the Railway and Forwarding Companies, during 1866 for their inland transit alone, over \$100,000, independent of outlay for provisions, &c.

The amount of immigrant tax collected at the Port of Quebec, was \$26,853, and at

Montreal, \$4; making a total of \$26,857.

New Brunswick

Has but one Immigrant agency, which is at St. John, in charge of a "Government Immigration Officer," who receives for salary and contingencies \$600 per annum, and reports to the Local Government.

This officer, under instructions passed in Council, December 9th, 1856, is to superintend the arrival of passengers; afford gratuitous information to and assist immigrants by

advice, &c., in obtaining employment and securing lands, &c.

The number of immigrants who arrived at St. John in 1866, as stated by Mr. Shives, the present Government officer, was 808, of whom some 450 made a permanent settlement in the Province. The major portion of these persons were mechanics and trades-people. Those who again left the Province went mostly to the United States. The grant by the Local Government for the current year for the Immigrant Agent and support of immigrants is \$1,000.

Nova Scotia

Has an Immigration Agent at Halifax, appointed under provisions of Cap. 33, Title

viii. of the Revised Statutes of that Province. This officer receives a salary not exceeding

\$800 per annum, and reports to the Local Government.

Besides the general duties of his office in affording information to intending or actual immigrants, the agent is authorized to act as guardian to immigrant orphan children, and to temporarily provide for and distribute immigrants sent to the Province, drawing upon the treasury for sums necessary for such contingencies.

The number of immigrants who arrived in 1866 was 932. How many of these remained in the Province there is no return made, but Mr. Pineo states that but few of those

who were agricultural laborers left.

In 1866 it appears from the published accounts there was \$19,800 drawn from the Provincial Treasury by the Immigration Commissioners; this unusual expenditure in that Year was doubtless largely on account of the fearful prevalence of Cholera among immigrants who arrived at the Port of Halifax.

The grant, in 1867, for immigration was \$4,000.

TRANSIT.

The amount expended by the Immigration Department in Ontario and Quebec, in the transport and assistance of immigrants was, in 1866, \$14,180.36. There arrived, at Quebee, in that year, 27,084 steerage passengers, of whom 4,303 are reported to have remained in Canada; of these, 3,393 adult immigrants were assisted by direct relief at the respective agencies, as follows, viz:-

Quebec	2,5541
Hamilton	58
Toronto	272
Kingston	34
Ottawa	
Montreal	347 2
	3,393

giving an average expenditure of \$4.18 per head.

From New Brunswick there are no data as to the distribution of the immigrants, nor of any expenditure authorized under that head;

And, in Nova Scotia the immigrants were mostly distributed among the mines and in the rural districts, as openings presented themselves.

When necessary the transportation was provided by the Government Agent.

Your Committee, in pursuance of the object of their inquiry, addressed copies of the following circular letter to the Commissioners of Crown Lands of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia:-

(Copy.)

"House of Commons, "Ottawa, April 20, 1868.

"SIR,-The Standing Committee on 'Immigration and Colonization,' before being able to report to the House of Commons a plan whereby the immigrant may be encouraged and assisted to settle in Canada, must first be made acquainted with the facilities offered by the respective Provincial Governments for the settlement of its wild lands.

"The public lands being under the control of the respective Provincial Legislatures, it must be obvious that the Legislature and Government of Canada can only further the settlement of such lands in one of two ways. First, by concerted and united action, and, second, by independent, but supplementary, effort. Will you have the goodness, at your carliest convenience, to reply to the following queries, and to add such further particulars as you may deem to be of interest to the Committee, touching this important subject?

"1st. On what terms can wild lands be obtained for the purpose of settlement?

"2nd. What quantity is surveyed, or available for settlement on these terms? "3rd. What is the general character of these lands, and where are they situated?

"4th. By what mode of conveyance and route are they accessible?

(Signed,) "George Jackson, " Chairman." Answers to the above have been received from the Commissioners of the respective Provinces, viz., Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, which answers are appended to this Report, in the order here given, and marked—I., II., III., IV.

Your Committee also addressed Mr. Stafford, who is in charge of the Immigration Office at Quebec; and Mr. John A. Donaldson, the Agent at Toronto, in the following

terms:—
(Copy.)

" House of Commons,
" Ottawa, April 20, 1868.

"SIR,—You are aware that the public lands in Canada, are now under the control of the Provincial Legislatures, and that though the Legislature of Canada may interpose, by cuactment or otherwise, to promote immigration, its action must, in some way or other, be subordinated to that of the authorities under whose control the laws are.

"Assuming that some material change in the character of the agencies heretofore in existence has become necessary under the altered state of things, and being under the impression that much of the money voted by Parliament to aid in the conveyance of immigrants and their families, has been applied to the purpose of passing immigrants through the Dominion to a foreign country, the Committee on Immigration desire to have the matured opinion of gentlemen of experience and practical ability, in order to enable them to offer, by a Report or otherwise, to the House of Commons, such suggestions as the altered state of things seem to require.

"You will oblige the Committee by presenting your views, particularly on the subjects referred to in the second paragraph of this letter, and also on the subject of immigration

generally, in such form as may be most agreeable to yourself.

(Signed,) "George Jackson, "Chairman, &c."

The answers received from these gentlemen are appended to this Report and marked A B, respectively.

Your Committee sent for Dr. Taché, Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture, &c., and

submitted to him a series of questions, which, with his answers, are as follows:—

1. In what Department of the Government are you; and what is your position therein?—I belong, since the 11th August, 1864, to the Department of Agriculture, of which the Immigration Office forms a branch; and I hold in this Department the situation of Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture.

2. How many persons are there who are permanently employed in the Emigration Service outside of the Department? What are their names, places of residence, and emoluments, respectively?—The permanent staff of the Emigration Service outside of the Department is now composed of fifteen persons, distributed in eight different agencies, located in the principal cities of Canada, viz., at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia; at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick; at Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; at Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

There is, besides, a temporary Agent in England, now residing at Wolverhampton, in the Midland Districts; and a temporary local Agent in the Province of Quebec, residing

at Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships.

The following is a list of all these persons, indicating their names, offices, residences, and emoluments:—

Names.	Office.	Residence.	Annual Salary.
Mr. Jos. Outram. Mr. Robert Shives Mr. L. Stafford. Mr. F. J. S. Done. Mr. J. Lilly. Mr. J. H. Daley. Mr. P. S. P. Mr. W. Wills. Mr. J. Maopherson Mr. J. Maopherson Mr. John O'Donohoe. Mr. S. Seales. Mr. W. Rea Mr. W. Robert Shives	Acting Chief Agent Registrar Messenger Agent Clerk and Messenger Agent " Assistant Agent Messenger Agent Temporary Agent	Montreal Ottawa. Kingston. Toronto.	\$ ctr. 1,000 00 400 00 861 52 1,400 00 900 00 300 00 1,200 00 300 00 800 00 800 00 1,000 00 600 00 192 00 600 00 180 00 973 33 730 00

3. Have any new appointments been made to the said service since the first of July, 1867?—There have been no new appointments made to the Emigration Service since the first of July, 1867, except the temporary employment of a young man, Mr. Eugène McKenna, at the Quebec agency office, at the rate of \$1.50 a day, as clerk in the place of his father, deceased, on the 4th October; and the transfer made on the other day of an orderly of the Quarantine Station, from Gross Isle, to the chief office in Quebec, to serve as interpreter of German, Swedish, and Norwegian languages, instead of two temporary interpreters, who were employed for one season, since the death of an old permanent officer, Mr. Jorgesen.

4. Has there been any official correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Department, with a view to concurrent action in reference to the settlement of wild lands by immigrants?—There has not been any official correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Department with a view to concurrent action in reference to the settlement of wild lands by immigration. I may perhaps, mention that a "Homestead Law," similar to the measure adopted by the Local Governments during the last sitting of their Parliament was, in the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1865, made the subject

of a pargraph, which reads as follows:-

"As part of an improved system of immigration for this country, I had intended to offer, for Your Excellency's approval, a Homestead Law, and to discuss generally our present policy in the disposition of the public lands; but the imminency of Confederation has been given and accepted as a sufficient reason for not urging the adoption of improvements, which could not go into full operation before a new power would be charged with

the general subject."

5. What arrangements are made for receiving the immigrants of the current season?—The arrangements for receiving and aiding the immigrants of the current season are the same as those of former years. The immigrants on their arrival at the place where an Agency is located, are met by the Agent whose duties are to see that the laws which protect the immigrant are fully complied with, and that any breach of the obligations contracted towards them by the transport companies, previous to their arrival, are dealt with in accordance with such laws. Our Agents are besides to give to the immigrants all required information to protect them against impositions, direct them in their further steps towards their intended destination, and procure for them any medical or other assistance of which they may be in need.

The immigrants coming up the St. Lawrence, are first visited at the Quarantine station at Grosse Isle, where they are landed and received in the hospitals if sick; when the general state of health of the passengers of an emigrant ship is such as to demand it, all passengers are disembarked at the Quarantine station and received; the diseased in the Hospitals, to be treated, and the healthy in the healthy division, to allow themselves before pro-

ceeding any further, to be cleansed and rested from the fatigue and trying influence of a

voyage made under unfavorable circumstances.

6. Has the Agency of Mr. Dixon, in England, of whom you have made mention in your answer to question No. 2, been attended with any results and of what character?—The Agency of Mr. Dixon in England has been attended with some results; but I am sorry to say, in general, not of the most satisfactory character. Although it is impossible to determine what portion of the immigrants belonging to the desirable class who have settled in Canada since the appointment of Mr. Dixon, (25th January, 1866,) is due to his efforts. I have reason to believe that his exertions must have determined some of them to have come to our shores. But the action of our Agent has caused to emigrate to Canada, many of a class of persons, whose advent in the country has proved a great hardship for those poor people and a great embarrassment for our own citizens, as may be seen in the letter written to the Department by the St. George's Society, of Toronto, a copy of which I now produce.

I also produce an extract of the Immigration Report of the Province of Nova Scotia,

for 1866, which shows, that there, the same system has brought similar results.

This very morning, we have received a communication from the Quebec Office, containing information from the Society of the East-End Relief Fund Committee of London, intimating that a body of emigrants from the dockyards of the metropolitan city is embarked for Canada, and clearly given to understand that they should be here received, taken care of and provided for. These people, belonging to the poorest class of the destitute, are by such proceeding got rid of. In my opinion such immigration is simply calculated to prevent the coming to our shores of the better classes of settlers.

7. In what way have immigrants been assisted; and has the assistance so rendered, been received by persons remaining in Canada?—The pecuniary assistance given to emigrants (apart of what I have mentioned in relation with the Quarantine station,) may be classed under two categories, namely: 1st, actual temporary support; second, passage

money, or inland transport.

The assistance of the first category consists in the providing lodgings, medical or hospital attendance, food, clothing, &c., &c., but such succor are only given as temporary

relief and in cases of urgent necessity, for obvious reasons.

The assistance of the second category consists in the forwarding of emigrants by railway or steamboat to the inland frontier or to some intermediate place, and in some cases into the interior of the country. The sum hitherto expended on that account may be said to have amounted annually to about \$15,000 in round figures.

The great bulk of the emigrants so transported, I have every reason to believe, and for many I have evidence of it, have been immigrants destined for the United States.—Some years ago, as I noticed it in the first account submitted to me on my coming into my present office, passages were very often paid over, as lar as Chicago. This, however, was stopped. Of late, new orders have been issued by the Department to the different Agents not to pay any transport of immigrants unless in exceptional and very peculiar cases.

It is a notorious fact, that many emigrants are advised before leaving Europe, by agents of forwarding companies or by friends, who have preceded them by the way of the St. Lawrence, to plead poverty, on their reaching Quebec or other places where our

agents are located in order to get their passage free.

The system, nevertheless, has always had its supporters, and has been the subject of

much discussion till it has been finally set aside by the policy recently adopted.

8. Are the returns made by Immigrant Agents of the number of immigrants who annually settle in Canada, reliable?—The returns made by the Immigration Agents of the number of immigrants who annually settle in Canada are very far from being correct. So much so that after enquiring into the matter, the late Mr. McGee, then Minister of Agriculture, thought it better to withhold this information altogether from the body of the Departmental Report for 1865, explaining such omission by the following paragraph:—

"The uncertainty of the figures returned to us, under the head 'Immigrants remaining in Canada,' is such as to induce me to withhold them altogether this year. More stringent instructions have been lately issued, on this head, to the Inland Agents, but until we can compile Annual Returns from Townships and Municipalities, there will

be no positive certainty to be attached to this class of figures."

In the months of June and July, 1866, a Departmental enquiry was made into the same subject, and the result was again to prove the total incorrectness of those returns, and the extreme difficulties, if not impossibilities, encountered by our Agents in the way of collecting correct information.

The almost only basis of such calculations is the mere ipse dixit of the immigrants, who all think that it is their immediate interest to represent themselves as intending Settlers for Canada. Another great source of error arises from the fact that quite a number, counted as having settled in Canada, after a short sojourn in the country, leave it

to emigrate again towards the neighboring States.

The system which has been in existence for furthering and aiding immigration to Canada has not been productive of satisfactory results, neither is it, in the opinion of your Committee, adapted to be so under the law which has placed the public lands under the

control of the Provincial Legislatures.

In order to avoid a conflict of authority and to secure the efficiency of any general immigration scheme, it is necessary that there should be an understanding, and, consequently, co-operative action, between the general and the Provincial Legislatures. In the meantime, and before any such concurrent action can be agreed upon, your Committee recommend that such care and assistance be extended to emigrants arriving sea-ward as may be necessary.

Your Committee recommend a discontinuance of the Agency at Wolverhampton, in England, and such a reduction of the staff at the Quebec, Toronto, and other agencies as can be made consistently with the recommendation in the preceding paragragh, with a

View to the early re-organization of these agencies.

As the success of the immigrant depends greatly upon his willingness and ability to adapt himself to the conditions on which success is alone to be expected, your Committee suggest that great caution and circumspection should guide any public effort to induce Persons to immigrate. While Canada offers health, prosperity, and freedom to the industrious laborer and mechanic, she cannot, safely, assume any responsibilities on behalf of Persons whose occupations or habits have been unfavorable to self-reliance or to the practical tical exercise of intelligent effort.

Your Committee have received a number of letters containing suggestions on the subject of Immigration, and offers, on the part of the writers, to place their services at the disposal of the Government, as writers or lecturers on the resources of Canada, in Europe. It is not incumbent upon your Committee to express any opinion in reference to the suggestions themselves, or to the gentlemen by whom they are made; tor, if the Views to which your Committee have given expression, in this report, are in accordance with those entertained by your Honorable House, it will be the obvious duty of the Government, in conjunction with the Provincial Governments, to adapt the agencies in Canada and elsewhere to existing circumstances.

The prospective acquisition by Canada of the fertile lands in the valley of the Saskatchewan and its tributaries is, no doubt, interesting thousands who purpose to migrate from the arent Country to one of its dependencies. In the present state of the relations between the National Property of the Property of t the North-West Territory and Canada no precise plan for its settlement can be recommended or even considered by your Committee, but they submit that, without any unnecessary delay, so much of these lands as are fitted for agricultural purposes should be made accessibly. sible, through British territory, and offered on such terms as will be attractive to a class of settlers who desire to enjoy the fruits of their industry under the security of British laws

and institutions.

Coincident with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway a large quantity of land hitherto inaccessible will be available for settlement. During its progress the laborer will carn the means of sustaining himself in the early stages of his settlement. The chief drawback to settlement, hitherto, has been the difficulty of obtaining employment at a con-Venient distance, and then of conveying produce to market over a long line of almost impassable road. On the line and within the influence of the Intercolonial Railroad these discoulties will not exist; therefore your Committee urge upon the Government of the Dominion the necessity of co-operating with the Provincial Governments, through whose territory the road will pass, in the adoption of a well considered and liberal policy with regard to settlement.

The Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick respectively have passed homestead exemption laws. The former has also devoted large tracts of land for the behoof of actual settlers, in free grants of one hundred acres each, with permission to purchase an additional one hundred acres at fifty cents an acre. Though these terms are not precisely similar to the homestead exemption and free-grant system of the United States, they are presumed to be equally favorable. Your Committee doubt not that the terms will be altered or modified, should it be found in the interest of settlement to do so. The new policy, so far, appears to be liberal and progressive, and may be held as justifying a claim for adjustment by persons in arrears to the Government on account of purchased lands in the comparatively recent settlements, but which lands, for various reasons, are of little real value.

The mode in which the mineral lands in the Dominion are to be disposed of, and the obligations imposed by the Governments, with regard to the manner of working the 30 lands, will very much affect the number of mining immigrants, as well as the flow of capital

necessary for the development of our mineral resources.

The mode of disposing of these lands should be at once inviting and encouraging; therefore, your Committee desire to express the hope that the public policy in regard to them will be quite as liberal as that which appears to have succeeded in the United States. By the investment of capital in extracting the treasures of the mines, a consuming population necessarily follows, so that, besides giving value to that which has no value while hidden in the earth, a home market is opened for the produce and manufactures of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE JACKSON, Chairman.

Committee Room, Ottawa, 12th May, 1868.

(A.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, Quebec, 26th April, 1868,

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, expressing the desire of your Committee that I should offer my views upon matters relating to immigration generally, and more particularly with regard to that branch of the subject affecting the annual expenditure of public money in conveying indigent foreign

emigrants to their destinations in the neighboring States.

In connection with this most important question, I beg leave to observe, in reply, that the system of affording the pauper emigrant assistance in transport, in vogue up to the present time, has received the attention of the various political heads of this Department, and of the late Chief Agent of Emigration, Mr. Buchanan, for some years past. It has, moreover, formed the subject of investigation and report by former Parliamentary Committees, and even as late as June, 1866, the then Minister of Immigration (Honorable T. D. McGee), proposed introducing a Bill before Parliament, with the object of making the masters of foreign vessels responsible for the care of their poor. This Bill, however, which was referred, in its preliminary stage, by the Minister to the Chief Agent for his opinion, was subsequently withdrawn, upon the grounds embodied in the following memorandum :-

> "GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE, " Quebec, 7th July, 1866.

"I consider the restrictions laid down in the proposed amendments too general in their character and intent.

"The Act, in my opinion, should apply exclusively to emigrants from continental ports, who are avowedly destined to the Western States of America.

"I should very much regret to see any embargo whatever placed upon emigrant ships from the United Kingdom.

"I should prefer to be vested with discretionary power, enabling me to forward, at

the expense of the Government, any body of destitute emigrants I might think would be

satisfactorily employed in the Province.

"The whole question is one which requires a good deal of reflection. We must be careful not to legalize any measure which might have a tendency to place obstacles in the way of foreign shipowners, otherwise, we may not only impede emigration via the St. Lawrence, but we might occasion its cessation altogether, and drive it entirely to New York.

"Let it be borne in mind that, although we are put to considerable expense with the Norwegians and Germans, and are undoubtedly occasionally subject to imposition, yet the sum we annually expend on them invariably falls far short of the head-money they pay us, and we have besides to consider the benefit the country reaps from the large majority of those who pay their own way.

"Again, I am aware that public writers in Norway, in citing the advantages of the Canadian Route to the West, dwell strongly on the fact that our Government affords relief

to the indigent poor. Hence one of the chief attractions of the route.

"If the amendment in its present form is carried, the 32nd clause of the Emigrant Act relating to the application of all moneys levied under it, will either have to be abolished or partially repealed."

(Signed,) "A. C. BUCHANAN, "Chief Agent."

Fully concurring as I do with these views, there are, besides, I think, other considerations which can be urged, showing the necessity of extreme caution being used in

dealing with this matter

The amount annually expended in this kind of assistance appears no doubt large, but it could be very sensibly reduced if there were either public works in course of construction or foreign settlements in the Dominion capable of utilizing and absorbing this redundant labor, for unless we can procure employment for these poor people, immediately upon landing, the expense of food and lodging for an indefinite period would soon exceed the cost of their transport to the West. In the absence of these desiderata, and looking to the fact that any large assemblage of emigrants in the sheds here, in the height of summer, might engender epidemic disease, and that it is therefore desirable to get rid of them with as much colerity as possible. The only decisive way in which I think the cvil can be counteracted or averted, would be: either to make the masters of the vessels responsible, or to impose an additional tax of \$1 per head, making the capitation tax \$2, as at New York, which would fall on the shipowners, and render the Emigration Bureau almost self-supporting.

The emigration from foreign ports has latterly exhibited symptoms of rapid increase. Last year the emigration from Germany and Norway numbered 16,420 souls, and this year there is every promise of its being much larger; proof, therefore, is not wanting that the St. Lawrence route is gaining in popularity as a highroad to the West, and it would surely be impolitic, now that the Local Governments are concerting measures to encourage settlement, to administer any sudden check to an emigration, the indigent portion of which, it is to be hoped, they will soon be in a position to render available, as an ele. at of future growth, and which if once turned from its course by hasty legislation we might

find, hereafter, some difficulty in regaining.

I cannot resist, at this juncture, quoting an extract from the report of the late Chief

Agent of Emigration for 1866, touching upon the point at issue :-

"Any uch legislation would, I fear, drive the stream of foreign immigrants from our port to that of the United States, a consummation most devoutly to be wished for on their part, and which would injuriously affect our railway and forwarding interests, as although this large outlay may have been incurred, the Province is, if not directly, at least indirectly benefited.

"The entire expenditure incurred in their direct relief may be stated at \$13,000, but the amount of emigrant tax they have contributed was \$17,996, leaving a surplus of \$5000 for other purposes.

"The foreign immigrants of the past season paid to our Railway and Forwarding

Companies over \$100,000 for their inland transport alone, independent of other outlay which they must have incurred for provisions, &c., on their route. Of course it would be desirable, as I mentioned previously, that these poor people should not be sent to the United States by this route under the belief that this Department would assist in forwarding them to their destinations. But as we cannot reach effectually the source of this abuse, we are compelled to deal with it as it exists, and as no positive loss is incurred, but a large indirect benefit secured to the country, prudence would suggest that for the present matters should remain as they are, with the hope that we may shortly be in a position to offer such facilities and inducements as will secure a portion of this valuable immigration to settle in our country.

With regard to any remarks I may have to make upon emigration matters in general; although I need, I hope, scarcely assure you that it will afford me much pleasure to render your Committee every information and assistance in my power; I cannot help thinking that it would prove more satisfactory, and conduce at the same time to elicit information in a more useful and definite shape, if your Committee were to propose a series of questions

upon the various topics it might be deemed necessary to consider and discuss.

As, under the altered state of affairs, no change has yet been made or suggested in the working of this Department, and I am still in ignorance of the future policy the Local and Federal Governments intend pursuing in relation to the emigration system. I am scarcely prepared (in my present subordinate capacity) to speak in general terms with any degree of confidence or authority upon a subject involving so many vital interests to the Dominion at large and presenting so extensive and varied a scope for observation.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

L. STAFFORD,
Assistant Agent.

George Jackson, Esq., M.P., Chairman of Committee on Immigration, &c., &c., House of Commons.

(B.)

TORONTO, 21th April, 1868.

George Jackson, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

SIR,—In reply to your communication of the 20th instant, I have the honor to state, that I have long been of the opinion that a meeting of the Emigration Agents, during the sitting of Parliament, at least for a few days, during the deliberation of your Committee on questions of Emigration, would be attended with the most beneficial results, not only in rendering the desired information to that Committee but of exchanging views with each other on the various subjects of their office duties. The limits of an ordinary letter will not admit of that exhaustive dealing with the subject as such a meeting would offer. The trifling expense should be no consideration in view of its advantages. The cost of such a meeting, the several agents being privileged, as they are, to travel free on the railroads, would not altogether exceed \$30 or \$40. Having thus stated briefly a view which I long entertained I proceed to the subject and requirements of your letter.

With reference to the grants of land, I have much pleasure in stating that I feel it will be a great boon, not only to the immigrant but also to our famers' sons, and from the numerous applications I have had, accompanied, though occasionally, with trivial objections to certain restrictions and conditions, I have no doubt they will be soon taken up and settled upon; and, as the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands stated to me recently, he had already some 300 applicants in one day, and that of a class the most beneficial and useful to a new country; that is, young Canadian farmers serving the immigrant population as guides and instructors in felling and clearing the forest. I shall, therefore, be only too glad to co-operate with the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, at all times, in directing parties to these lands, but also with resident Agents on the end.

ing parties to those lands, but also with resident Agents on the spot.

With respect to the impression that seems to prevail of some abuse of the grants of Parliament through the free-pass system, I have no hesitation in stating that I am no participator in that impression. I look upon the amount so expended entirely more bene-

ficial than any equal amount spent upon them in any other way whatever, and to be almost indispensable. To illustrate this item, I append, hereto, the statement marked A, for one month, exhibiting the numbers of recipients and their respective destinations, and this may be taken as a fair index to the general course. Free passes are given only to indigent persons intending to settle in Canada, frequently to persons sent for by their friends, who sent sufficient funds from this country to bear their expenses barely across the Atlantic. They show the letters from their Canadian friends, at Quebec, on their arrival, and without they were passed on to their destination they would be in many cases cast upon the charity of the frontier towns and cities or left upon the Emigration Department: but, by far the largest class consists of indigent persons seeking employment in this country. It is true, we have not had, perhaps, as large an emigration as we should have had, but it is equally true that we have had, in quality and numbers, much more than is generally supposed. Our last year's report, as per extract* for this Agency, shewing an increase over the previous year of over 2,000 souls. I may add that every care has been taken at this Agency that only parties remaining in this country obtained passes, and I fear that a discontinuance of this aid would operate prejudicially, not only against the emigrants but also against the cities and towns upon whom the classes relieved in this way would be cast. The burden which would be thus cast upon the Agencies themselves would, I fear, far exceed the saving effected. It is quite possible parties may have taken advantage of the free pass system east of this point, as far up as Cobourg, where they had the opportunity of crossing the lines if they choose; but, I have never known a single case of the kind occurring at this Agency since I have had the honor of discharging the business here. As stated before, parties have invariably been sent inland either north or west. The St.

IMMIGRATION IN 1867.

The returns of immigration into the district of Toronto during the year 1867 have come to hand, and are as follows:—

	Total Arrivals in this district.	Remained in this District.	Went to the States.
nglish	1,937	1,076	211
Cotol-	1,178	845	336
		743	141
		385	3,738
		29	7,595
		290	1
ther Countries.	1,227	1,227	1,277
Total	17,463	4,165	13.298
1866	16,287	2,196	14,092

We may fairly say that the returns are satisfactory when compared with those of other years. It is true that by far too many emigrants still pass through and move on to taste the joys of green-backs, taxes and the other delights of the yet ununited Union. But in this respect an improvement has begun which we expect will strengthen in the future. The increase of arrivals in our district during the past year, was, it will be seen, 1,176; the increase of actual settlers over those of 1866, 1,870; and the decrease of those proceeding to the States 794. Thus, in every point of view, we were gainers in 1867.

This gain, we believe, is, in a great measure due to the efforts put forth by Mr. Donaldson, the Government Emigration Agent in Toronto. We think it incumbent upon us to state this opinion, because, in the debate on the address in the House of Assembly, an hon. member saw fit to state that he thought all we got from Mr. Donaldson was an occasional letter on flax. Instead of this being the case, it would be nearer the fact to say that we have secured an increase of nearly 2,000 settlers over those of 1866 mainly through his efforts. It is his business to be ready to furnish information to all immigrants passing through Toronto; and, besides the benefits thus received by immigrants who all immigrants passing through Toronto; and, besides the benefits thus received by immigrants who have emigrated, either intending to settle in the States, or undecided as to where they will locate themselves. The work of such an officer is no sinecure, and when done it is most beneficial to the country.

George's Society of this city recently sent an application through this Agency, to the head office in Quebec, claiming to be reimbursed sums expended by them last summer in affording relief of this nature where the restriction on the issue of the passes would not warrant us in granting them. This application is, I believe, at present in the hands of Dr. Taché; how: ever, I would not be understood as pressing my views in this matter upon the attention of your Committee, my desire being only to state the facts as they came under my notice. True we had at one time last year brought to Quebec, by two vessels, the St. Lawrence and the Thames, a class of emigrants from England quite unfit for this country. There were some seven or eight hundred in all, arriving within a short time of each other; the portion of these sent to Kingston, as well as those sent from Quebec, arrived in this city, for whom we had to provide employment within the precincts of this Λ gency. consisted of boiler makers, iron workers, fitters and hammersmiths, mostly from iron yards in England. Their avocations and habits of life were but illy suited to this country. They were sent out by a Committee in London, England, who paid their passages hence. They were no loss to England, and certainly, from their dissolute habits, men and women, no gain to Canada. They arrived entirely destitute and penniless. I represented these things at head-quarters in Quebec, and to our Agent in Wolverhampton, in order to guard against a recurrence of them.

It is my pleasing duty to state, from all the information I have received, that we may safely look for a large and healthy emigration this season. Amongst the numerous applicants for information, many were men with considerable capital in quest of improved farms; and while it is to be deplored that so many emigrants pass our door on their way to the Western States after arriving on our shores, and now that the lands are ready for settlement, it is more than probable that a much larger ratio of increase than that of last season, already noticed, will continue. I may be pardoned mentioning one of many instances that occurred here of parties being influenced to remain when undecided as to

whether they should make this or the neighboring Republic their domicile.

The instance I refer to particularly is that of a Mr. Fuller, who arrived here last season with a family of eleven, six grown-up sons, principally mechanics, and possessing in money \$10,000 together with an ample outfit. He came to the office, conversed with me, and the result was that he determined to go and see the country in the vicinity of Orillia, in the County of Simcoe. I advised him, before leaving the city, to deposit his money, and accompanied him to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, where I introduced him to its president, the Hon. Wm. McMaster. Furnished with all the information I could give him and lists of lands, he proceeded and purchased first 200 acres and located his family thereon, and subsequently purchased 200 acres more, and is now well pleased with the country, and expects, by his example and advice, to influence many others with capital to follow him this season. He is a most intelligent industrious man and a valuable settler. Another party from New Zealand, with \$5,000 in hand, settled within one mile of Orillia, and expects to draw here a much larger amount on the conversion of lands and stock owned by him in New Zealand. He came to this country for the benefit of his health which is now quite restored, and he is determined to make Canada his home.

The cause of some little additional expense being incurred at this Agency during the winter months has arisen from the increased number of emigrants arriving via Portland. Between 1,000 and 1,100 reached this point, many of them good settlers remaining in the country. Of this number many were destitute of means and were assisted,—in all 134½ men, 29 women, and 33 children. I would therefore recommend that a Canadian Agent should be on the spot on the arrival of the ocean steamers, when a large portion of these emigrants might be directed to Canada. If it is found a necessity to furnish them with information and assistance during the summer months at Quebec, surely it would be equally politic to do the same at Portland in the winter; and this service could be supplied from some of the present agencies without any new appointment or additional expenses being incurred, except the disbursement on the spot. I would willingly have this duty added to this Agency if thought expedient.

Witness the case of the Owen family, who were landed without their parents or means, and would have been sent back 'to Europe, according to the American Law, but for the timely aid rendered at this Agency. Their passages, seven in number, had to be paid from Portland here, and onwards to their destination in the Township of Luther, in the

County of Wellington, to join their father who had sent the money home to bring them to Portland. I have no doubt that this circumstance being published in the papers is fresh In the memory of every member of your Committee. This is another proof of the importance of this Agency. Those parties arriving via Portland never see Quebec, seldom stop at any of the Eastern Stations until they reach this point.

Before closing, one other subject, not unworthy of consideration, is the prevailing scarcity of female servants at present much felt in this section, and from advices received from our Agent at Wolverhampton, Mr. Dixon, we need not expect any from England. The wages of this class having so much increased of late in England. Agencies in Ireland and Scotland, I have reason to believe, would be effective in promoting this class of emigration as well as agricultural servants and labourers generally, would, I am satisfied, secure to Canada a considerable portion of that emigration from the British Isles, now setting in to the United States.

Fearing I have already extended this letter beyond the limits designed by you, but hoping, if so, that the motive by which I have been actuated, the sole desire to benefit

Canada, will be accepted as my excuse.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

> JOHN A. DONALDSON, Government Emigration Agent.

Statement A, referred to.—Parties who received free passes in the month of October last year.

England	3		Sent to Oshawa, County of Ontario.
Ireland	1		Sent to Essa, County of Simcoe.
England	1		Sent to Hamilton, County of Halton.
England	7		Sent to Newmarket, County of York.
Santland	ż		Sent to Malton, County of Peel.
Unaland	1	•••••	Sont to Waston County of Vork
S-41-3	1	•••••	Sent to Weston, County of York.
Scotland	Ţ	•••••	Sent to Malton, County of Peel.
Scotland	4	• • • • • •	Sent to Owen Sound, County of Bruce.
Ireland	1	•••••	Sent to Kingston, County of Frontenac.
England	1		Sent to Collingwood, County of Simcoe.
Ireland	1		Sent to Bronte, County of Halton.
Ireland	1		Sent to Seaforth, County of Grey.
Scotland	1		Sent to Mimico, County of York.
England	ī		Sent to Hamilton, County of Halton.
Ireland	3		Sent to Guelph, County of Wellington.
England	ĭ		Sent to Hamilton, County of Halton.
Traland	ī		Sent to Weston, County of York.
England	2	•••••	Sent to Goderich, County of Huron.
Inclord	1	•••••	Sant to Brammton County of Paul
Davis 1	1	•••••	Sent to Brampton, County of Peel.
England	1	• • • • •	Sent to Port Credit, County of Peel.
อั	5		
	_		
England1	8		
Ireland	9		
Scotland	8		
	_		

85 Abstracted from Emigration Registry, folio -.

(I.)

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Toronto, 5th May, 1868.

SIR,—By desire of the Commissioner I transmit you the enclosed answers to the queries contained in your letter to him of the 20th ultimo.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. Russell,
Assistant Commissioner.

George Jackson, Esq.,

Chairman of the Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization,

House of Commons, Ottawa.

Answers to queries referred to in Mr. Russell's letter:-

1st. On what terms can wild lands be obtained for the purpose of settlement?—Free Grants, of one hundred acres can be obtained by actual settlers under the provisions of "The Free Grants and Homestcad Act of 1868," (31st Vict., Cap. 8, Statutes of Ontario,) in the territory described in the fifth section of the Act, and locatees will be allowed to purchase an additional hundred acres at fifty cents an acre, cash.

2nd. What quantity is surveyed or available on these terms?—In the territory above mentioned there are three million two hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred acres surveyed, of which three hundred and forty thousand eight hundred acres in the district of Muskoka and on Parry Sound are now open for settlement. (See accompanying map,

notice and list.)

3rd. What is the general character of these lands, and where are they situated?—About one-third part of the surveyed lands in the territory, set apart by the Act, is arable and fit for settlement; the remainder is poor soil, rocky, swampy or sandy, and valuable chiefly for its pine timber. They are situated between the Ottawa River and Georgian Bay, and on the north shores of Lakes Huron and Superior.

The tracts in the district of Muskoka and at Parry Sound, now open for settlement, contain a greater proportion of good land than the rest of the territory, and are more ac-

essible.

4th. By what mode of conveyance and route are they accessible?—See routes printed on the accompanying map.

(Signed,)

A. Russell.
Assistant Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, Toronto 5th May, 1868.

The Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, referred to in the first answer given by Mr. Russell above, is as follows:—

An Act to secure Free Grants and Homesteads to actual Settlers on the Public Lands. Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

1. This Act shall be called and known as "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight," and may be so cited or designated in all

Acts or proceedings whatsoever.

2. The Statute of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, passed in the the twenty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act respecting the Sale and Management of the Public Lands," may be cited and designated in all Acts and proceedings as "The Public Lands Act of one thousand eight hundred and sixty," and is the Act hereinafter so designated.

3. The thirteenth Section of "The Public Lands Act of one thousand eight hundred and sixty" is hereby repealed, except that Patents may issue for all lands heretofore located

as free grants under that Section as if this Act had not been passed.

4. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appropriate any Public Lands considered suitable for settlement and cultivation, and not being Mineral Lands or Pine Timber Lands, as Free Grants to actual Settlers, under such regulations as shall from time to time be

made by Order in Council, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.

5. Such grants or appropriations shall be confined to lands surveyed, or hereafter to be surveyed, situate within the tract or territory composed of the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing, and of the lands lying between the Ottawa River and the Georgian Bay, to the West of a line drawn from a point opposite the south-east angle of the Township of Palmerston north-Westerly along the western boundaries of the Townships of North Sherbrooke, Lavant, Blithfield, Admaston, Bromley, Stafford, and Pembroke to the Ottawa River, and to the north of the rear or northerly boundaries of the Townships of Oso, Olden, Kennebec, Kaladar, Elzevir, Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, Dummer, Smith, Ennismore, Somerville, Laxton, Carden, Rama, and of the River Severn.

6. The person to whom any land may be allotted or assigned under such regulations for a free grant thereof, shall be considered as located for said land within the meaning of

this Act, and is hereinafter called the Locatee thereof.

7. No person shall be located for any land under this Act or said regulations unless such person shall be of the age of eighteen years or upwards, nor shall any person be so

located for any greater quantity than one hundred acres.

8. Before any person shall be located for any land as aforesaid, such person shall make affidavit to be deposited with the Agent authorized to make such location, that he or she has not been located for any land under this Act or under said regulations, and that he or she is of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and believes the land for which he or she Applies or desires to be located, is suited for settlement and cultivation, and is not valuable chiefly for its mines, minerals or pine timber, and that such location is desired for his or her benefit and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation of such land, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, nor for the purpose of obtaining, possessing or disposing of any of the pine trees growing or being on the said land, or any benefit or advantage therefrom, or any gold, silver, ^{co}Pper, lead, iron, or other mines or minerals, or any quarry or bed of stone, marble or gypsum thereon.

9. No patent shall issue for any land located under this Act or under said regulations until the expiration of five years from the date of such location, nor unless nor until the

locatee or those claiming under him or her or some of them shall have performed the following settlement duties, that is to say, shall have cleared and have under cultivation at least fifteen acres of the said land, whereof at least two acres shall be cleared and cultivated anhually during the five years next after the date of the location, to be computed from such date, and have built a house thereon fit for habitation at least sixteen feet by twenty feet, and shall have actually and continously resided upon and cultivated the said land for the term of five years next succeeding the date of such location, and from thence up to the issue of the Patent, except that the Locatee shall be allowed one month from the date of the location to enter upon and occupy the land, and that absence from the said land for in all not more than six months during any one year (to be computed from the date of the location) shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid.

On failure, in performance of the settlement duties aforesaid, the location shall be forfeited, and all right of the Locatee, or of any one claiming under him or her, in the land,

10. All Pine trees growing or being upon any land so located, and all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, or other mines or minerals, shall be considered as reserved from said location, and shall be the property of Her Majesty, except that the Locatee or those claimbuilding, fencing and fuel, on the land so located, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed, in actually clearing said land for cultivation, but no pine trees (except for the necessary building, fencing, and fuel as aforesaid) shall be cut beyond the init of such actual clearing before the issuing of the Patent, and all pine trees so cut and disposed of (except for the necessary building, fencing, and fuel as aforesaid), shall be subject to the payment of the same dues, as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber or saw logs. All trees remaining on the land at the time the Patent

issues, shall pass to the Patentee.

11. On the death of the Locatee, whether before or after the issue of the Patent for any land so located, all his then right and interest in and to such land shall descend to and become vested in his widow during her widowhood in lieu of dower, in case there be such widow surviving such Locatee; but such widow may elect, to have her dower in such land in lieu of the provision aforesaid.

12. Neither the Locatee, nor any one claiming under him or her, shall have power to alienate, (otherwise than by devise) or to mortgage or pledge any land located as aforesaid,

or any right or interest therein before the issue of the Patent.

13. No alienation (otherwise than by devise), and no mortgage or pledge of such land, or of any other right or interest therein by the Locatee after the issue of the Patent, and within twenty years from the date of such location, and during the lifetime of the wife of such Locatee, shall be valid or of any effect, unless the same be by Deed, in which she shall be one of the grantors with her husband, nor unless such Deed is executed by her in the same presence, and there are the same examination and certificate and at the same time, as shall be at the date of such deed required by Law in the case of married

women conveying their real estate.

14. No land located as aforesaid, nor any interest therein, shall in any event be or become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or liability contracted or incurred by the Locatee, his widow, heirs, or devisees before the issuing of the Patent for such land: After the issuing of the Patent for any such land, and while such land or any part thereof or any interest therein is owned by the Locatee or his widow, heirs, or devisees, such land, part or interest, shall during twenty years next after the date of such location be exempt from attachment, levy under execution, or sale for payment of debts, and shall not be or become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or liability contracted or incurred before or during that period, save and except any debt secured by a valid mortgage or pledge of such land made subsequently to the issuing of the Patent therefor.

15. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to exempt any land from levy or sale for

rates or taxes, now or hereafter legally imposed.

16. Every patent to be issued for any land located as aforesaid shall state in the body thereof, the name of the original Locatee of the said land, and the date of the said location, and that the said Patent is issued under the authority of this Act.

17. This Act shall be taken and read as part of "The Public Lands Act of 1860."

The following are the notes referred to in Mr. Russell's answer to question No. 4:— Parties wishing to settle on the Free Grants in the Muskoka District, may proceed by either of the following routes:-

1st. To Collingwood from Toronto, by the Northern Railway; from Collingwood to Parry Sound, by steamer, once a week, and from Parry Sound to the respective townships,

by the Great Northern, Parry Scund and Nipissing Colonization Roads.

The office of N. P. Wakefield, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the townships of McDou-

gall, Foley, Humphry and Cardwell is at Parry Sound.

2nd. From Toronto to Barrie or Bell Ewart, by the Northern Railway; from thence to the river Severn, by steamer; from the river Severn to Gravenhurst on Lake Muskoka, by stage; from Gravenhurst to Bracebridge, by steamer or by the Muskoka road, and from Bracebridge to the respective townships by the Muskoka, Peterson and Parry Sound Roads. In winter the communication with Bracebridge and Parry Sound is by stage from Barrie.

The office of R. J. Oliver, Esq., Crown Lands Agent for the Townships of Watt, Stephenson, Brunel, Macaulay, McLean, Muskoka and Draper is at Bracebridge, in the

township of Macaulay.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 8th May, 1868.

Sir,—In compliance with your request, as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons of Canada on Immigration and Colonization, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a statement of the disposable public lands in the Province of Quebec, showing the number of acres in each agency, the names of the local agents, the residence of each of them, the means of communication, the price of land per acre, and other conditions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

J. O. BEAUBIEN,

George Jackson, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

Commissioner.

An Act to encourage Colonization.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

- 1. From and after the passing of this Act public lands, which shall be conceded or granted to bond fide settlers, in virtue of and in conformity with the provisions of chapter twenty-two of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, intituled, "An Act respecting the sale and the management of the public lands," and in conformity with the orders in council and regulations arising from the said Act, shall not, except for the price of such lands, be mortgaged or hypothecated by judgment or otherwise, nor seized, nor sold under authority of law, for any debt or debts contracted previous to the grant or concession of such lands, Articles 2,034 and 2,121 of the Code of Civil Procedure to the contrary not-withstanding; and further, no one shall seize or sell, under authority of law, for any such debt, the right, title or interest of any settler in or upon any land which shall have been so conceded to him.
- 2. From the time of the occupation of any lot of land, and during the ten years following the issue of patents for lands to settlers, conceded and granted as aforesaid, the following chattels shall, without prejudice to Article 556 of the Code of Civil Procedure, be exempt from seizure under any writ of execution issued out of any court whatsoever in this Province, viz.:

1. The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family.
2. The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family.

3. One stove and pipes, one crane and its appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use.

4. All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables, provided for family use, not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for three

months.

5. Two horses or two draught oxen, four cews, six sheep, four pigs, eight hundred bundles of hay, other forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter, and provender sufficient to fatten one pig and maintain three during the winter.

6. Vehicles and other implements of agriculture.

7. The debtor may select from any larger number of the same kinds of chattels, the Particular chattels to be exempt from seizure, in virtue of this section.

But nothing in this section contained shall exempt from seizure any of the chattels enumerated in sub-sections three, four, five or six of this section, in payment of any debt contracted in payment of such said chattels.

3. Nothing in this Act shall be held as exempting any land from the payment of, or being sold for the rates or taxes, which now are, or in future shall be, legally imposed thereon

thereon.

4. All patents which shall issue for any land conceded or granted as hereinabove set forth, shall state the name of the person to whom such was so conceded or granted originally, and the date of such grant or concession.

5. If a settler occupy for more than five years a lot of land before the issue of a Patent, the time over and above those five years shall be subtracted from the delay of ten years following the issue of the patent, mentioned in section two of this Act.

6. The provisions of this Act shall apply to the widow, children and heirs of the

settler, as constituting his representatives.

STATEMENT of disposable lands in the Province of Quebrc, shewing the number of Acres in each Agency, the names of the Local Agents, the residence of each of them, the means of reaching each, &c., &c. The whole prepared and furnished in compliance with the request of a Committee of the Honorable the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, dated Ottawa, 20th April, 1868.

SOUTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Agents.	Residences.	Counties.	Towaships in the Agency.	Aores disposable.	Price per Acre, except in the case of Special Valuation.	OBSERVATIONS.
O. B. Kanr. Railway and steamboat from Quebecto Montreal, thence by railway to Farnham, and by stage on to Fre.	Frelighsburg	Missisquoi, Shef- ford and Brome.	O. B. Kaur	14,800	Special valu- ation over 60 cts.	Special valu- All the ungranted lands in the agency are situated atton over in the Township of Bolton, and is composed of mountains; about a feurth of the whole is fit for settlement; the remainder is very stony and broken. This land is not just now disposable, but will probably be so in a few months.
R. P. Felton	Sherbrooke Stanstead, brooke, mond, an of Wolf	Stanstead, Sherbrooks, Richmond, and part of Wolfe and Compton.	Sher- Stanstead, Barnston, Barford, Rich. Magog East, Hatley, Ox. d. part ford, Ascott, Brompton, Mellogart, Wiedson, Westbury, Compton, Eaton, Bury, Stoke, Dudswell, Newport, Hereford, and Auckland.	50,000	do 60 cts.	These are all old townships. The vacant land consists of scattered lots, principally in the Townships of Brompton, Melbourne, Windsor, Weedon, Westbury, Eaton, Dudswell, Newport, Hereford, and Auckland, and are of inferior quality.
Agency Vacant		Drummond	Simpson, Wendorer, Upton, Kingsey, Grantham, Wick- ham, and Durham.	Upton, Wick-	do 60 etc.	The lands in this Agency are nearly all sold or patented. The soil of the few acres which are vacant is of very inferior quality.
Agency vacent. Railway to the Starfold and Arthabaska Station, thence ordinary roads to the several townshipe.		Arthabaska		45,000	60 cts. except in a part of Maddington, where the valuation is	in a part of and part of Maddington, have long been settled, Maddington, and most of the best land taken up. The where the vacant land in this Agency is in great part valuation is composed of swamp, rock, and very light sandy
ARTOIRE GAGROR Relivery from Quebeo to Arthabasks Station, thence ordinary roads to the several townships.	St. Christophe d'Arthabaska.	Arthabaska	Autours Gagrou	10,000	- Ha	Scattered lots of inferior quality.

Victoria.		Appen	dix (No.	8).			A. 186
The soil is generally good although momissious and steay in many places. There are also large story marshes, earliely unfit for cultivation. This Agency is composed of new townships, and offers to colonisation a greater extent of disposable land than any other part of the Eastern Townships.	All the townships in this Agency have long been settled; Theford more recently. The racent lands, which are nearly all in the Townships of Broughton and the Groon Somerset, are of inferior quality, being rocky and mountainous.	very swampy. good quality.	Throughout the whole of this Agency the seil is of excellent quality, although a little mountainous in the Townships of the County of Dorchester.	ę	op Op	gg	e p
generally good y in many places. Tabes, enairely un y is composed of olonisation a gree than any other ;	hips in this Agen setford more rece and the Gore of ality, being rocky	and in the Gore of Somerset very swampy. The soil is generally of pretty good quality.	the whole of this 1 pality, although s ruships of the Cou	do	o g	o T	o O
	All the towns settled; Tlands, which Broughton inferior qu	and in the The soil is go	Throughout excellent in the Tow	do	op	°p	o p
do 60 ots.	do 40 ots.	do 60 cts.	do 40 cts. do 40 cts.	do 40 cts.	do 30 cts.	do 30 cts.	do 30 cts.
200,005	35,000	123,000	11,000	149,000	53,000	51,000	000'06
Winslew, Whitton, Hampden, Marston, Ditton, Wobern, Chesham, Spalding, Ditah- field, Clinton, and Emberton.	Leeds, Nelson, Inverness, Ireland, Halifar, Somerset, and the argmentation (Gore), Broughton, and Thetford.	Wolfe Garthby, North Ham, South Ham, Stationd, Wolfstown, Wotton, and St. Camille.	Part of Megantic, Coleraine	Part of Beauce Jersey, Linière, Marluw, Met- germette, Ribborcugh and Spaldine.	Part of Dorches Cranbeurne, Frampton, Stan- ter. don and augmentation, Wal- ford.	tor.	Armagh, Roux, Buckland, Bellechasse.
Part of Compton Winslew, and Boauce. Mearica Chestia field, Clii		Wolfe Gar H	Part of Begantic. Col. Part of Beauce Ayl	Part of Beauce Jerr	Part of Dorches-Cra	Part of Dorohes-Lan	Part of Belle- Arn
0	Loads	Wottom		Frampton		<u> </u>	Bt. Gervais County of Bellechasse.
Railway from Guebes, to famour Ville, themse by stage to the rationes of the rationes of the Agent, 25 miles; then ordinary roads to the serential was begin. There are also colonisation reads wholly or partially completed,	John Hung	J. T. LEBEL. Bailway from Quebec to Dan- ville, and themes ordinary roads to Weston and other parts of the Agency.	Louis Labracque	Andrew Rees Frampton Ordinary roads from Quebec to Frampton, and other	passes in the Agency.	Francois Roulaav	FES. LANONTAGE

31 V10	toria.		Appendix	(No. 6	s) .		A. 100
STATEMENT of disposable lands in the Province of Quebec, shewing the number of Acres in each Agency, the names of the Local Agents, the residence of each of them, the means of reaching each, &c., &c.—Continued.	OBSERVATIONS.		In these Agencies the soil is generally of tolorably good quality, except, however, the Township of Asburton, the soil of which is very stony and entirely barren.	To these Amendies the Roil is constally wood.	except in the Councilly sold Android, Argo, Fournier, Phonoganok and Parke, where it is in part stony and all of inferior quality.		
r of Acres , &c.— <i>Co</i>	Price per Acre, except in the case of Special Valuation.	Special valu- ation over 30 cts.	do 30 cts.	do 30 cts.	do 30 cts.	do 30 cts.	do 30 ete.
e number each, &c.	Acres disposable.	53,000	179,000	284,000	314,000	269,000	287,000
s or Quebec, shewing the , the means of reaching	Town:bips in the Agency.	Belle. Dangvam and Mailloux	Ashburton, Bourdages, Mont- miny, Patton, Panet, Talon, Rolette.	Lafontaine, Leverrier, Lessard, Garneau, Fournier, Dionne, Casgrain, Arago, Beaubien, Ashford.	Bungay, Chabot, Chapais, Exworth, Parke, Painchaud, Poheneganook, Woodbridge.	Armand, Bégin, Demers, Den- onville, Hocquart, Rodot, Viger, Whitworth, Cabano, Escount, Betsford, Packing- ton.	ski Part of Rimouski. Cabot, Casupscull, Duquesno, Fleurian, Matane, McNider, Macpès, Neigette, St. Denis, Tessier, Lepage.
the Province each of them	Counties.	Part of Belle- chasse.	Montmagny	L'Islet	Kamonraska		Part of Rimouski.
ble lands in residence of	Residences.	St. Charles, River Boyer.	Montmagny Montmagny.	St. Jean Port Joli.	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.	Isle-Verte	Rimou.
STATEMENT of disposa Local Agents, the	Agents.	S. V. LARUE St. Charles, Railway from Quebec to St. River Charles, and thence ordinary Boyer. The Arency of the several parts of	Quebec to Mont- l thence ordinary s several parts of	C. F. FOURAIER	Railway from Quebec to Ste. Anne de la Kamouraska Anne, and thence ordinary roads to the several townships composing the Agency.	L. N. GAUTERAU Isle-Verte Témiscouata Railway and steamboat from Quebeo to River du Loup, and thenee ordinary roads to Isle Verte, and the several points in the Agenoy.	J. B. Lepage Railway from Quebec to Eiver du Loup and steamer to Eimouski, thence by ordinary roads to the various parts of the Agency.

- 1000	oria.		•	Append	lix (No.	٥).
50,000 do 30 cts. Soil of superior quality in the first of these			Soil only of middling quality.		Soil generally good.	Soil very inferior, except the Matapedia Valley, where the land is very good.
do 30 cts.		do 20 cts.	do 20 cts.	do 20 ets.	do 20 cts.	do 20 cts.
	SPÉ.	43,000	000'66	142,000	186,000	27,000
Anno des/Part of Rimonski./Cherbourg, Dalibert, Romieux./ nts.	DISTRICT OF GASPÉ	Cape Chat and Tourelle	Dasin Part of Gaspé Malbaie, Percé, Fox, Gaspé Bay North; Cape Rosier, Sydenham, Newport, and islande.	Port Daniel, New Richmond, Hamilton, Hope, Cox.	Nouvelle, Patapśdia, Maria, Carleton, Mann, Ristigouche, Matapédia.	Assemetquagan
es/Part of Rimousk	DIS	Part of Gaspé	Part of Gaspé	Part of Bonaven- ture.	Part of Bonaven- ture.	Part of Bonaven- ture.
Ste. Mo		Ste. Anne des Monts.	Gaspé	New Carlisle	Carleton	
C. F. Ror. Seamer from Quebec to Métis, from thence the ordinary roads to different parts of the Agency.		C. F. Ror Ste. Anne des Part of Gaspé Cape Chat and Tourelle	JOHN EDER	J. A. LEBEL	Stamer from Quebec to Paspe- biae, thence the ordinary roads to Carleton, Mann, Ristigouche, to Carleton, and other town- ships included in Agency.	J. B. LR: Acr Part of Bonaven. Assemetquagan ture.

1st. The Tache Road, which is only partly finished and traverses the Township of Mailloux, in the County of Bellechasse; the Townships of Montminy, and Paton in the County of Montmagny; Arago, Garneau and Lafontaine in the County of Lislet; Chapais, Painchaud, and Poheneganook, in the County of Kameuraska; the Town-Znd. The Matapedia Road, commencing at Ste. Flavie, on the River St. Lawrence, passes the end of the Taché Road, traverses the Township of Cabot, the Seigniory of Matapedia, and the Townships of Lepage and Casupscull, in the County of Rimouski, and those of Assemetquagan and Ristigouche, and extends to Crosspoint in the Township of Manu, County of Bonaventure. ships of Armand, Viger and Denogville in the County of Temiscouata; Bedard, Chenier, Rodot, Macpès, Neigette, Fleurian and part of Cabot, in the County of Rimonski, where it ends at the Matapedia Road. N.B. On the south shore of the River there are several Colonization Roads, on which Free Grants of land are made on certain conditions, these roads are :-

3rd. The Mailloux Road, commencing at the Tache Road, in the Township of Mailloux, traverses the latter township and Roux, Bellechasse and Daaquam, in the County of Bellechasse, where it ends at the Province line.

4th. The Elgin Road, in the County of L'Islot, starting from the River St. Lawrence, traverses the Seigniories, follows the division line between the Townships of Fournier, Ashford, Garneau, Lafontaine, Casgrain and Dionne, and intersects the Taché Road, between the Townships of Garneau and Lafontaine.

5th. The Temiscouata Road, in the County of that name, commencing at River du Loup, and traversing the Townships of Whitworth and Armand, and Seigniory of Temiscouata, where it ends at the Province Line. STATEMENT of disposable lands in the Province of Quebec, shewing the number of Acres in each Agency, the names of the Local Agents, the residence of each of them, the means of reaching each, &c., &c.—Continued.

NORTH OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

SAGUENAY TERRITORY.

Agents.	Residences.	Counties.	Townships in the Ageney.	Acres	Price per	OBSERVATIONS.
				disposable.	Acre.	
Stour Boulianns	Bergeronnet	Saguenay	Bergeronnes Saguenay Bergeronnes, Albert, Tadousac, Escounins, Saguenay, Iber-ville.	61,900	20 cts.	The first three ranges of these townships are good lots, but the ethers are of an entirely inferior quality.
T. Z. CLOUTER In summer, steamer from Quebecto Ha! Ha! Bay and Chicoutini, thence the ordinary roads to the various parts of the Agency. In winter there is no other means of communication than the ordinary roads.	Village of Chi- contimi.	Chicoutimi	Village of Chi- contimi. Bourgette, Chicoutimi, Char- levoix, Demeules, Deliale, Harrey, Jonquistra, Kene- gomi, Laterière, Labarre, Resy, Métabetchouan, Boi- lean, Falardean, Olis, Rober- val, Signar, St. Germain, Simard, St. Jean, Tremblay, Parent, Labrosse, Périgny, Alma Island.	906,006	20 cts.	Soil generally good, except in the Townships of Boileau, Labrosse, Perigny, St. Jean and St. Germain, where it is stony, hilly, and little fit for clearing.
Agency vacant		Charlevoix Callières, trington	Callières, DeSales and Set- trington.	29,000	20 cts.	The soil is tolerably good in the Township of DeSales, but very poor in the two others.
MACLEAN STEWART Quebec Quebec Quebec Stoneham and Tewkesbury these townships.	Quebec	Que pec	Stoneham and Tewkesbury	000'29	30 cte.	Land sandy, hilly, and of inferior quality.

ST. MAURICE TERRITORY.

Land mountainous. There are, however, some very fertile valleys.	Land mountainous, stony, and in general little fit for cultivation.	The land in Peterborough is of inferior quality. In Brassard and Provost the soil	is somewhat broken, but generally speaking of pretty fair quality.		In these three Agencies the land, although mountainous, is considered to be adapted for cultivation except in the Townships of Cartier, Cathoart, Chertsey, and the six first ranges of Chilton, where it is rocky and of inferior quality.	
30 cts.	30 ets. 30 ets. 30 ets.	30 ets.	30 ets.	30 ctr.	30 ots.	30 cts.
73,000	17,000 50,000 42,000	2,000	39,000	47,000	102,000	30,000
Alton, Montanban, Colbert, Gosford, Roemont, Cha- vigny.	Part of Portneuf Turcotte Champlain	Maskincagé Part of Peterborough	Peterborough, Brassard and Provost.	Catheart, Joliette, Kildare, and augmentation, Brandon and Cartier.	Chertsey, Chilton, Kilkenny, Rawdon.	Terrebonne Abercrombie, Beresford, part of Montealm Wexford
Part of Portneuf Alton, Gooff vigos	Part of Portneuf Champlain St. Maurice	Maskincagé	Berthier Peterborough, Provost.	Joliette Cathcart, and ang and Car	Part of Montcalm.	Terrebonne Part of Montealm.
	Three Rivers				Rawdon	Ste. Adële d'Abercrom- bie.
Agency vacant	L. A. Dybord	Agency vacant	Agency vacent	Agency Vacent	ALEXANDER DALY	A. B. LAVALLEE

sposable lands in the Province of Quebic, shewing the number of Acres in each Agency, the names of the	
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BEC	Agents, the residence of each of them, the means of reaching each, &c.—Con
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NORTH OF THE RIVER OTTAWA.

OBSERVATIONS.	Chatham, Gore and part of Wentworth have been long settled; Howard and Wolfe are new Townships, part of which is settled, and the soil, which is generally of inferior quality, is uneven and rocky.	Grenville and part of Harrington are covered with old settlements. The remainder of Harrington and the Townships of Arundel, Montealm and De Salaberry offer to colonization a considerable extent of disposable land. See general observations on the District of Ottawa.	The part of Buckingham and Lochaber which lies along the River Ottawa has long been settled. The other Townships offer a vast field to colonization, but roads to give access to them are greatly needed.	Hull, Eardley and Templeton, on the River Ottawe, Wakefield, Lowe, Masham and Aylwin, on the River Gatineau, are well settled, but Hincks, Portland West and Denholm are only partially so. Villeneuve, Bowman, Biglow, Blake and Neiget, which are nearly all vacent, offer a great extent of land adapted for settlement. See general observations on the District of Ottawe.
Price per Acre.	60 cts.	30 cts.	60 cts.	60 cts.
Acres	55,000	95,000	215,000	230,000
Townships in the Agency.	Chatham, Wentworth, Gore, part of Morin, Howard and Wolfe.	Grenville, Harrington and Gore, Montcain, Arundel and DeSalaberry.	Town- Part of Ottawa Buckingham, Lochabar, Derry, Portland East, Mulgrave, Ripon, Hartwell, Suffolk and Ponsonby.	Town-Part of Ottawa Hull, Eardley, Templeton and Gore, Portland West, Dendon, Masham, Wakefield, Low, Hineks, Aylwin, Bowman, Biglow and Blake.
Counties.	Partof Argenteuil Chatham, part of Wolfe.	e Part of Argenteuil Grenville, Gore, Jand DeS	Part of Ottawa	Part of Ottawa
Residences.	d, ship of	Grenville	Thurso, Town- ship of Loch- abar.	Chelsea,
Agents.	Grong Rogens Lakefield, Stemboat and railway from Quebec to Montreal, and Gore. from thence by ordinary roads to Agent's office.	D. McMiller	G. W. CAMERON	ROST. FARLEY

-010116	20.6	repponding (200)
Wright, Bouchette and Northfield, whereas the greater part of the land in Egan and Aumond, and nearly all of that in Sicotte, Kensington, Baskatonge and Lytton are vacant. See general observations on the District of Ottawa.	The Townships of Clarendon, Onslow, Bristol and Litchfield, on the Ottawa River, which are all settled, and those of Thorne, Lesis and Auldfield, which are only partially so, with the Townships of Cawood, Ponetact, Claphan and Alleyn, the latter especially, present a greater scope for colonization than any other part of the country. The land is generally stony and broken, but there are some very fettle valleys.	The Township of Allumette is well settled, as well as that part of the fronts of Waltham, Chichester and Shean, which is adapted for agriculture. The disposable land in this Agency is of inferior quality, being broken, rocky and sterile. In the Township of Sheen there are some very fertile valleys. In Aberford and Aberdeen the land is but ill fitted for settlement; the few settlers found there have taken up their residence on spots which serve as stations for the numerous class engaged in the lumbering business on the River Ottawa.
_	60 cts.	60 cts.
275,000	200,000	135,000
Mills Part of Ottawa Cameron, Wright, Northfield	Agency vacant	Is-Part of Pontiac Allumette Island, Waltham, Chichester, Sheen, Aberford and Aberdeen.
s/Part of Ottawa	Part of Pontiac	Part of Pontiae
/Achigan Mil.	Clarendon	
Mron. Mobness. Mills. Macon. Mobness Mills. Morthfield. Gueboo to Ottawa, thence by stage about 50 miles to Achigan Mills.	Agency vacent	T. Sarra

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE DISTRICT OF OTTAWA.

The land in this section of the country being of the Laurentian formation, the soil is in great part rocky, mountainous and uneven, but is covered with merchantable timber of great value. However, the soil of the valleys and of hills with gentle slopes is very fertile, and offers a vast field to colonization. The operations of the lumbermen greatly facilitate the settlement of these lands, by opening roads and providing a market, where high prices may be obtained for the farmer's produce, and employment for himself and his eattle at a season when he can engage in it without prejudice to his farm work.

N.B.—The following Townships are only partially surveyed, are not included in any special agency, and have not yet been offered for sale:—Wobassa, Lathbury, Bouthiller, Dudley, Kismiaka, McGill and Wells, in the County of Ottawa, 124,000 acres; Dorion, in the County of Poniac, 44,000 acres. There are no roads in these Townships, with the exception of lumbermen's roads, and settlement will remain at a standstill until colonisation roads, to communicate with the old settlements, shall have been opened.

CONDITIONS OF SALE FOR SETTLEMENT.

One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder in four subsequent equal annual payments.

All sales to be subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and also

to the following conditions, viz. :-

The purchaser shall enter upon possession of the land so sold within six months from the date of sale and shall continue to reside upon and occupy the same, either himself or by others, for at least two years from such time, and in the course of four years at most he shall clear and bring under cultivation an extent thereof equal to at least ten acres of every hundred acres, and shall exect thereon a habitable house at least sixteen feet by twenty. No timber shall be cut before the issue of the patent, except for clearing, firewood, buildings, or fences; and all timber cut in contravention of this condition shall be held to have been cut without license on the public land. No transfer of the rights of the purchaser will be recognized in cases in which default has been made in the performance of any of the conditions of sale. Letters patent will not issue in any case before the expiration of two years of occupation, nor until all the conditions shall have been fulfilled, even when the purchase money has been paid in full. The purchaser binds himself to pay for all useful improvements which may be found on the land sold, and belonging to any other than himself. Subject to licenses for cutting timber actually in force.

J. O. BEAUBIEN, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 9th May, 1868.

(III.)

CROWN LAND OFFICE, Frederiction, N.B., May 1st, 1868.

George Jackson, Esq., Chairman Immigration Committee,

SIR,—In reply to your letter to me, of the 20th ultimo, I beg herewith to enclose copy of the Act lately passed by the Local Legislature of this Province, "To facilitate the settlement of Crown Lands."

The quantity of land surveyed, and available for settlement, under the Act, is

188,000 acres, as particularly described in the accompanying list.

These tracts have been specially selected as being well adapted for cultivation. The soil is generally good, well watered, and covered with hardwood. They can be easily reached from the existing settlements.

Suitable lines for roads have been explored, and will be opened out as the lots are

located, by the work or labor to be done in payment for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

RICH. SUTTON, Surveyor General.

An Act to facilitate the Settlement of Crown Lands, New Brunswick.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. The Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of the vacant Crown Lands to be selected for settlement in various parts of the Province, and cause Public Roads to be made to and through such Lands, and may have the said Lands surveyed and laid off in one hundred acre Lots on both sides of such Road.

2. That all Lots so surveyed and laid off, and all other Lots of Crown Land which

have been surveyed and are eligible for settlement, shall be reserved for actual settlers, and shall not be disposed of to speculators or for lumbering purpeses.

3. That one hundred acres of Land so surveyed be located to Immigrants or other male persons of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who do not own any other land in the province, upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

On payment of twenty dollars; cash in advance, to aid in the construction of Roads and Bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performing labour on such Roads and Bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performance and Bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three year, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or Officer appointed to superintend the same.

He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that I the same, and shall within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and

is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said Land. He shall continue to reside upon such Land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of the said Land, and performed the labor in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or baid - said Land, and performed the labor in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid twenty dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the one hundred acres so located as aforesaid; provided always, that should the means of such person so locating as aforesaid; provided always, that should the means of such person so locating as aforesa; aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said Land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

4. Such person so located may, after having built a house as aforesaid and cleared and cultivated two acres of the said land, and paid the twenty dollars advance, or performed labor on the roads or bridges to the extent of ten dollars or upwards, cut and haul lumber and timber from and off the said lot; but he shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the

standing timber until he has obtained a grant of said lot.

5. That every actual settler who is indebted to the Crown on account of the lot occupied by him, provided such lot do not contain more than one hundred acres, and if he owns next preceding, and has owns no other land, and has resided on such lot for three years next preceding, and has cleaned other land, and has resided on such lot for three years next preceding, and has cleared and cultivated ten acres thereof, and has paid twenty dollars in cash, or performed think and cultivated ten acres thereof, and has paid twenty dollars in cash, or performed thirty dollars worth of labor on the roads as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to a grant of such lot.

6. The Chapter 9, Title iii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the sale of Crown Lands in certain cases," be and the same is hereby repealed.

7. The Governor in Council is hereby authorized to make any regulations which may

be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. 8. The person to whom the land is located may bring an action for any trespass committed on the land so located while he is entitled to possession under the provisions of this Act; but nothing in this Act shall interfere with the right of the Crown to seize any lumber out in violation of the provisions of this Act or any Regulations framed thereunder, or cut by any person other than the person to whom the same is located.

Lier of Reserved Vacant Crown Lands in New Brunswick, which have been specially selected and surveyed into lots of 100 acres each for settlement.

CORNTY OF RESTIGUCHE.		
_	Acres.	Totals.
In the "Colebrooke" settlement, four miles south-west from		
Comphalian	5 000	
T. Campbellon	5,000	
Campbelton		
Dalhousie	4.000	
Between D	2,000	
Between Benjamin River and Nash's Creek, five miles from		
Bay Chalenra	7.000	
East of Vacquet River, four miles south from Bay Chaleurs	3,000	
The of vacques itives, tout miles south from Day Chalcuts	0,000	= 0.000
		19,000
00		

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.	
In the "Madisco" settlement, ten miles north-west from	Totals.
Bathurst	
and ten miles west from Bathurst	
and ten miles west from Bathurst	
twenty miles south-east from Bathurst	10.000
COUNTY OF NORTHWARMS AND	16,000
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND. In the "Breadalbane" settlement, on Dungarvon River, ten	
miles west from McLaggan's Mills	10.000
COUNTY OF KENT.	10,000
In the "Rhomboid" settlement, on the Buctouche River, two miles west from the Maclauchlan Road15,000	15 000
QUEENS' COUNTY.	15,000
In the "Association" tract on Rider's Brook, eight miles	
from Head of Washademoac Lake	
River, and twelve miles from Head of Grand Lake10,000 In the "Hibernia" settlement, Salmon Creek, ten miles from	
Head of Grand Lake	99.000
COUNTY OF SUNBURY.	22,000
In "Peltonia" settlement, N. W. Oromocto River, fifty miles	
north-west from St. John	4,000
COUNTY OF YORK	1,000
In "Peltonia" settlement, N. W. Oromocto River, thirty	
miles south from Fredericton	
In Aima and Nackawicae settlements, forty miles	
west from Fredericton10,000	20,000
COUNTY OF CARLETON	,
In "Knowlesville" Aberdeen, thirty miles from Woodstock 12,000 In "Glassville," Aberdeen, and thirty miles from Woodstock 18,000 In "Johnsville," Kent, and thirty-five miles from Woodstock 12,000	
In "Johnsville," Kent, and thirty-five miles from Wood- stock	
	48,000
COUNTY OF VICTORIA.	
In the "Sisson" Ridge, and adjoining on Tobique River, twenty-three miles from the River St. John 8,000	
In "St. Leonards," four miles from River St. John, and and seven miles above Grand Falls	
On both sides of the Grand River, and six miles from the River St. John	
River St. John	

In "Riceville" settlement, Madawaska, five miles from	· Totals.
Edmundston 5,000)
In the "Ouelette" settlement, Madawaska, seven miles from Edmundston	0
On "Baker's" Brook, Madawaska, four miles from the River St. John	
entrapeuria a	- 34,000
Total number of acres	188,000
RICHARD S	
Crown Land Office, Survey May 1st, 1868.	or General.

(IV.)

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 27th April, 1868.

SIR, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 20th instant, containing sundry enquiries relating to lands set apart for the settlement of immigrants.

By orders of the Government, in 1865, a tract of 5,000 acres of land, in the eastern part of this county, was surveyed into lots varying from 100 to 150 acres, and the line of a road traced throughout in the direction of Tangier, commencing at Musquodoboit.

The soil is reported by the Surveyor to be of good quality, very well covered with

wood, and the greater portion fit for cultivation.

The object in making this survey was to provide for any immigrants who should desire to settle in the locality.

A number of lots of one hundred acres were also surveyed for the same purpose on a new line of road leading from Joggings to Advocate Harbour, open for settlement in the same manner. The quality of this land is not so favorably reported on; it is situate in the County of Cumberland.

With the same view to settlement, a line of road was traced from Dalhousie settlement to Lake Alma in the county of Annapolis; upon which are situate considerable tracts of ungranted land, which might be appropriated to the settlement of immigrants, if required; but, as no applications were made, these lots remain undivided.

Notwithstanding these arrangements, I do not know of any instance in which the Immigration Agent has induced parties to take up any of the lots, for the purpose of improvement and settlement.

I have had occasional applications for lots from immigrants, in districts not appropriated for their accommodation; but as it would be attended with great embarrassment to allow settlers to take up lands different from the terms required of the natives, outside the emigrant locations; this privilege has in no instance been granted. They have been required to pay the price of 100 acres, \$44, before they entered into possession.

The terms and conditions of occupying lands by immigrants you will find in the document herewith enclosed. You will also notice a copy of the Provincial Act relating to immigrants, likewise enclosed, as well as printed information respecting the disposal of

Crown Lands generally, in the Province.

These lands are easily accessible from the main roads.

I am not aware of any further information I can afford you from this Department on this subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS.

Commissioner Crown Lands.

George Jackson, Esquire, Chairman, Immigration Committee.

Chapter Revised Statutes, "Of Immigrants," Nova Scotia. (Passed the 10th day of May, A.D. 1864.)

Be it enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. The Office of Immigrant Agent created last years is continued. The Governor has power to appoint an Immigrant Agent as occasion may require. The salary of the Immigrant Agent shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. He is empowered, and his duties shall be to correspond with the Secretary of the Board of Land and Emigration in London, and with the Agents appointed by that Board, with the officers of any associations, or with public spirited persons desirous of promoting emigration to the Colonies, and to furnish from time to time such information as may be useful to enable them to send out emigrants for whom there is likely to be suitable employment in this Province.

To open a book in which persons wishing to engage mechanics, laborers, and appren

tices, can enter their names and addresses.

To correspond with County Officers, and keep a registry of the distribution of immigrants sent into the interior.

To act as the guardian of immigrant orphan children, to bind them as apprentices,

and to protect them in case of necessity.

To render accounts quarterly to the Financial Secretary, and to make an annual report of his proceedings for the information of the Government and the Legislature.

To act under such instructions as may be issued by the Governor in Council from

2. The Governor in Council may authorize the Immigrant Agent to draw from the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to temporarily provide for, and distribute such

immigrants as may be sent into this Province.

- 3. Wherever there are tracts of land suitable for settlement, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Crown Lands, when so instructed by the Governor in Council, to last them off in one hundred acre lots, with convenient roads running through them, and to place them at the disposal of the Immigrant Agent for actual settlement as hereinafter di-
- 4. Whenever such lands are required by industrious immigrants arriving in this Province for actual settlement, surveys shall be made and the applicants put into posses sion and allowed a credit of three years for the purchase money, which, or such portion under the circumstances the Governor shall think fit to direct, shall be expended, under such instructions as the Commissioner of Crown Lands, with the approval of the Gover. nor, shall appoint in opening such roads as may be required for the formation and improvement of the settlement.

5. The Commissioner of Crown Lands shall furnish the Immigrant Agent with plans shewing the district ordered by Government to be set apart for settlers, with its subdivisor

ions and roads. A corresponding plan shall be kept in the Crown Land Office.

6. The Agent shall receive applications for land for immigrants, and shall refer the same to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who shall have the requisite lots surveyed and the usual entries and report made, and decision of the Executive Council obtained. decision shall be communicated to the Immigrant Agent with proper plans.

7. A license of occupation with suitable conditions in a form to be approved by the Governor in Council, shall be executed and given by the Immigrant Agent to the immigrant settler. The immigrant shall not take possession until his license of occupation has been issued and delivered to him, and previously or as soon after as possible, the lines of the lot shall be run out, blazed and cornered under direction of the Commissioner of Crown

8. Before delivery of the license of occupation, a bond and warrant shall be taken from the immigrant settler for the purchase money, payable in three years with interest—half in two years from date, the residue in three years, upon which bond credit shall be allowed for work performed on roads in conformity with the instructions.

9. Upon the expiration of three years, if the terms shall then be complied with and the purchase money paid or satisfied, or at any ealier period if the money shall be sooned paid, the settler shall be entitled to apply to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a grant on the continue of the on the certificate of the agent.

10. The license of occupation or the possession of the immigrant settler or his im-

provements shall not be transferable or extendable under execution, except on the license of the Immigrant Agent under his hand, and any attempted transfer by act of the party or under execution, shall not convey any title or right, except with such license; but on the death of the immigrant settler, his inchoate rights shall descend as personal property,

subject to the unperformed conditions.

11. If at the expiration of three years the purchase money shall not be paid in money or in work on roads to the satisfaction of the Immigrant Agent, or if within the three Years the property shall be abandoned and left derelict, it shall be lawful for the Immigrant Agent, with the sanction of the Governor in Council previously obtained, and after a Printed notice posted on the Court House and on two other public places in the county where the lands lie, that the said lands and all rights of the immigrant therein shall be forfeited, unless cause to the contrary be shewn at a place and time therein mentioned, not being less than one month thereafter, to declare in writing under his hand the forfeiture of the lot; and the possession of the lot shall thereupon revert to and be reinvested in the Crown as if inquest of office had been formally found in favor of the Crown; and any per-80n in possession and refusing or neglecting after notice from the Immigrant Agent to remove, shall be subject to be proceeded against, and evicted under the Chapter of the Revised Statutes "Of Tenancies and of forcible entry and detainer."

12. The Immigrant Agent shall record, in books kept for the purpose; all licenses of Occupation issued by him, and open an account with each immigrant settler, and shall, in the first week in January in each year, make full returns to the Commissioner of Crown

Lands of all licenses of occupation issued by him.

13. The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying into effect this chapter; which, as far as shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, or of law, shall have the same force as if hereinafter enacted.

INFORMATION respecting the Disposal of Crown Lands in Nova Scotia.

1. The Commissioner of Crown Lands conducts the business of the Department in the Provincial Building, City of Halifax, where all the original Records and Plans are

2. Deputy Surveyors reside in every county, whose duty it is to execute orders issued by their Principal, and to protect Crown Property from Trespassers; they are furnished with plans of their respective counties, and are required to keep a record of their own

3. All Plans and Surveys made under orders, together with Reports are transmitted

by Deputies to the head of this Department, where all proceedings are reviewed.

4. The duties of Principal and Deputies are partially defined by the Act relating to Crown Lands, Cap. 28, Revised Statutes.

5. The system of disposing of the Crown Lands is as follows:-

The applicant presents at the Office of Commissioner a Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying a grant of a specified number of acres, with a general description of the locality, at the same time pays into the Office of Receiver General a sum of money at the rate of \$44 for 100 acres. No distinction is made in the price between 100 acres and smaller lots, as the difference in cost of the survey is very trifling—cost of Survey is paid by the Province.

Upon receipt of the Petition and money, an order of Survey is forthwith issued to

the Deputy Surveyor of the county to survey the lot.

It is the duty of the Surveyor to proceed immediately with the survey, and, in compliance with his general instructions, to report every particular descriptive of the lot whether occupied or vacant—whether improved or otherwise—as well as any objections made to the passing of the Grant—together with such remarks of his own as will aid in forming a just decision in case of controversy.

The order of survey gives but an incipient right to the applicant—the report is for information of the office and the Government.

Upon a return of survey and report, a careful examination is made of all the particulars—the plan is compared with the general map of the county—and a report then drawn up by the Commissioner and submitted to the Government, who decide to whom the Grant shall issue, in case the lot is claimed by more than one.

6. The prevailing practice of squatting upon Crown Lands frequently occasions disputes—an examination into such cases sometimes leads to delay—but time is afforded to parties for the fullest explanation before a decision is given.

7. The money is repaid to applicants if Grant be refused.

- 8. Grants, after being completed, are forwarded for registry to the Registrars of Deeds in the several counties where lands lie, and afterwards delivered by them to the Grantees.
- 9. The price of water lots varies from those on the Upland. A reasonable extent is generally granted in front of a proprietor's lot for the sum of \$50—the same forms are observed in making the application.

10. All persons are strictly prohibited by law from entering upon Crown Lands and cutting the wood without authority—the same law applies to the interfering with the

mines or minerals.

11. The Governor in Council is authorized to order surveys whenever required of large blocks of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres for the accommodation of settlers.

Department Crown Lands,
Halifax, N.S., 11th November, 1861.

Samuel P. Fairbanks,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 15th May, 1868.

Your Committee soon after their appointment, agreed upon a series of Questions to be submitted to Bankers, Merchants and other persons in various parts of the Dominion, copies of which Questions and of the circular accompanying them, are appended to this Report. These were sent to the Presidents and Managers of all the Banks, to the various Boards of Trade, and to a number of commercial men and other gentlemen in different parts of the country, whose opinions it was deemed advisable to obtain on the subjects under consideration. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to permit all the replies to these questions to be received.

Your Committee consider the subjects referred to them of such importance that they send recommend Your Honorable House to appoint a Committee, at the opening of the next ment to resume the enquiry. They also deem it advisable for the Government to continue the enquiry during the Recess, in order that it may be completed and information arranged for the consideration of the Committee to be hereafter appointed.

Your Committee have considered the Bill (No. 108) respecting the Banks of the Protince of Nova Scotia, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for consideration of Your Honorable House.

All which is respectfully submitted.

John Ross, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 22nd April, 1868.

SIR,—A Select Committee having been appointed by the House of Commons, to consider and report upon the subject of the Banking and Currency of the Dominion, I have the

honor to transmit herewith certain queries, which the Committee have adopted, and to request that you will be kind enough to favor the Committee with answers thereto, at your earliest convenience.

> I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, John Rose. Chairman.

QUESTIONS.

1. Have you given your attention to the subject of Banking and Currency?

2. State your views on the Banking system obtaining in the late Province of Canada; as well as in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively; and whether, in your opinion, it has been conducive to the development of the material interests of the

country.

3. Do you favor the system of a direct issue of Government Notes as a circulating medium for Canada, or that of having circulation based on Government Securities, but issued to the public otherwise than directly by the Government? State what plan of system would, in your opinion, be the best adapted to the wants and interests of the lat minion, and give the outlines of the plan you would recommend. State particularly what percentage of specie, under any system, ought to be retained for purposes of redemption; and if any, what, in proportion to deposits?

4. State what, in your opinion, are the advantages and disadvantages of a direct issue of Government Notes, and what those of a system under which Banks, organized on principle analogous to that of the National Banks of the United States, might use a circulation, based on Government securities. State what, in your opinion, has been the effect

of such a system in any countries in which it prevails.

5. Do you consider that the National Bank system of the United States could be introduced with advantage into the Dominion of Canada—if not, give your reasons; if yes, state what modifications or different provisions you would recommend, so as to properly secure the convertibility of their issues, and give due security for deposits?

6. Can you suggest any system, having Government securities as the basis of circular tion, which will provide for the necessary expansion or contraction, at certain periods of the weer and at the case of the weer and at the case of the weer and at the case of the weer and at the case of the weer and at the case of the weer and at the case of the weer and at the case of the weer and at the case of the weer and at the case of the week and the year, and at the same time make the note circulation of all the Banks equal, in Point

of security?

7. Is the expansion and contraction as sudden and great of late years as formerly, in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; and does the circulation vary, and to what extent in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? If so, at what seasons, and from what causes?

8. Can you suggest any plan by which the existing Banks could give the public the security of Government Debentures for their note issues, and at the same time carry on profitable business, if time were allowed to adapt their present operation to such a system; either by increase of Capital, gradual redemption of their circulation, or otherwise?

9. If the existing Banks were deprived of the right to issue notes, except on Govern ment securities, how long, in your opinion, would it take to adopt the necessary steps whereby the present circulation might be redeemed without curtailment of discount accommodation? Would the effect be to lesson seriously the discount accommodation and afforded to the Trade of the Country, and if so, to what extent? Would the change to increase the rote of interest? to increase the rate of interest?

10. Do you consider that the present system under which a portion of the circulation of the Dominion is on the direct issue of Notes of the Government, viz.: Under the 20. 29-30 Vict., Cap. 10, of the late Province of Canada, and under the Acts, Chapter 39, Revised Act, Title ii, of the Provine of Nova Scotia, coupled with the system of independent issues by the Parks the Perks the dent issues by the Banks themselves, is satisfactory in its operation? Do the public Prefet the Notes of the Government to those of the Banks, and are the Banks which issue their own notes placed at any disadvantage, and how? State fully your experience of the working and effect of the coexistence of the reservantage. ing and effect of the co-existence of the two systems. Has the introduction of the Legal

Tender system produced a material reduction of the volume of specie in the country, and and would it, if made general, cause such further reduction as to depreciate the value of Legal Tenders? State fully your views on all these points.

11. Should the present Banking Institutions be required to issue notes based on Government securites, or to issue Legal Tenders, would they, in your opinion, continue

their local or country agencies, and if not, why not?

12. Do you consider that the provisions of the existing Bank Charters offer sufficient guarantee in the public interest as regards circulation and deposits? If not, state in what respect you would suggest amendments.

13. Are you of opinion that the provision of making Shareholders liable for double the amount of their stock is a necessary one; and are there any, and what, difficulties in the way of its being practicably enforced? What would, in your opinion, be the effect of introducing the state of the introducing the principle of unlimited liability?

14. What, in your opinion, is the minimum of capital on which a Bank should be chartered; what its maximum; and can you point out any features in any existing charters, whether of the late Province of Canada, or of the Provinces of Nova Scotia or New

Brunswick, which are either too restricted or too unguarded?

15. What security exists under the present system that the capital of a Bank is actually paid up in cash, and not represented to a greater or less extent by bills discounted or other advances made to stockholders?

16. Would it be desirable, if the present system of independent Banks is continued,

to limit the number of branches and agencies in proportion to paid-up capital?

17. What amount should a Bank be allowed to issue of circulation, in proportion to its capital? Ought there, in your opinion, to be any restriction as to deposits? What proportion of specie and bullion to circulation, and what, if any, to deposits, should a Bank be obliged to hold in its vaults, and what limitations would you impose as to the denomina-tion of the circulating notes? Do you consider that the system existing in Nova Scotia, under which private associations or copartnerships issue notes for circulation, a sound one or the reverse?

18. Do you consider that the present provisions in the Bank charters of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in regard to the direction and management and the scale of voting by shareholders, adequate? If not, suggest such amendments as, in

Your opinion, it would be advisable to adopt.

19. Do you consider that the statements which the Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are now required to render, give all the information which the public interests

require? If not, state what alteration you would suggest.

20. Has competition in Banking led to the practice of paying interest upon deposits at call, or on daily balances, or on deposits payable at short notice? If so, what is the maximum, minimum, and average rate allowed? Have the Banks any means of investing such moneys in Canada, so as to be remunerative, and at the same time available at call or on short notice? And do you consider it safe to have Banking operations carried on, on such deposits?

FINAL REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE BEST MEANS OF

PROTECTING HEMLOCK TIMBER

FROM DESTRUCTION.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 19th May, 1868.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire and report upon the best means of protecting Hemlock Timber from destruction, caused by those manufacturing the extract of Hemlock Bark, and the exportation thereof from Canada, &c., beg leave to present the

following as their Final Report:

Your Committee have given a most careful attention to the subject submitted for their inquiry, and have obtained evidence from different parts of the Dominion in regard to the extent of the Hemlock forest, the consumption of Hemlock bark by the tanneries in various localities, the exportation of bark for foreign consumption, and the extent to which it is consumed annually at the factories established in the Eastern Townships for the manufacture of "Extract of Bark" for tanning purposes.

Although the information they have obtained is necessarily incomplete, it suffices to prove, beyond a doubt, that a wholesale demolition of our Hemlock forests is now going on, that will, if unchecked, exhaust the supply, at least, in the more accessible localities,

in a very few years.

The bark consumed in our local tanneries is applied to a legitimate use that is beneficial both to the settler and to the country at large; the settler is profited by the sale of that which would otherwise be valueless to him; he is enabled thus to defray the cost of clearing his land, and, perhaps, to pay a portion of the purchase money, while at the same time he may be able to utilize the timber in the erection of his farm buildings, in localities situate in the neighborhood of mills, or having access to market by river or rail—a large portion of the timber may be manufactured and profitably disposed of, and the waste is thus reduced to a minimum. The clearing of the country in this way is followed by actual settle. settlement in localities that would otherwise remain long a wilderness, and, therefore, tends to advance the material progress of the country.

With regard to the export of bark, however, and the manufacture of the "Extract of Bark," now so extensively carried on, it is a very different thing. It is impossible to calculate, with any degree of certainty, how short a period may suffice to strip our forests of the Hemlock in the more accessible localities, so long as the manufacture of the "Extract" is is carried on to any extent; but all agree in testifying that, at the present rate of consumption. tion, the supply will be exhausted in from 10 to 20 years. It is a well known fact that the tanners of the State of New York are, some of them, owners of such Hemlock land as Remains in that and the adjoining States, and are holding it in reserve until the supply they obtain from our Canadian forest fails them. Mr. Shaw, Agent for the Extract Works in Upton, estimates the quantity of bark exported annually from Canada to the United States

at not less than 100,000 cords, which, if Mr. Wood's estimate (in his answer to Question 12) be correct, of 10 cords of bark to an acre of pure Hemlock land, represents an extent of about 10,000 acres that are annually stripped to supply the tanneries of our neighbors across the line.

This, however, represents a consumption that must, by the cost of transport, be limited to a certain radius. The works for the manufactur of "Extract" that are established in some of the Hemlock districts, and may be transferred from place to place, so long as a supply can anywhere be obtained for their use, will have a much more serious effect upon our Hemlock forests, for the "Extract" thus made may be transported to all parts of the world. Nor is the loss of our tanning material the only consideration to be taken into account. A far more serious result is the wholesale destruction of timber which is neces sitated by this heavy demand for bark, and the permanent and irreparable injury done to the land from which it is taken. While a moderate and a gradual demand for consumption by neighboring tanneries is a great boon to the actual settler, as your Committee have already shown, an excessive demand like that, for exportation or manufacture, that does not keep pace with settlement, but requires large tracts of land to supply it, simply converts the land into a wilderness. It is well known that the quality of the soil on which Hemlock is produced is not of the best; and it generally needs an inducement to the settler like that afforded by the ready sale of the bark; with such an inducement he may clear the land properly, and bring it under cultivation; he has this end in view as his chief object; and he utilizes the timber felled by either converting it into lumber or, where that can not be done, burning it, and so returning something to the soil to enrich it; but the trespasser, who has no interest in the land, cuts only the larger trees, and, having stripped them, leaves the timber to rot on the ground—the forest is spoiled; and being en cumbered with dead wood, of an inflammable nature, is speedily ravaged by fire that, in many instances, extends over and devastates large tracts of neighboring country.

Those interested in the works for the manufacture of this extract naturally argue that as all manufactures generally are beneficial to the population of a country, and deserve to be encouraged, this should form no exception to the rule. They point to the large sums of money distributed in wages, &c., and the impetus given to the farming, milling, and other business in their immediate neighborhood, the improvement of roads, &c.; and if this were all, their arguments would be sound and valid. But it is necessary to look at the other side of the question. One of these factories, upon a basis of calculation afforded by those concerned in them, will consume all the bark available within a radius of about ten miles, at the present rate of consumption, within a period of from ten to twelve years, when it must be removed to a new field of operations. The injurious effect of its removal from the neighborhood will be such as to far more than counterbalance any temperary advantage that may have been derived from a spasmodic and short-lived activity and enterprise; and the bark that would have sufficed to supply for an indefinite period, a tannery giving employment to the population, will have disappeared altogether. The loss to the country at large will also be serious. At present we have an ample supply of material for our tanneries, enabling us to compete successfully with other countries in the manufacture of leather; but if, for the sake of encouraging the manufacture of this Extract, we suffer ourselves to be deprived of this advantage, we sacrifice a permanent and most important manufacturing interest for one that, at the best, is but transient, and of slight comparative importance.

Upon this question Mr. Heneker, the Commissioner of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, (who may be said to represent the interest of land owners,) remarks:—"The establishment of any kind of manufacture requiring the employment of a large amount of labour is in itself a good thing in a poor country; but if this class of manufacture has a tendency not only to waste natural resources, but to kill another manufacture of more permanent character, there can be no difficulty in coming to a correct conclusion on the subject.

"Now the export of Bark and Bark Extract not only denude the country of its Bark, which might give employment for an indefinite period to a large population, but helping foreign tanneries, it inflicts both a direct and an indirect injury on our own manufactures of leather, and thus inflicts permanent injury on the country. It has, besides, the enormous disadvantage of wasting the timber, which is daily becoming more and more

Valuable in the absence of pine. The gradulal cutting of Hemlock timber to supply our home tanneries with Bark, gives at the same time a fair amount of timber to meet the Ordinary demands of home consumption; but the wholesale destruction of the forest to obtain the supply necessary for the export trade in Bark, leaves countless trees to rot in the woods.

"As representing a large estate, consisting for the most part of wild land, it might at first glance be considered that the interests of my employers would lie directly in the way of getting these lands directly into the market as soon as possible, and there can be no doubt that the demand for Hemlock bark makes many lands immediately valuable which otherwise may remain in our hands for some years. If this argument be sound, it will at all events shew that in thus arguing against what may be thought the interests of my employers, I may claim the merit of being disinterested. I prefer, however, the broader view of all such questions,—What will tend to the welfare of Canada, and especially of this section of the Dominion? Will permanent manufactures, employing large capital, and using with with care and economy the great natural resources which we find at our hands, or will evanescent manufactures, which, although giving present large employment, yet waste our natural resources, and at the same time help the foreigner to compete with our own manufacturers, best serve the intrests of this country?

"If our young men are to be kept at home, we must have employment for them, and it seems to me far wiser to manufacture leather in Canada than to strip our timber of its bark, export that bark, or the extract derived from it, and leave the timber to rot in the woods whilst we built up foreign manufactures to compete on exceptional terms with our

(See Mr. Heneker's Letter, at the end of the Evidence.)

In analyzing the evidence received by them, your Committee find, that though sensons differ as to the actual extent of our Hemlock forests (owing to the abbefore they are exhausted, all concur in the belief that no new growth to any appreciable extent, available for commercial purposes, can be expected, to replace that which is destroyed, available for commercial purposes, can be expected, to replace that which is destroyed. The information given as to the extent to which bark is exported to the United States is supplied chiefly by gentlemen either connected with or interested in the works for manufacturing the Extract; it is, indeed, used by them in support of their plea, that the benefit derived by the country at large from the large expenditure connected with these works and the employment they afford is very much greater than any that can arise from the mere sale and export of the crude bark. This is undoubtedly true, but it does not alter the fact, that in return for this temporary benefit, these works must necessarily have

the effect of stripping our forests of this valuable commodity by a much speedier process. After a most careful consideration of the question, your Committee can only come to the conclusion that unless some steps are speedily taken to check the wasteful and extra-Vagant rate of consumption now going on, that is really for the benefit of foreign countries at the at the expense of Canada, many years will not have elapsed before our own tanneries will be seen expense of Canada, many years will not have elapsed before our own tanneries will be seen expense of Canada, many years will not have elapsed before our own tanneries will be seen expense of Canada, many years will not have elapsed before our own tanneries will be seen expense. be seriously crippled, if not closed altogether, for lack of that which we are now so freely giving away to others; we shall be no longer able to compete successfully with other countries tries in the manufacture of leather; and a large portion of our forest land will be not only denuded of that which constitutes its chief value, but will be rendered practically unfit for settled of that which constitutes its chief value, but will be rendered practically unfit for settled of that which constitutes its chief value, but will be rendered practically unfit for the Government the necessity of adopting such measures as may be calculated to check the Under these circumstances, your Committee feel it their duty to press upon evil complained of.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. POPE, Chairman.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

The following Questions were prepared by the Committee, and submitted to various

persons in different parts of the country:-

1. Please state whether Hemlock trees grow, to any extent, in your neighborhood mentioning the locality, the nature and value of the soil upon which they stand, the value of the trees, and the uses to which they are applied: also, the extent of the forests, and the length of time likely to intervene (at the present rate of consumption) before the Hemlock is exhausted?

2. Are Hemlock trees manufactured into timber in your locality? If so, state the

value of the lumber per 1000 feet?

3. Is Hemlock bark for commercial purposes obtained in that locality; if so, what is the average quantity procured yearly, its value per cord, and the proportion usually obtained from an amount of timber equal to 1000 feet of lumber?

4. State whether the bark so procured is used for domestic or foreign consumption, and

the amount exported?

- 5. Is the extract of bark manufactured in your neighborhood? If so, what is the num ber and extent of the works; also, the amount and value of the extract produced from s cord of bark?
- 6. Is such extract used for home or foreign consumption; and what is the total amount exported from that locality, the place of export, and its value there?

7. State what becomes of the timber felled, from which the bark has been taken?

8. After the destruction of a Hemlock forest, is the old growth succeeded by a new growth of Hemlock or other forest trees? State, if you are able, what length of time would be necessary for a new growth of Hemlock to become available for the production of bark such as is required for the purpose of tanning leather, or for the production of the extract

9. State the quantity of raw hide, by weight, that may be converted into leather by one cord of bark, also the quantity that may be made by the amount of extract procured from a cord of bark; and what is the comparative value of the leather so produced?

- 10. What effect will the exportation of Hemlock bark, and the manufacture and exportation of the extract of bark, be likely to produce upon our Hemlock forests, and on the tanneries of the Dominion?
- 11. Can you suggest any means to be devised for the protection of our Hemlock forests?
- 12. State generally your views and opinions upon any matters connected with the subject of these inquiries.

Answers to these Questions were received from the following persons, and a synopsis of their replies is here given, viz.:—
W. S. Burnett & Co., tanners, of Galt.

D. Spiers, of Galt.

J. Harvey, of Guelph.

Robert Singwood, of Fergus, tanner. J. & E. Wissler, of Salem, tanners.

Bowman & Zinkan, of St. Jacob's (Waterloo), tanners.

Hugh Finlayson & Co., Paris (Ontario), tanners.

Richard Kirkpatrick, of Goderich, tanner.

C. Doering, of Phillipsburg West, tanner.

Richard Kelsey, of Preston, tanner.

H. Hamilton, of Kingston.

James Ross, M.P.P., of Gould, merchant.

Geo. W. Hawes, of Dunville, Extract manufacturer.

C. B. Cleveland, of Richmond (Sherbrooke).

L. Pope, of Robinson, farmer.

A. A. Adams, of Coaticook, merchant.

John Wood, of Roxton, tanner.

J. H. Hemming, Esq., M.P.P., of Drummondville (Quebec), Extract manufacturer.

James Patton & Co., steam saw mill, New Liverpool, Quebec. Jas. Miller. Manufacturer of Extract of Bark, at Upton.

Wm. Shaw, Agent for Miller's Extract Manufactory.

Col. P. L. Macdongall, Adjutant General of Militia, (owner of lands in Upton). Also, a letter from R. W. Heneker, Esq., Commissioner of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke.

Question 1. Please state whether Hemlock trees grow, to any extent, in your neighborhood,—mentioning the locality, the nature and value of the soil upon which they stand, the value of the trees, and the uses to which they are applied: also, the extent of the forests, and the length of time likely to intervene (at the present rate of consumption) before the Hemlock is exhausted?

Answers of_

Spiers.—Small quantities to the north, yielding 100 to 150 cords to our tanneries, worth \$5 per cord, but now nearly exhausted. In some instances, where pine is scarce, Hemlock is used for rough work, such as roofing, &c.

Hurvey.—Not much bark. Hemlock will soon be exhausted.

Lingwood.—Not to a large extent. Trees are all sawn into lumber. Will supply existing tanneries for some years.

J. & E. Wissler.—Hemlock is getting scarce. There is a great deal growing on swampy land, and some on good soil, mixed with hardwood. Not more than ten years' supply of bark.

Bowman & Zinkan .- A great deal grows in Wellesley, Mornington, Peel, and Maryborough, on poor land, low and sandy. The Hemlock forest embraces 4,000 to 5,000 acres, about two-thirds of which is already cut down. The timber is sawn into lumber, and the bark used for tanning. The supply of bark will not last ten years.

Finlayson & Co.—An extent of about six miles square, in Blenheim and Blandford;

light soil, worth about \$12 per acre. Some of the timber is made into lumber.

Kirkpatrick.—Yes. In Wawanosh, Colborne, and Ashfield the land ranges from \$4 to \$10 per acre,—the bark lands comprising about one-sixth. The bark will be exhausted in eight to ten years. The timber is usually cut into lumber.

Doering.—Hemlock trees have grown in Wellesley, Wilmot, Mornington, North Easthope, and Ellice. Some low and level land, not valuable; some hilly, light to fair soil, fit for cultivation. The trees are used for lumber. The little that is left will be exhausted in five years.

Kelsey.—Hemlock trees are nearly exhausted. Tanners cannot obtain a supply unless from a distance of 40 miles, from Maryborough, Wallace, or Elma. The soil is cold, fit only for spring crops; the trees are of little value, except as firewood and boards

for barns, and is little used, pine being more plentiful here.

Ross.—Yes, to a considerable extent. The soil is good, but Hemlock is not considerable extent. ered of any great value at present. It is sometimes cut up into lumber. Will not soon

be exhausted, at present rate of consumption.

Hawes.—Considerable quantities, in Windsor, Potton, Tingwick and Kinsey. The trees are of little value, except for firewood; the soil moderately good.

Cleveland.—Not to any extent. Soil, clay loam, and mucky.

Pope.—A considerable quantity, growing upon good land. At the present rate of consumption it will soon be very scarce.

Adams.—It is mixed in this neighborhood, but grows to some extent to the eastward. Value of wild land, from 60 cts. to \$4. Hemlock timber is worth \$2.25 per M. at the

Wood.—The greater part of Roxton is poor soil, covered with Hemlock, which is valued principally for the bark. At the present rate of consumption bark will be scarce before 20 years.

Hemming .- A large amount of Hemlock grows in Drummond and Arthabaska (which

I represent in the Local Legislature), probably one-half of the soft-wood land. nature and value varies considerably, but the Hemlock land is far superior to the pine land, and very fair soil. Hemlock trees, before the introduction of bark factories of which there are five in these counties and their vicinity) were worse than valueless, there having been little or no demand for bark, and none for the timber, except for building a a few barns and for the frame work of houses in the vicinity; while the difficulty of burning Hemlock, and the impossibility of making salts from the ashes, prevented the clearing of Hemlock land. It is impossible to say what time it would take to exhaust the hemlock in the two counties at the present rate. It might take from ten to twenty years to use up the bark within a radius of ten miles round each factory.

Patton & Co.-Exhausted some years ago.

Shaw .- There is a larger extent of Hemlock forest in Canada than is generally sup-New York tanners obtain their entire supply from the Canadian shores of Lake Ontario, which they get for little more than the cost of peeling and carriage; and they own large tracts of timber in their own country, which they hold in reserve until the supply from Canada is exhausted. There is also an abundance of Hemlock in the Eastern Townships, extending from St. Hyacinthe to Sherbrooke, and nearly to Quebec, and from the United States boundary on the south to the St. Lawrence. On the St. Maurice, too, there is an unlimited extent of Hemlock forest; and south of Quebec, bordering on New Hampshire and Maine, is the greatest Hemlock wilderness in the country. It abounds also in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Boston and Portland take large quantities of Hemlock bark from these Provinces. The only benefit these forests will ever be to the country will be by the manufacture of the Extract for foreign consumption.

MacDougall.—The country around Upton Station is almost entirely covered with Hemlock. Where the trees attain a large size, the soil is excellent, and even the portions, when drained, are good for spring wheat. The Hemlock timber has been hitherto regarded as of very little value, and it is hard to imagine it ever can be fit for any other than

scantling and wough boarding.

Question 2. Are hemlock trees manufactured into timber in your locality? If so, state the value lumber per 1,000 feet?

Answers of-

Lingwood.—Yes, \$7 per 1,000 feet. J. & E. Wissler .- \$8 per 1,000 feet.

Bowman & Zinkan.—\$7 per 1,000. Finlayson & Co.-\$6.50 per 1,000.

Kirkpatrick.—Yes, into both timber and lumber. Sold, usually, at \$8 per 1,000.

Doering.—Good trees are manufactured. About \$6 or \$7 per 1,000. Kelsey.—I think not.

Ross.—About \$5 to \$6.

Mawes.—The choicest (coarsest) Hemlocks are sawn into lumber for home use. Value, \$4 to \$5 per 1,000.

Cleveland.—A quantity is manufactured. Value about \$4 per 1,000.

Pope.—Manufactured into boards and plank, worth about \$5 per 1,000, at the mills.

Adams.—They are manufactured, worth \$6 per 1,000.

Wood.—Some timber is used for building, but the greater part is wasted. Hemlock

sawn lumber is sold at \$4 per 1,000.

Hemming.—Since the introduction of the factory at Drummondville, the lumberers purchase Hemlock logs along the St. Francis, to be manufactured at the steam-mill at The sawn lumber sells at \$6 per 1,000 ft. Previously, none was mouth of the river. manufactured except at small mills, for local consumption, fetching \$5 per 1,000 ft.

Mac Dougall.—Hemlock trees have been manufactured in my locality, for local sumption only. The railroad runs through my property for three miles, crossing two rivers. Sixteen years ago I built two saw-mills on these rivers,—one about 100 yards from the state of the other at 200 the station, the other at 300 yards from a siding, where the timber was loaded; yet with these advantages, the price of Hemlock timber has only increased, during the 16 years, 1000 feet has a strong the 16 years, 12100 cts. per 1,000 feet board measure, the cause being its positive inferiority for all building purposes. If such are the results in a Hemlock district having easy access to markets, it seems reasonable to conclude that in the remote districts the Hemlock, as lumber merely, will never become of sufficient value to bear the cost of transportation.

Question 3. Is Hemlock bark for commercial purposes obtained in that locality; if so, what is the average quantity procured yearly, its value per cord, and the proportion usually obtained from an amount of timber equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

Answers of-

Burnett & Co.-About 100 cords are delivered in Galt, besides other places. About one cord of bark is procured to 1,000 feet of lumber.

Spiers. The bark obtained here is brought from a distance by rail.

Harvey.—About 3,000 cords per annum; value \$4.25 per cord.

Lingwood.—About 250 cords, at \$3 per cord.

J. & E. Wissler.—About 800 cords, used in an area of about four miles. Value, \$4.50 per cord. Three-quarters of a cord can be taken off 1,000 feet; but few people peel the law cord. the logs, therefore there is not one cord of bark produced to 20,000 feet of lumber.

Bowman & Zinkan.—About 800 cords per annum are delivered at our tannery,

Worth, \$4 per cord.

Finlayson & Co.—Bark has been obtained here for many years,—about 2,000 cords per annum. It is worth \$2.50 in the woods, \$3.50 at the nearest station. What we use About one cord is procured to 1,000 feet of lumber.

Kirkpatrick.—About 3,000 cords yearly, at \$3 per cord. A quarter of a cord to

1,000 feet of tiu ber.

Hamilton.—About 2,500 to 3,000 cords per annum, is procured in the County of Frontenac.

Ross.--None.

Hawes.—About 1,000 cords yearly, value \$3 per cord. Nearly half a cord to 1,000 feet of lumber; but a large proportion of the trees is only fit for firewood.

Cleveland .- None manufactured for commercial purposes; the consumption for tanneries is about 200 cords per annum. About 1½ cords of bark to 1,000 feet of lumber Pope.—Cannot say how much is obtained for commercial purposes. Should think that to perfect the control of the commercial purposes.

that to obtain one cord of bark, worth about \$4, enough timber would be destroyed to make 4,000 feet of boards.

Adams.—The value of bark at the tanneries is \$2.50 per cord. About one cord of bark to 1,500 feet of lumber.

Wood.—About 15,000 cords per annum, worth \$3 per cord. About two thirds of a from timber equal to 1,000 feet of lumber.

Hemming.—About 30,000 cords, worth \$3 per cord, are delivered at the factory. From a cord to a cord and a half of bark can be obtained from trees producing 1,000 feet of limited from trees producing 1,000 feet of lumber, much of the Hemlock felled being unfit for market.

Miller.—The bark for our factory is most of it brought about fifteen miles, and is

Worth there about \$3 per cord.

Question 4.—State whether the bark so procured is used for domestic or foreign conamption, and the amount exported?

For domestic purposes only.

Answers of-Burnett & Co.

Spiers, $ar{H}arvey$,

Lingwood.

J. & E. Wissler,

Bowman & Zinkan, Finlayson & Co.—One-third is exported.

Rirkpatrick.—Most of it goes to the United States.

Ross.—None collected for tanning purposes.

Hawes.—About 800 cords exported; the rest used at home.

Pope.—Nearly all used in the tanneries here.

For domestic purposes only.

Hemming .- All for domestic consumption, either for the manufacture of Extract or for tanning purposes, but principally the former.

Shaw.—I think not less than 100,000 cords of bark are annually exported from Canada to the States, averaging \$3 a cord.

Question 5.—Is the Extract of Bark manufactured in your neighborhood? If 80, that is the number and extent of the works, also the amount and value of the Extract **procured** from a cord of bark.

Answers of-

Kirkpatrick.—No Extract manufactured here; but would be by Canadians, if Am-

ericans did not run up the price of bark.

Wood.—Yes, but not at present working, probably on account of the large tanneries here located, some of the most extensive in the Dominion. About 11 cords bark will make one barrel of nearly 400 lbs. of Extract, selling from 41 to 5 cts. per lb.

Hemming.—Yes, at Drummondville, St. Guillaume, Upton, Durham, and Arthebaska. These five factories may produce from 15,000 to 20,000 bbls. of Extract, of 400 lbs. each, worth 2½ cents a pound at the factory, but I cannot say from my own personal know ledge: 11 to 3 cords of bark will produce one bbl. of Extract, according to the skill of the manufauturers and quality of the bark.

Miller.—There are five factories in this neighborhood; ours, at Upton, does the most work; we manufacture about 40 cords a day, or 12,000 cords per annum, and employ 40 men. We make about 200 bbls. of Extract per week. This year we have been selling it at 615 per ten about 200 bbls. at £15 per ton; heretofore it has fetched £20. Its value in Boston is about \$20 per bb.

Shaw.—The Company with which I am connected obtained only 250 lbs. of Extract from a cord of bark in the first year; now they can obtain 360 lbs. from bark of the best quality. Warm weather is more favorable than cold, as regards the quantity produced; 11 to 12 cords of bark will produce a bbl. of 400 lbs. of Extract. It now sells in Boston at 5 cts. per lb. Great care must be used in the manufacture in order to make it profitable. The following calculation will shew :-

Value, in Boston, of 460 lbs. Extract, @ 5 cts. per lb Less discount on American money	\$20 6	00 00
Equal in gold to	\$14	00
The cost of production and transport may be stated as follows:— 1‡ cords bark Labour in factory Fuel	. 1	00 50 50
Cost of barrel	$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 0 \\ \cdot & 0 \end{array}$	50 20 60
Insurance, 15 cts Freight and cartage, \$1.50. Import duty in United States Commission on sale (5 per cent)	$\begin{array}{cc} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{array}$	65 00 70
· =	\$12	65

A factory capable of making 30 bbls. per day costs \$35,000, with a further capital of \$35,000 to carry it on. The working expenses are heavy on account of the great steam power (300-horse power) requisite for condensing the liquid to a proper state for shipment. The three factories of Miller's Extract Co. pay out about \$180.000 yearly, besides railway charges for freight.

MacDougall.—An Extract factory has been established at Upton, consuming and a shout 15 000 condend to the consuming and a shout 15 000 condend to the consuming and consum

nually about 15,000 cords of bark, averaging \$3 per cord.

Question 6 .- Is such Extract used for home or foreign consumption; and what is the total amount exported from that locality; the place of export, and its value there?

Answers of-

Spiers.—What Extract is used here is brought from Montreal, and until lately it was wholly monopolized by the American manufacturers.

Wood.—For foreign consumption.

Hemming.—Principally for exportation to England and the United States, but the manufacture is at present in its intancy, and little known; in course of time it must supersede the use of crude bark in the home market on account of the saving in freight, and the cost that must otherwise be incurred by tanners in manufacturing each his own bark. The present value in Boston is about \$5 per 100 lbs. (American currency), with 20 per cent. import duty. In England the price is unsettled, the market being overstocked.

Miller.-We have tried to introduce the Extract into England, but it is not in general use there; gambia is used in place of it, and so much gambia was imported this last season that the Extract of Bark fell in price, so that we could not find a remunerative

market for it in England.

Mac Dougall. - Almost entirely for exportation.

Question 7. State what becomes of the Timber felled, from which the bark has been taken?

Answers of-Burnett & Co., Used either for firewood or lumber. Harvey, J. & E. Wissler,

Lingwood,
Bowman & Zinkan,
Sawn into lumber.

Finlayson & Co.—Part made into lumber, part into firewood. The greatest portion is burned or left to rot.

Kirkpatrick.—The timber on non-resident lands is allowed to rot on the ground; and squatters, as a rule, either burn or allow it to rot, if not close to a market.

Doering.—In parts where pine is scarce it is used for lumber.

Howes.—The best is sawn into lumber, or cut into lathwood for exportation to England, the balance for railroad ties or cordwood.

Cleveland .- Part cut into cordwood, part into boards and planks, and the rest left to rot.

Pope.—Left to rot.

Adams.—A large proportion is left to decay.

Wood.—Nearly all burned, or left to rot.

Hemming.—When near enough to a mill, river, or railway, the timber is manufactured into sawn lumber, otherwise it is burnt in clearing the land. There would be about 2,000 feet of timber for every cord of bark, one-half of which would be good lumber; but

little of this is used, there being no market for it.

MacDougall.—Where a farmer makes bark on his own land, he cuts the peeled trees into sawlogs, and clears the land. Where trespassers peel bark, they leave the trees to rot.

Question 8. After the destruction of a Hemlock forest, is the old growth succeeded by a new growth of Hemlock or other forest trees? State, if you are able, what length of time would be necessary for a new growth of Hemlock to become available for the production of bark such as is required for the purpose of tanning leather, or for the production of the Extract?

Burnett & Co.—There is no second growth after the destruction of the first.

Spiers.—Same answer. Lingwood.—No.

Finlayson & Co.-No.

Kirkpatrick.-From 80 to 100 years.

Doering.—It is rarely succeeded by another growth in a cultivated settlement, on account of cattle running at large. A second growth would take over 100 years.

Kelsey.—It is generally cleared for farming purposes. Oak saplings spring up around

the stump of the felled Hemlock.

Hawes.—Think that a mixed growth, partly maple, comes up after hemlocks are out It would be tiresome waiting for the new growth,—perhaps 30 or 40 years.

Cleveland.—It is generally succeeded by maple, poplar, cherry, balsam, &c. It would

take hundreds of years to produce Hemlock sufficient for manufacture.

Pope.—After the forest trees are cut down for the bark, the fire runs over the land, and destroys the second growth. The land is much injured by fires recurring every year or two. Adams.—The new growth is seldom much mixed with Hemlock. A full grown tree

is probably from 70 to 100 years old.

Wood.—Hemlock once destroyed is gone for ever, and is generally succeeded by a growth of hard-wood; even if re-planted, it would take 50 to 100 years' growth to render

it available for tanning or extract purposes.

Hemming.—It is succeeded by a growth of hard-wood, either maple, birch, beech, cherry, or poplar; which is again succeeded by soft wood. By counting the annual rings on a number of logs, I have found that Hemlock grows about one inch in five to seven years, but the growth varies a good deal, probably from unfavorable seasons; it is most rapid while young, and the bark contains more tannin in comparison.

Patton & Co.-A different description of timber generally springs up.

MacDougall.—It is generally succeeded by a growth of hard-wood; but the operation hash in an arrival at the operation hash in an arrival at the operation to the operation hash in a growth of hard-wood; but the operation hash in a growth of hard-wood hash in a growth of hard-wood hash in a growth ha tion of making bark is gradual; the smaller trees are left untouched, as only the larger ones can profitably be peeled.

Question 9. State the quantity of raw hide, by weight, that may be converted into leather by one cord of bark, also the quantity that may be made by the amount of extraot procured from a cord of bark; and what is the comparative value of the leather so produced?

Answers of-

Burnett & Co.—One cord of bark would convert about 500 lbs. of raw hide into leather. Do not use the extract.

Harvey.-About 300 lbs. trimmed hides.

Lingwood.—325 lbs. raw hide worth about \$50.

Bowman & Zinkan.—We convert about 800 lbs. of green raw hide into leather with

one cord of bark. Do not use the extract.

Finlayson & Co.—200 lbs. green hide can be converted into sole leather: or 300 lbs. into harness or upper leather; worth from \$23 to \$26 for sole leather, per 100 lbs.; har ness leather, \$34; and upper leather, \$42.

Kirkpatrick.—Ten sides, or five hides.

Nawes .- About 300 lbs.

Cleveland.—About 400 lbs., valued at \$30.

Adams.—I think, from 500 to 600 lbs. Value about double that of green hides. the Wood.—As no extract is used in this country, I am unable to give the value of the it leather tanned by it, compared with the usual manner of tanning; but am sure that it costs more to tan with the extract than with bark.

Hemming.—I know nothing of the leather trade; but would refer the Committee to the second number of the Leather Trade's Circular for October, 1867 (published in England) whomain it is attack (201 000 1) land), wherein it is stated (p. 21, 22) that leather equal in quality to oak-tanned leather can be produced by using the Hamlock and the leather equal in quality to oak-tanned leather thanks. can be produced by using the Hemlock extract in one-sixth of the time, and at one-half the cost. the cost.

Question 10. What effect will the exportation of Hemlock bark, and the manufacture and the exportation of the extract of bark, be likely to produce upon our Hemlock forest and on the tannaries of the Dominion? and on the tanneries of the Dominion?

Burnett & Co.—The effect of using up the Hemlock, and destroying the tanning interests of the country.

Spiers.—It will ultimately destroy our Hemlock forests, and shut up our tanneries.

Harvey .- It will drain the country of tanning material.

Lingwood.—To raise the price of bark and, consequently, of leather, and to diminish the quantity of leather produced.

J. & S. Wissler .- In time, they will have to use some other material, or give up tan-

ning, as there will be neither Hemlock forests nor bark.

Bowman & Zinkan.—It will exhaust the Hemlock forests at all accessible points, and compel manufacturers, before many years, to remove their tanneries into the rural districts to obtain a supply of bark. Several large tanneries at Galt, Guelph, and elsewhere, have been recently closed for want of a proper supply of bark; and others must follow unless something is done to prevent the exportation of the only profitable tanning material in the $D_{0 \min ion}$.

Finlayson & Co.—It has raised the price 25 per cent. in this neighborhood.

Kirkpatrick.—To close them up in a very few years, and every tannery closed will be a much heavier loss to the Dominion than all the extra benefit derived from the sale of bark to Americans can compensate.

Doering.—The manufacture and exportation of extract will be injurious to tanneries in

settled parts of the Dominion.

Ross.—It will exhaust the forests, and be prejudicial to the tanneries.

Rawes -The forests along the railway will be exhausted, but by locating tanneries in the woods the supply will be found almost inexhaustible.

Cleveland.—No injurious effect at present; but in the future it will raise the price of leather.

Pope.—It tends to destroy our Hemlock forests.

Adams.—It must prove detrimental to the interests of the Dominion.

Wood.—The extinction of both in a comparatively short period.

Hemming.—The same effect that the exportation of pine has on pine forests, except case mid Hemlock forest will probably be replaced by cleared farms, which will hardly be the case with much of the pine land. As to the tanneries, if the statement referred to in my last answer be correct, it will cause a revolution in the trade, as the tanner would not recar: require half the present amount of capital. I believe, from the information I can gather, that the amount of Hemlock in the Domionion is almost inexhaustible.

Patton & Co.—The export of bark and its extract is simply the wholesale destruction

of our forests, and must soon close up our tanneries. Shaw.—In some localities the Hemlock may disappear in 20 or 30 years, and the factories must move further into the forest; but, I think, on the whole, the forest will grow faster than the present rate of consumption. The tanners and manufacturers of extract are Pioneers of new countries, and should be fostered. The first sole leather manufactured in the United States was made in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, some 60 years ago; and some of the tanneries are working yet. The growth of Hemlock there was succeeded by sugar maple, which is now a large source of production. From this county some of the tanneries were transferred, about 50 years ago, to Green County, New York, where an extensive Hemlock forest existed. Ten years after, a law was passed (with a view of protecting the Hemlock), that no tanning should be done out of that county, but it was soon repealed. repealed, and New York now tans as much Hemlock sole leather as all the other States combined, and New York now tans as much Hemical Born of Hemicak failing until the next generation.

Mac Dougall.—The manufacturers of Extract calculate upon obtaining a supply of bark in the district surrounding them for at least ten years. No doubt the price will gradually increase, which will be a benefit to the farmer. As the hemlock becomes exhausted round any factory it will be removed to a more favorable locality, and when the districts around the railroad stations are exhausted, the factories will be pushed into

districts more distant from railroad carriage.

Question 11.—Can you suggest any means to be devised for the protection of our Hemlook forests?

Answers of-

Burnett & Co.—Place an export duty on the bark and extract.

Spiers.—The only effectual remedy is an export duty.

Harvey.—Home protection. Lingwood.—An export duty.

J. & E. Wissler.—Do not let the Government lands be robbed of the Hemlock and pine and the tanners will buy them for the sake of the bark, which is all they are good for. The bark will then be plentiful enough, as parties who now steal logs are afraid to take time to real the bark. time to peel the bark off.

Bowman & Zinkan.—Put an export duty on bark, and prohibit the manufacture of

extract for exportation.

Finlayson & Co.—Prevent the exportation.

Kirkpatrick.—Place an export duty of \$1.00 per cord on bark.

Doering —Not to cut Hemlock more than 40 rods from the clearings, and to prevent cattle from running at large so as to spoil the young growth in our woods in old settlements. The extract should be manufactured under a license upon Government land, and an export duty charged.

Hamilton.—There certainly should be a duty on the exportation of bark, as the Americans make a point, wherever it is practicable, of using Canadian bark and reserving

their own. This should be stopped.

Ross.—Place a considerable export duty on bark, and a considerable excise duty on

extract manufactured for exportation.

Hawes.—They are being far better utilized than before the bark business commenced as many thousand cords were then yearly burned with the timber, in clearing up new farms.

Pope.—Put an export duty on Bark and the Extract.

Adams.—Put an export duty on the Extract.

Wood.—Prohibit the erection of any new works for the manufacture of Extract,

and put a duty on all exported from those now in existence.

Hemming.—As, with the increased demand, bark must become more valuable, Local Governments would do well to prohibit the making of Hemlock lumber or bark upon the Crown Lands by any but cottal catalogue. Crown Lands, by any but actual settlers, and then under such restrictions as to ensure the

clearing of the land by the following year.

Patton & Co.—Place a duty of \$10 per cord on bark and 20 cents per gallon of Extract, and a further excise duty of \$9 per cord on bark, when the wood has been left

Shaw.—If the export of bark were prohibited, and the manufacture of the Extract cted, a more lasting benefit would be received. protected, a more lasting benefit would be conferred on the country than is now derived from the pine and spruce lumber trade, as settlers will follow the factories, on lands that would not otherwise be settled. The Trade in the country than is now destinate that would not otherwise be settled. would not otherwise be settled. The United States levy a duty of 20 per cent. on and and and on Extract. Several large Extract Tollow the factories, on lands Bark and on Extract. and on Extract. Several large Extract works are being erected on the American side of the boundary line, with the view of angliants and the large extract. the boundary line, with the view of evading the United States import duty on Extract from Canada. from Canada.

Question 12. State generally your views and opinions upon any matters connected the subject of these inquiries? with the subject of these inquiries?

Answers of-

Finloyson & Co.—The tanners in the adjoining States who own Hemlock forests in own country prefer to let them stand their own country prefer to let them stand and grow in value, so long as they can supplied from Canada

supplied from Canada.

Kirkpatrick.—In addition to the 3,000 cords of bark procured in this locality, the ricans are buying at every available rooms. Americans are buying at every available point on Lake Huron and on the line of railway; and some 30,000 cords are annually exported, notwithstanding the fact that American pers are the largest owners of hort land. ners are the largest owners of bark lands in the States, which they will not touch so long as they can buy from Canadians as they can buy from Canadians.

Kelsey.—I understand some capitalists are preparing to have Hemlock bark ground for nent, as it costs much to transport it was properly to have Hemlock bark ground for

shipment, as it costs much to transport it unground.

Ross.—Our tanners are chiefly supplied with bark from farmers and others in their diate neighborhood, who after position of the hold of mmediate neighborhood, who, after peeling off the bark, out up the trees for fire-wood of lumber; so that, if no bark or extract were exported, we have enough Hemlock for home

consumption for an indefinite period.

Hawes.—The chief objection to the traffic is that, when large extract works are erected, more timber is cut down than can be used; still, it is of little value; and the prospect of its being worth more in future is very remote. On the other hand, the bark business gives employment to thousands, who must otherwise seek employment in the United States during the summer. It is not unusual for poor people, who have purchased 50 or 150 acres of wild land, to depend on the proceeds of the bark to pay for it, and provide food for their families. This business has, in a great measure, taken the place of the salts and pearlash traffic, and has given value to land and timber previously considered worthless. Any restriction on such a business would be of very doubtful benefit.

Oleveland.—It would be better to let things take their course, as a bark manufactory must be a benefit to new settlers, enabling them to clear their land, and putting them on a par with those that settle on hard-wood land, by providing them with the means of bringing

it under cultivation.

Wood.-There are four extract works on and near the line of the Grand Trunk Railway (east), each capable of consuming 12,000 to 15,000 cords of bark per annum, an aggre-Sate of least 48,000 per annum. This, at four trees per acre, would make 192,000 trees, at the rate (a fair average) of ten cords per acre making 4,800 acres slashed over and despecially average and despecially average of ten cords per acre making 4,800 acres slashed over and despecially average in the spoiled each year, in addition to the amount required for the extensive tanneries in the townships. The woods are in great danger of fires during the dry season, from the immense quantity of timber left on the ground to rot, as not one-tenth part is used for lumber. The bark annually consumed in one of those factories would supply a tannery capable of tanning one ton of leather per day for four years, employing four times the number of men; and the consumption of bark being spread over a longer period, the wholesale destruction of timber would be prevented, as the land is gradually cleared, without the Waste caused by peeling the immense quantities of bark required by the extract factories. Numbers of people are now taking up wild lands merely to strip them of the bark, and leaving them in a worse condition than if a tree had never been cut. It is to be hoped that, in the interest of the country, in general, and of the Eastern Townships, in particular (where the greatest amount of bark is to be found), such restrictions may be imposed

as will tend to the preservation of cur magnificent forests.

Hemming.—In my opinion it would be a ruinous policy on the part of the Dominion Government to do anything that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing a settler from making that would have the effect of preventing that would have the effect of preventing that would have the effect of preventing the preventing that would have the effect of preventing the preventing that would have the effect of preventing the preventing that would have the effect of preventing the preventing that would have the effect of preventing the preventing that would have the effect of preventing the prevention of the pr ing Hemlock bark on his own lard for the purpose of being manufactured into extracts; and an export duty of 20 per cent as has been proposed by the delegates of the Board of Trade, quite recently, would merely have the effect of completely stopping the settlement of our Hemlock lands, and would probably drive those settlers who are already commencing to settle on them, to emigrate to the United States, as so many others have done. Up to the present time the whole of this business has been in the hands of the settlers alone. And so it ought always to remain, as the making of the bark and the clearing of the land should always go on hand in hand; and it would be, in my opinion, a mistaken policy, either on the part of the Local Government or of individuals who might own wild lots, to allow bark to be made on their lands, but should in all cases sell land and all, so that the party making the bark might have an interest in clearing it at the same time. In my neighborhood, One on a Hemlock lot, within a reasonable distance of a fretory, can get his land cleared by other parties for the bark that is on it. In fact, if we consider the value of the products of an acre of Hemlock land, the matter becomes quite plain. An acre of good Hemlock land should produce from 10 to 12 cords of Bark per acre, worth from \$30 to \$36 delivered at the factory, allowing \$1 for felling, and \$1 for carting, there remain \$10 to \$12 to complete the clearing of the land, and if sufficiently near a market he would have the Value of his timber in addition. This calculation is based on the usual contract prices, but if the farmer, as is generally the case, does the bark himself, of course he puts into his Pocket in addition, the profits of the contractor. Living at Drummondville, what may be said to be the centre of the Hemlock country in the two counties, during the last ten Years, and having had large quantities of land in my charge, either as owner or agent during that time, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider this discovery of the Extract of Bark as one of the greatest importance to my part of the township, than even

the discovery of the Acton Copper Mines; for, by this means, this part of the country will become quickly cleared and settled, instead of remaining as it has done in a state of wilderness. As to the destruction of the Hemlock timber after the bark is taken off, I think the term "destruction" is scarcely correctly applied to such a case. Destruction implies waste, but this can scarcely apply to the case when the farmer actually gets about the same price for his Hemlock bark, even apart from the lumber, as he does for his pine. For instance, it takes from three to four Hemlock standard logs to produce a cord of bark with \$3 cash, whereas \$1 a pine standard log would be a high price on an average, for the lumber delivered on the banks of the St. Francis, near Drummondville, and yet we do not hear a word about the destruction of our pine forests. Again, the burning of the Hemlock timber for clearing the land for want of a market, is not properly speaking a waste of it. Indeed, I believe that it would be a better policy for the settler to burn it than just to recover enough to pay for the drawing it, for by burning it the land is benefited to a large extent by the ashes, of which it would otherwise be robbed, if the lumber was sold, believing as 1 do, that these Extract factories are highly beneficial to the settler in particular, and to the country in general, I would have no objection whatever to see an export duty placed upon the crude bark, as in that case factories would spring up wherever the bark is abundant, and the farmer in the neighborhood would reap the double advantage of the increase value of the bark, and the cash expended in manufacturing it into Extract, instead of selling it as at present, at a comparatively low price to the Americans. Of course the above remarks are intended now particularly to apply to that Province of the Dominion in which I reside, not having any personal knowledge of the other Provinces.

Patton & (o.—Some remedy must be devised at an early day, otherwise we shall have to import instead of exporting bark. As it is, we allow our raw material to be taken to a foreign country, and used in the manufacture of leather, which is sent back to us with heavy charges to the consumer for carriage, profit, &c., while Canada is quite capable of supplying her own wants and those of her neighbors. The cord of hemlock lathwood

(128 cubic feet) is worth \$8 at Montreal or Quebec.

Shaw.—The manufacture of the Extract of Bark is as yet in its infancy. Mr. James Miller has devoted six years, and a large sum of money, in endeavoring to perfect the process, and there are many difficulties yet to overcome in the introduction of it into use in Europe, as there are other tanning materials in use to compete with it, such as

cutch, gambia, sumach, &c.

MacDougall.—The great want of the Province of Quebec is manufactures to give employment to a population which cannot obtain a living from the cultivation of the soil alone. It is a startling fact, that during the last seventeen years, while the price of Hemlock lumber has increased but 75 cents per 1,000 feet, and wages have diminished, taxation has increased, and the price of all the necessaries of life have been largely augmented; and this must drive out the population of the country, unless some remedy is applied. am sure that but for the operations of the Extract Factory at Upton, half the residents would have gone to the United States. The benefits it has conferred on the surrounding district are as follows: -\$70,000 a year for bark and labour are distributed among a population who were almost unacquainted with the appearance of money, labour having formerly been paid for in goods; but there is no truck system in connection with the factory. One proof of the improved condition of the population is, that whereas during the last seven, teen years I have expended £5,000 in building church, school, and mills, and in roads and taxes, I hardly reaped any return till the bark factory commenced its operations; since then, payments on lands sold have been regularly and easily made. At Upton, the yield of bark is about ten cords to the acre, and the farmer can make a clear profit, over expenses, of one dollar a cord; the clear profit on the timber which has yielded a cord of bark, if converted into sawlogs, would not probably exceed 25 cents. If the foreign demand for Extract continues steady, while the Hemlock is gradually consumed, the farmers are riched and enabled to purchase the better sorts of lumber, which are indispensable for building purposes. If the demand cease, the Hemlock will remain, as heretofore, to cumber the ground. But it appears to me that any attempt to prohibit the consumption of Hemlock, either by the imposition of an export duty on the manufactured article, or by interforing with the consumption of in interfering with the rights of property, would be like starving the present generation in order that succeeding generations should be better fed. The poor farmer of the present day may not unnaturally ask, "Are we not as worthy objects of the care of the Government as the Hemlock trees? Are we not entitled to protection as well as the timber? The benefits to us of this trade in Hemlock bark are present and positive. The benefit to Our descendants of preventing the consumption of this commodity is all in the future, and to say the least of it, uncertain. The prosperity of our descendants can hardly be promoted. moted by any legislation which operates to retard the material improvement of the present occupiers of the soil." England has lately been threatened by her men of science with the exhaustion of her coal fields, yet she does not legislate to discourage the exportation of coal!

Letter from R. W. Heneker, Esq., Commissioner of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, in relation to the question under consideration by the Committee.

> BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, Sherbrooke, P.Q., 11th May, 1868.

Alfred Todd, Esq.,

Chief Clerk of Committees, Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave, if not too late, to offer a few suggestions on the subject, now before the House of Commons, of taxing the export of Hemlock bark, and the extract made from it for tanning purposes.

I represent what may be termed the "Proprietor's view of the Question," as distinct from the Tanner's on the one hand, and the Manufacturers of Extract and Bark Extracts

The British American Land Company hold a considerable quantity of land in the Township of Roxton, Acton and Wickham, in which there is an extensive growth of Hemlock, capable of being turned to account for tanning purposes. They hold also large block. blocks of land in other Townships, where Hemlock grows, intermixed with other timber; but these cannot be classed as "Hemlock lands," in comparison with the townships I have

The points for consideration, as it appears to me, are, Firstly, whether the growth of Hemlock timber is so extensive in the Eastern Townships as to make the supply permanent, not only for the manufacture of leather by tanneries situated in the Hemlock districts, but so as to admit also of the export of bark in large quantities either in bulk or in the shape of extract?

To this question I have no hesitation in answering, that if the consumption of bark goes on as it has done for the past two years, the country will soon be denuded of its bark, and not only will the export of bark and bark extract cease, but the manufacture of leather

in the Townships, on an extensive scale will be seriously diminished.

The area, where Hemlock timber grows, so as to give the district the name of "Hemlock Country," is limited in its extent. The seats of the large tanneries define it, and I know it is considered as an axiom with tanners, that the advantages of the establishment of tanneries in the Hemlock Country, are sufficient to over-ride all the other advantages of permanent water-power, and the cheap freight derived from localities (only partially Supplied with bark) where the Railway system will bring hides and export leather without horse carriage.

I have sought for some time to get a large tannery started in this town, on the site of an old one contiguous to the railway, with every facility for loading and unloading, and with a permanent supply of water power. Sherbrooke, being at the junction of two rivers, down which bark could be brought with great facility; it seemed to me that nothing was Wanting, and yet these advantages were said to be outweighed by the advantages of the Hemlock Country," and I have mentioned this fact in particular, as it will enable the

Committee to form some estimate of the real extent of this Hemlock Country.

Secondly, it is matter for consideration whether the large capital required for the manufacture of the extract and the employment given to poor settlers is not in itself of such great advantage to the country as to warrant some apparent degree of waste of the natural resources of the country?

My answer to this is,—that undoubtedly by the establishment of any kind of manufacture requiring the employment of a large amount of labour is in itself a good thing in a poor country, but if this class of manufacture has a tendency not only to waste natural resources but to kill another manufacture of more permanent character, there can be no difficulty in coming to a correct conclusion on the subject.

Now, the export of Bark and Bark Extract not only denudes the country of its Bark, which might give employment for an indefinite period to a large population, but helping foreign tanneries it inflicts both a direct and an indirect injury on our own manufacturers of leather, and thus inflicts permanent injury on the country. It has besides the enormous disadvantage of wasting the timber, which is daily becoming more and more valuable in the absence of pine. The gradual cutting of Hemlock timber to supply our home tanneries with bark gives at the same time a fair amount of timber to meet the ordinary demands of home consumption, but the wholesale destruction of the forest to obtain the supply necessary for the export trade in bark, leaves countless trees to rot in the woods.

As representing a large estate consisting for the most part of wild lands, it might at first glance be considered that the interests of my employers would lie directly in the way of getting these lands into the market as soon as possible, and there can be no doubt that the demand for Hemlock Bark makes many lands immediately valuable which otherwise

may remain on our hands for some years.

If this argument be sound, it will at all events shew that in thus arguing against what may be thought the interests of my employers, I may claim the merit of being disinterested. I prefer, however, the broader view of all such questions. What will tend to the welfare of Canada, and especially of this section of the Dominion? Will permanent manufactures, employing large capital, and using with care and economy the great natural resources which we find at our hand, or will evanescent manufactures, which although giving present, large employment, yet waste our natural resources, and at the same time help the foreigners to compete with our own manufacturers, best serve the interests of this country?

If our young men are to be kept at home, we must have employment for them, and it seems to me far wiser to manufacture leather in Canada, than to strip our timber of its bark, export that bark or the extract derived from it, and leave the timber to rot in the woods, whilst we build up foreign manufactures to compete on exceptional terms with our

own.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. W. HENEKER.

THIRD AND FOURTH REPORTS

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE GENE-RAL CONDITION OF THE BUILDING OF MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

AND AS TO THE MEANS OF PROMOTING ITS DEVELOPMENT.

THERD REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 1st May, 1868.

The Committee, having taken in consideration the Petition of the Board of Trade of the city of Quebec, setting forth, that in their opinion the business of ship-building in Canada might be revived, and vessels constructed there enabled to compete with iron Vessels, if the system of building composite ships were adopted, (vessels of that description having their frames of iron and the planking and other parts of wood, being in many respectively. pects equal to iron ships, and having even some superior advantages,) and also praying for aid for encouraging the said construction; recommend that a drawback be granted of the duties on all iron used in the construction of ships and vessels.

The whole humbly submitted.

P. G. Huor. Chairman.

FOURTH REPORT.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 19th May, 1868:

The Committee, well aware of the importance of the subject which was referred to them, have lost no time, after being organized, in order to arrive more speedily at the

knowledge of the facts that they desired to establish by their inquiry.

Therefore, they have addressed a series of questions to the ship-builders and other persons interested in ship-building in the Dominion of Canada, in order to ascertain the real and the series of programment of the persons interested in ship-building in the Dominion of Canada, in order to ascertain the real and the series of programment of the persons interested in ship-building in the Dominion of Canada, in order to ascertain the real and the series of programment of real state of that industry, and the means of procuring its development. They have re-Ceived answers to these questions, which are annexed as an Appendix to this Report, and have directed the minutes of evidence, received by them up to this time, to be he laid before Your Honorable House.

The whole humbly submitted.

P. G. HUOT, Chairman.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

List of Questions submitted by the Committee to various parties, whose Replies are appended hereto.

1. Have you been, and are you interested in any manner, more or less directly, in ship-building, either as a builder, outfitter, or otherwise, and state in what capacity?

2. What description of ships have you built, and what has been, on an average, their

tonnage?

- 3. Are you of opinion that that industry is not as active and prosperous now as it formerly was in the place where you reside: and if so, please point out the general causes of that state of affairs?
- 4. Have strikes occurred among the workmen employed in ship-building during later years, to a more important extent than in preceding years; and if so, please state if you attribute them to the insufficiency of the wages, relative to the cost of living now as compared with what it was in former years?

5. Have the Government of the former Province of Canada, and the present Government extended, and does the latter extend effectual protection to the ship-building

interest?

6. Are you of opinion that the return, in money, of the duties on different articles employed in the building of ships, such as iron, cordage, &c., which was made to shipbuilders by the Government, gave sufficient protection to the builder?

7. Are you of opinion that the tariff, by doing away with the import duties on such articles used in the building of ships, has not rendered that protection illusory and insuffi-

cient, and that that industry must suffer considerably from it?

8. How long, on an average, in your opinion, does a ship classed at Lloyd's for seven years, last, and do you think that that classification is a just one, and ought it not to be extended to a greater number of years? and state whother ships, copper-fastened and built of dry and well-seasoned wood, which are included in that class, ought not to be classed for a greater number of years?

9. Are there, in the place where you reside, Associations comprising a certain number of individuals, and formed for the building of ships, and how are they constituted?

10. Can you state what are the means usually adopted by builders to obtain the money necessary for the building of ships, and whether it is through lenders or fourniscens; what rate of interest and of commission do they pay, as well on the money as on the freight and sale of the vessel, and the purchase of materials used in the building?

11. Are you of opinion that the Banks, if they were allowed the power of lending money to ship-builders, with a right of hypothec on the vessels in course of construction, would avail themselves of that power, and would thereby contribute to and facilitate the building of ships, and make it more profitable?

12. Are you of opinion that the increase in the building of iron ships in England is calculated to diminish the selling value of Canadian vessels there; and if so, please state

the cause?

13. Are you of opinion that it would be easy to introduce into this country, in a permanent manner, the building of the ships known as composite, that is to say, built partly of wood and partly of iron; and state whether the course to be adopted would be the establishment in this country of manufactories to prepare the iron, or the purchase of manufactured iron in England, as knees, ribs, &c.?

14. Are you of opinion that to attain that end it would be necessary for the Government to extend some protection, either in the shape of a bounty granted to persons building such ships, or in any other way, and what description of protection would you recom-

mend?

15. Do you not think that the building of our ships would be greatly developed if builders and proprietors had the right of selling them on different markets, or to different nations, other than in England, and of obtaining more favorable conditions of sale: which markets would be the best, and what are the objections, or rather the obstacles to the sale of such vessels on other markets?

16. Are there any manufactories for the manufacture of cast iron knees, ribs, fut-tocks, &c., used in ship-building, and if so, at what price can those materials be obtained,

and can they be obtained at as low prices as in England? And in any case, what would be the probable expense of erecting and carrying on a manufactory adapted to such purposes, and would such manufactory be remunerative to its owners?

17. Can you furnish a statement of the number of ships built and registered at your locality, the number of tons measurement of such ships, and their classification by Lloyd's Agent from 1862 to the present date, or to such time as you may find it possible to include, and shewing also the average selling price of such ships?

18. Can you furnish an approximate estimate of the cost per ton of a vessel of from 500 to 1,000 tons in the place where you reside, and of the cost of a similar ship in the

United States of America, England, France and elsewhere?

19. Have you not reason to complain of the manner in which the business of shipbuilders is conducted in England and elsewhere, in relation to the sale of their ships and other transactions connected therewith, and would it not be advantageous for the shipbuilders to form themselves into a protective association with respect to that subject?

20. What, in your opinion, are the best means to be adopted to promote the building

of ships, whether of wood, or of iron, or composite, &c.?

(Translation.)

Answers of N. Rosa, ship-builder, St. Roch de Quebec.

I. I am interested as a builder.

2. I have built wooden ships measuring, on an average, eight hundred tons.

3. This branch of industry is not so active and prosperous as in the past. The geueral causes are, that there were no builders able, by themselves, to build, without having recourse to a loan. At the present time, there is, properly speaking, but one person who lends money on vessels. He enjoys a monopoly and compels the builder to comply with his terms. Consequently the want of advancers is one of the leading causes.

5. The Government of the late Province of Canada afforded a far more effectual pro-

tection to ship building than the present Government.

6. The abolition of duties on articles used in ship-building has rendered that protection illusory for this branch of industry, which is suffering in consequence of it. For it is not the builders who are now protected, but the importing merchants. They pay no duty whatever, and sell their goods at as high a price as if they were obliged to pay it, and building suffers from it. Any person whomsoever can buy at as low a price as the builder, and in fact the latter not unfrequently pays higher to some merchants, without obtaining any remission of duties as was formerly done.

8. Ships classed for seven years at Lloyd's last, on an average, ten to twelve years.

They ought to be classed at the least for nine years.

10. Builders obtain the money necessary for building from advancers, who charge seven per cent. interest, five for commission, two and a half on the freight, and a commission of five on the sale of the vessel, if made in England. They charge, moreover, a commission on goods imported by them for builders, or charge them a profit and compel them to take silver in place of paper money and the quarter dollar at par.

11. If the Banks could lend, with a right of hypothec on the vessels, it would be an

advantage to this industry, provided they did not exercise a monopoly.

12. Iron vessels have contributed to cause the price of our vessels to fall. But the chief cause of this depreciation is that there is no person to represent the interests of the Canadian ship-builder on the London market.

13. Nothing could be easier than to build composite ships here, the iron being manu-

factured here or imported manufactured from England.

14. The protection I recommend is the remission of the duties, as was formerly done, in favor of the builder, or the fixing of the average amount per ton, of these duties. as for instance :--

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"		66	coppe	r faste	med, tl	ie sum	of	*****************************
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and no one else should receive it. For cases have occurred here in which advancers have

appropriated these remissions.

15. I unhesitatingly assert that if we were not forced to dispose of our ships on the English markets, we should obtain better prices. In France we generally obtain one pound sterling more per ton than in England. But those who advance the money send them to the English markets. If we could sell our ships free of duties on all markets, the price of our ships would be thereby increased.

18. The cost of vessels of 500 to 1,000 tons, regard being had to model and finish of workmanship, is from £9 to £11 currency, and they are classed at seven years. In France, England and the United States, the same vessels would cost from £12 to £15

currency.

19. There is abundant reason to complain of the manner in which we are treated in the English markets. Having no person to represent our interests, our ships are saorificed at low prices, when better could be obtained. I regret being compelled to add that the very parties to whom our ships are consigned for sale, depreciate them. I am certain that if there were some person interested in the sale of our ships, empowered to select the best time for selling them, they would bring better prices. It would be advantageous for the ship-builders to form themselves into associations, but I apprehend it would not succeed for want of union amongst them; for whilst there are certainly good workmen amongst them, there are also others who are not so, and the latter are always the most pre-

20. The best means, in my opinion, of developing this branch of industry, would be to authorize the Banks to make advances, at moderate rates, to builders. To send, on their own account or that of the builders, some person to represent them in England and in France, in order to look after their interests. If they could not sell their vessels, they could freight them for any port which they might find most advantageous, and dispose of them afterwards on their return, if prices were better. In this way all parties would be benefited. It would, moreover, be necessary that the Government should make, in favor of the builders, a remission of duties on certain articles used in the construction of vessels; which was granted by the late Province of Canada. And by causing this branch of industry to flourish again, the Government would reap its own share of benefit and every other branch of industry be promoted.

(Translation.)

Answers of Ph. Labbée, of St. Roch de Quebec, shipbuilder.

To. Q. 1.—I have been, since 1853, and am directly interested in shipbuilding, as a builder.

To Q. 2.—I have built ships of various dimensions, to the number of twenty-two, classed A 1, seven years, at Lloyd's. The average measurement has been 1,000 tons.

To Q. 3.—I am of opinion that that industry is not as active and prosperous now as formerly at Quebec; the principal cause of this is that the classification of our ships is uniust.

To Q. 4.—Of late years more considerable strikes than in former years have occurred among the workmen employed in shipbuilding, and this I attribute to the insufficiency of wages in relation to the high price of articles of subsistence. Shipcarpenters in the docks of Liverpool, London and the River Clyde, as well as at Bristol, are paid 7s. 6d. sterling and at Lancaster, Fleetwood and other small ports they only receive 4s. sterling. In the English shippards it is customary to employ some old workmen and a large number of sp

prentices, thus causing a variation in the rate of wages.

To Q. 6.—I am of opinion that the return in money of the duties on different articles employed in the building of ships, such as iron, cordage, &c., which was made to ship builders by the Government, gave them protection.

To Q. 7.—I am of opinion that the tariff, by doing away with the import duties on such articles used in the building of ships, has rendered that protection illusory and insufficient, and that that industry suffers considerably from it. The protection is to the importing merchant and not to the builder.

To Q. 8.—I am of opinion that a ship classed at Lloyd's for 7 years A 1, lasts, on an average, 12 years, and that ships copper fastened and built of dry and well seasoned wood, which is years, and that ships copper fastened for 9 years A 1. at least, thus giving which are included in that class, ought to be classed for 9 years A 1, at least, thus giving a different problems of our vessels. a difference of three years between that term and the real duration of our vessels.

To Q. 9.—There has existed in Quebec a society composed of a certain number of

individuals, formed for the building of ships, by the name of the Societé d'Union.

To Q. 9.—There has existed in Quebec a society composed.

To Q. 10.—The course usually adopted by shipbuilders to obtain the money necessary.

Sarv C. Q. 10.—The course usually adopted by shipbuilders to obtain the money necessary. sary for the construction of ships is to apply to a lender or advancer, who has a monopoly of the of that industry, to whom has to be given as security the carcass or frame of a vessel in course course of construction, or some other property of great value; he is paid legal interest at the rate the rate of seven per cent., and a commission of five per cent. as well on the money as on the fact of seven per cent., and a commission of five per cent. as well on the money as on the freight and the sale of the vessels and the purchase of the materials used in the build-

To Q. 11.—I am of opinion the banks, if allowed the power of lending money to shipbuilders, with a right of hypothec on our vessels in course of construction, would thereby thereby greatly contribute to facilitating the building of ships, and would make it much more profitable: moreover they would do away with the monopoly which paralysis that in-

To Q. 12.—I am of opinion that the increase in the building of iron ships in England is calculated to lower the selling price of our Canadian vessels there, and that this results as the classification of our vessels as results from the injustice of Lloyd's in England as to the classification of our vessels as

explained in the 8th reply.

To Q. 13. I am of opinion that it would be easy to introduce into this country, in a permanent manner, the building of ships known as composite, that is to say, built partly of wood a superstant manner of manufactories to preof wood and partly of iron, by the establishment in this country of manufactories to prepare the iron, as knees, ribs, &c., and by obtaining justice from Lloyd's,—that is to by, the grant iron, as knees, ribs, &c., and by obtaining justice from Lloyd's,—that is to by, the granting of a proper classification to our composite vessels, built with our timber.

To Q. 14.—I am opinion that to obtain the building of composite vessels, it would be necessary for the Government to extend protection in the shape of a bounty to persons build: building such ships with our timber, and having to import neither wood nor workmen, as prayed for by the petition of some builders, now before the Committee; for it would be un-

Just to protect those who have acknowledged themselves to be incompetent. To Q. 15.—I am of opinion that shipbuilding would be greatly developed if the builders and owners had the right of selling on different markets, or to other nations than to than England. On the market of the United States of America there is, under a law of their Government, this obstacle: no American subject can appear as proprietor of a vessel built in an English colony.

To Q. 16.—There are no manufactories at Quebec for the manufacture of iron in the shape of knees, ribs, &c., to be used in shipbuilding; but did such exist, those materials

would be obtainable at lower prices, labor being cheaper. To Q: 17.-I cannot state the number of vessels built and registered at Quebec since the year 1862. But I know that the classification of vessels built since that date has been 7 years 1862. But I know that the classification of vesses 22. The property of the property of self sold, to £5 sterling.

 T_0 Q. 18.—The average cost per ton of a vessel of from 500 to 1,000 tons is, at Quebec Where I reside, \$36; and the cost of such a vessel in the United States is \$60; in

England, from £10 to £12 sterling: and in France, from \$45 to \$50.

Answer of Wm. H. Baldwin, Shipbuilder, of Quebec.

To Q. 1.—I have been interested as a shipbuilder for upwards of 20 years, and am owner of three vessels built this winter. Have built 47, all wooden.

To Q. 2.—Vessels of tonnage, averaging 1,200 tons each, in all 56,400 tons, valued at \$2,368,800.

To Q. 3.—It is not as active, nor ever will be, as regards wooden built vessels: because this description of vessels is becoming more unsalable every year on the Euro-Pean markets: its place being taken by composite ships. Besides, the materials employed in building wooden ships are becoming dearer every year.

To Q. 4.—They have, and especially the last season, when the whole of the shipbuild-

ing interest were greatly hazarded thereby. The main cause of the last strike was the insufficiency of wages, seeing the labouring man was getting only 1s. 8d. per day, and the carpenter 2s. to 3s. 9d., and the cost of living very much higher than in previous years,

To Q. 7.—The protection afforded by the Government in the drawbacks allowed, has

been a substantial benefit to the builders.

To Q. 8.—There is a great difference, according to circumstances, in their duration; much depends on the season in which they were built, the length of time in building, built, the trade engaged in, the state of repairs they are kept in; and I think the classification a just one, though vessels properly built and well seasoned, and thoroughly copper fastened, should enjoy a higher classification.

To Q. 13.—I am of opinion that the building of composite ships would become per manent in this country if once properly introduced. In the course of time, manufactories

would doubtless be established to prepare the iron, &c., used.

To Q. 14.—I am of opinion that the Government should allow a bounty on the first

few composite ships to encourage their introduction.

To Q. 16.—There are manufactories for cast iron, but not any for iron knees or ribs.

Futtocks can be had cheaper here than in England.

To Q. 20.—The only means is for the Government to grant a bounty of at least \$6.00 per ton on a few ships.

Answers of J. W. Dunscombe, Esq., Collector of Customs at Quebec.

To Q. 6.—The protection was sufficient, but the system was highly objectionable, almost inviting fraud.

To. Q. 7.—It was a sound principle to take off duties on articles employed in ship

building, and ought to be ample protection and encouragement to the business.

To Q. 15.—We sell more of our vessels to France than to England, and we also had to Germany, vide Statement B. The United States of America and the Spanish and we are not over the control of the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and we are not over the states of America and the Spanish and the states of America and the Spanish and the states of America and the Spanish and the states of America and the states of America and the states of America and the states of the st are not open to our builders. There is no doubt if we had liberty to furnish vessels to his United States and to Spain, it would be of great advantage to the shipbuilding interest in Canada. In fact the Dominion of Great advantage to the shipbuilding interest in Canada. In fact the Dominion of Canada can build for the world, if the market was open to her to her.

To Q. 17.—I give you the ships built, vide Statement A., and refer you to $L^{\log d^{\prime s}}$

agent for classification.

To Q. 18.—Ships built during the last three years in Quebec, from 500 to 1,000 to 1, cost ready for sea, not including provisions, from \$32.00 to \$36.00 per ton, classed at English Lloyds' 7 years A Similar reseals English Lloyds' 7 years A. Similar vessels would cost in the United States from \$55.00 to \$60.00 Canadian ourrong. to \$60.00 Canadian currency. Such low-classed ships are not built in any part of Europe. The cost in England France and classical forms. The cost in England, France, and elsewhere in Europe, would be double the cost in Canada. Canada.

A.—PORT OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT of the number of Ships built and registered at this Port, with the number of tons, from the year 1862 to 1867,—(each year ending 31st December.)

Year.	P	Built.	Regi	STERED.	Remarks.	
- val.	Sailin	g Vessels.	Sailing	Z Vessels.		
1863	105 44,945 95 35,799		Number. 81 44,925 105 59,236 113 46,331 112 39,838 78 26,806 489 217,136		N.B.—This includes all the vessels built and registered, whether sea-going or other wise.	
	Ste	eamers.	Ste	amers.		
1863 1864 1866 1866 1867 Total for 5 years.	Number. 5 10 6 8 3	Tons. 418 1,108 756 965 422 3,669	Number. 10 16 8 9 6	Tons. 1,261 1,224 756 1,031 896		

В.

STATEMENT of Quebec built Ships sold, in the years 1866 and 1867, to English and Erench purchasers.

Sold to English Purch	sers.		Sold to French Purchasers.		
Total for 1866-7	No. 10 14	Tens. 6,918 10,017	Year 1866	No. 7 19 26	Tons. 3,930 9,068

Answers of Melancthon Simpson, of St. Catharines, shipbuilder.

To Q. 1.—I have been engaged as a master builder of merchant vessels, steamboats, de, for some twenty-two years.

To Q. 2.—Brigs, barques, schooners, steamboats, the tonnage ranges from two hun-

dred to six hundred tons.

To Q. 3. I think that the industry is as active as the wants of this section of the country require, but it is exceedingly desirable that a market for merchant vessels should of timber for shipbuilding are sufficient to build far more vessels than are now built.

To Q. 4. In my opinion strikes among workmen have occurred of late years more frequently than formerly. I attribute the principal cause to the Union Clubs formed and the men, whereby a few leading spirits are enabled, if so disposed, to spread discontent amongst the men. These strikes have a very injurious effect.

To Q. 8.—No vessels of the class at Lloyd's are built here.

To Q. 13. I do not think it would be advantageous to build composite vessels for our lakes and rivers.

Answers of Thomas Killam, Esq., M.P., shipbuilder, Yarmouth.

- To Q. 1.—I am a shipowner,—I have had built, under my inspection, by days' work or by the ton, most of the vessels I have owned or now own. I have never built ships for sale.
- To Q. 2.—Woodenships—class four (4) to six (6) years; tonnage, from 100 to 1,400 tons.

To Q. 3.—Shipbuilding is not active here, caused by the general depression in ship-

ping, for the want of remunerative employment.

To Q. 9.—There is no large or incorporated association for the building or owning of ships; but there is generally a number of owners to a ship, each one owning so many

To Q. 10.—Parties here build ships to use, or enter into a contract for the purpose, for the hull and spars only. In having them built by contractors they generally get six or twelve months' credit for half or three-fourths of the cost; the builders getting credit, ast the vessel progresses for supplies to carry on the work, and getting the money, as they best can, for the notes given them by those who get the ship, or giving them to the parties from whom they have obtained supplies; those for whom the vessel has been built, getting their outfits on credit. When there was good employment for ships, there was, generally, no difficulty in making payments when due.

To Q. 12.—I am of opinion that iron ships will eventually supersede wooden ones for

long voyages, being preferred by shippers of goods.

To Q. 13.—I am not sufficiently acquainted with this description of ships to give an opinion. The trial by bringing the iron materials for a few ships cannot equal in cost the expense of conveying the wood materials to the building yards in Great Britain for their construction there. The undertaking, if begun, would be under no disadvantages, and there would be little or no wish in making the state of the state o would be little or no risk in making a trial by private enterprise alone; that is, if that class of ships is wanted.

To Q. 14.—Granting bounties would be a policy for the Government to decide on

I see no reason for it.

To Q. 18.—Hereabouts iron-fastened vessels, from 500 to 1,000 tons, to class gif years, will cost, when ready for sea, about \$40 per register ton.

Answers of J. Bell Forsyth, Esq., Merchant, Quebec.

To Q. 1.—For the last 20 or 30 years I have been in the habit of advancing on ships when building.

To Q. 2.—From 500 tons to 1,500,—wooden.

To Q. 8.—Ships built as they are, invariably, under the inspection of Lloyd's surveyor, ought to have classification extended one or two years, and ships copper fastened to ten

To Q. 9.—I believe such an association has been tried in Quebec, but I know nothing of their constitution nor do I think they can ever succeed; or rather, I do not think they

can compete with individual enterprise.

To Q. 10.—Shipbuilders pay, generally from 2½ to 5 per cent. commission on moneys advanced, and 7 per cent. interest, and if the vessel is not sold in Quebec, generally from 4 to 5 per cent in addition. 4 to 5 per cent. in addition; 2½ commission on freight is charged in England for collecting,

To Q. 12.—I think so, principally because iron ships class for so many years and use they can be built so char now it results in the class for so many years.

because they can be built so cheap now in comparison to a few years ago.

To Q. 20.—Could the Reciprocity Act with the States be renewed, and were Canada ships admitted free of duty, ship-building would revive in the Dominion, but till then, or till vessels are wanted in England I see no future for our vessels.

Answers of J. Patton, Esq., Lumber Merchant, of Quebec.

To Q. 1.—Was some years ago connected with relatives (formerly Merchants and Owners of Quehec) who advanced chiral land. Ship Owners of Quebec) who advanced ship-builders; not in any way connected at present.

To Q. 2.—The ships were A. 1, seven years and averaged about 650 tons. To Q.3.—During the past two years it has not been as active and prosperous as formerly, the cause, I believe, has been in a great measure owing to the introduction of iron and composite vessels, and to the injurious combinations of the workmen, called Union Strikes. To Q. 4.—Yes; The average of wages has been fair, but probably not quite enough to meet the extra cost of living.

To Q. 5.—I believe so.
To Q. 8.—I believe that Canada A 1, 7 years' ships, at the end of that term become to Q. 8.—I believe that Canada A 1, 7 years' ships, at the end of that term become second class, and from the nature of the wood of this country of which they are built, they could not be re-classed as A. I, except almost at the cost of re-construction. These vessels, built of seasoned materials, under cover, and to occupy twelve months in construction, think they might be classed A E 1—10 years.

To Q. 10.—I have heard it said that the following rates have been charged in this Port by the Merchant making the advances.

	Per cent.
Commission on money advanced by Note, for construction of vessels and	
HILIDO Out was do do do la la la la la la la la la la la la la	5
Commission on seeking a Charter for vessel.	23
Commission on seeking a Charter for vessel. on effecting insurance on vessel and freight.	$2\frac{7}{4}$
" on collecting freight in England	2^{T}
on sale of wassel	4
Interest of loan	7
-	
Total	23
To Q. 12.—Yes.	

To Q. 13.—Not easy to introduce such; better purchase the requisite materials in the great marts of England.

To Q. 14.—Believe that the bounty system would afford but very temporary aid and is detrimental to commerce.

(Translation.)

Answers of Guillaume Charland, of Quebec, Shipbuilder.

1. I am a builder and owner of ships at Quebec.

2. I have been a builder of timber ships only, for twenty years past, and the average tonnage of my ships has been a thousand tons each.

3. This branch of business is not as active and prosperous at present as it was in years past, and this state of things is to be imputed to the great number of iron ships which are built :

4. Several strikes have taken place here, and they have been more frequent and of greater importance in the present year than in any previous one, in consequence of the low rate of wages as compared with the price of provisions. In England, workmen have had the of wages as compared with the price of provisions. had, this winter—that is during the short days—four shillings sterling per day.

5. Although ship building is, more than any other kind of work, the means by which the greater part of our population in Canada gain their livelihood, I have always remarked that the part of our population in Canada gain their livelihood, I have always remarked that ed that it has never received the aid and encouragement to which it is entitled at the hands

of Government.

6. This drawback allowed on various articles used in ship-building, such as iron, cordage, &c., is more profitable to England than to Canada. For the general advantage of the public. public, it would be better to fix the price per ton, subject to the old duties. I wish to have it all parties who trade in this line of have it observed, that ship-builders are not the only parties who trade in this line of business.

7. See the last answer.

8. The mean time that a ship built in Canada will last, is about thirty years at least. Ships built of sound seasoned timber, in good order, ought to be classed for eleven years.

9. There exists a ship built of sound seasoned timber, in good order, ought to be classed for eleven years. 9. There are no longer any such, notwithstanding all the efforts made to keep them up.

10. They must borrow money at 7 per cent, pay 5 per cent commission on the amount

borrowed, 4 per cent on the sale of the vessel in England, 1 per cent for the broker, 23 per cent on the freight and 2½ per cent to the collector. When they import the materials they pay 2½ per cent commission in England and 2½ per cent in Canada.

12. Yes, particularly because capitalists are naturally inclined to buy iron ships, and a proof of this is, that at the present moment, orders are received so fast that they can

hardly be executed in the next two years.

13. I am of opinion that the building of ships termed composite ships, would be very important and profitable for Canada, particularly as works might be established here for the preparation of the iron.

14. It would be very reasonable that the Government should grant every ship-builder a bounty on the first four ships built by one of them, and that bounty ought to be \$6.00

15. I am in a position to assert, that in France vessels would fetch a higher price than in England; and if we were at liberty to make sales on several markets, the price of ships would range still higher.

17. The price of vessels, built four or five years ago, reached in the English market, from £8 10s. to £9 per ton; now they sell for £6 15s. to £7; many remain unsold for two

or three years.

18. At the present moment, ships cost here from \$35 to \$36 per ton; in France and England, the price reaches \$44 or \$45. But I wish to remark, that a ship built in Eng. land, of the same timber is classed for 9 or 10 years, while ours are classed for only 7 years.

Answers of Messrs. Dunn & Samson, Shipbuilders, Quebec.

Ques. 1. We have been employed in the building of ships for the last twenty-seven years, and on our own account for the last six years.

Ques. 2. Wooden ships usually built at Quebec, classed A, seven years at Lloyd's;

twelve hundred tons average.

Ques. 3. The general cause is the number of iron ships built in England.

Ques. 8. On an average ships classed at Lloyd's for seven years last from twenty. thirty years. The ship "Marion," which we repaired last year, and built by us in 1846, her timbers, floors and plank were quite sound. We should think that a seven-year ship ought, at least, to be classed for ten years.

Ques. 11. We are of opinion that if the Banks were allowed to lend money at \$

reasonable rate it would materially improve business.

Ques. 12. The building of iron ships in England diminishes the selling value of Canadian vessels for this reason, the iron ships get twelve and fourteen years class and are preferred as freight vessels.

Ques. 15. We are of opinion that it would greatly improve the trade, if Canadian vessels could obtain a sale in foreign ports, especially in the United States; and we beg to state that in any future transaction with the United States, having reciprocity for its ob-

ject, to bear this in mind. Small vessels meet with a ready sale in France.

Ques. 16. There is no factory here for forging ribs or knees. If the iron mines lately found could supply the demand, we have no doubt but we could compete with other markets, and that if there was a proper factory established here for working the iron ore and hundreds of tons of scrap that now find a market in the United States at four shill lings per cwt., there is no doubt but it would pay; but to form an estimate of what such factory would cost would require a very minute calculation.

Answers of Mr. Thos. H. Oliver, Shipbuilder, Quebec.

To Q. 1.—I have been a shipbuilder since 1830, and during that time have builty repaired and outfitted many vessels.

To Q. 2.—I have built ships of all sizes, from 160 tons to 1,800, to class A 1, 7 years

at Lloyd's.

To Q. 3.—Shipbuilding is not now as active nor as prosperous as it formerly was in Quebec; the high rate of interest, heavy commissions and the low prices obtainable in the markets of Great Britain are the principal causes of this state of affairs.

To Q. 4.—Strikes have taken place during late years more frequently than formerly, and have proved more detrimental to shipbuilding, because the carpenters and caulkers of our city, influenced by the example of those in the United States, have combined and acted together. These strikes may be attributed, more or less, to the disproportionate rate of wages to the cost of living, rent, taxes, &c., and also to the successful strikes of the ship laborers, who, for the past few years, have been able to control the rate of wages given them for loading and discharging vessels.

To Q. 6.—The drawback, as it is called, has been of considerable assistance to the

trade.

To Q. 7.—The tariff, by doing away with the duties on the different articles used in

the shipbuilding trade has, to a certain extent, injured it.

To Q. 8.—Ships built by me twenty years ago are sailing and still in good order. Ships that now class at Lloyd's for seven years, if built of well-seasoned timber that has been cut at the proper time, ought to have a greater number of years to run; the same

may be said, with greater truth, of copper-fastened vessels.

To Q. 10.—Shipbuilders, as a general rule, obtain money from fournisseurs in the following way:—The advancer gives notes at 3 or 4 and sometimes at 6 months, which the builder gets discounted at the banks for 7 per cent per annum, with an addition of half per cent. commission now; before launching there is a commission of 5 per cent.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ on importing the materials and outfit; a commission in England for insuring and selling; and should the bills be renewed, a further commission is charged, the whole amounting to about 20 per cent.

To \hat{Q} . 11.—If the banks were allowed the power of lending money to shipbuilders on the same footing as merchants now lend, there would be a clear gain to the builder of from 10 to 15 per cent; for the builder, instead of buying at 6 months, could buy for cash at 10 per cent. less at least. But the banks are under the control of directors, who are the mer-

chants now advancing to shipbuilders.

To Q. 12.—Iron vessels are certainly taking the place of wooden vessels in many trades; but wooden vessels, as better fitted for special trades, will always be required.

To Q. 13.—It would be easy to introduce into this country, in a permanent manner, the building of composite ships. At first it would be necessary to import the iron from England; but with the magnetic sand which we have, manufactories would soon be put into operation, so that we could compete with the English builders on a better footing.

To Q. 14.—I do not think it would be necessary for the Government to extend protection in the shape of a bounty; but rather that all duties be remitted on materials used

in the construction of vessels.

To Q. 15.—The shipbuilding trade would be greatly advanced by the sale of vessels in other countries. The United States, for small vessels, would be the best market, were it possible to sell there. In other countries the high protective duties prevent any transactions in the sale of vessels.

To Q. 16. There are no manufactories here of iron used in shipbuilding, except of castings. The factories in Germany, owing to the rise of wages in Great Britain, can supply castings for about 20 per cent. less than in England or the Clyde. The cost of creeting a manufactory here I cannot as yet say,—waiting an answer to this question from a correspondent in Liverpool.

To Q. 18.—Vessels to class A 1, 7 years, at Lloyd's, of from 500 to 1,000 tons, cost, in Quebec, \$34 to \$42 per ton; in the United States from \$50 to \$60; and in England

from £10 to £13 sterling.

To Q. 19.—The merchants in England, as well as those here, only look after their own interest, and sacrifice vessels to reimburse themselves for their advances and commissions, which are generally exhorbitant. If the builders could sail their vessels and were not obliged to realize in a market which is nearly always glutted, it would be more profitable than any association that could be formed.

To Q. 20.—If other markets than English were open for the sale of Quebec built vessels, whether wooden, iron or composite, I have no doubt that we could compete with, if not surpass, any shipbuilding port in the world. The cheapness of labor and timber, and the possible manufacture of a superior quality of iron from magnetic sand at a lower rate than imported iron, if assisted by the action of the Government in remitting all duties

on imported material, would no doubt conduce to the perfect establishment of shipbuilding at Quebec.

By S. Cantin, of Montreal, Shipbuilder.

1. I am interested as a builder.

2. Sailing vessels and steamers; average tonnage, 500 tons.

3. This business is not so prosperous as it has been, and the principal cause is, that

wooden vessels are being generally replaced by iron ones.

4. There was only one strike—of little or no importance—about a year ago. men had some reason to strike, as wages were too low in comparison with the expense of living. I do not know what wages carpenters are now getting in England.

5. The drawback that we get on certain classes of materials is no more benefit than other branches of industry derive in getting their raw materials free of duty, and besides

this they have generally a protection of about 15 per cent.

6. I do not consider the drawback a sufficient protection. 7. The drawback is of course, some help, but not sufficient.

8. A vessel built to class 7 years at Lloyds, is, in my opinion, quite good and strong enough to class eight years. Those built of dry materials ought to class one or two years more.

10. I have never built on speculation, so that I have not been obliged to work on borrowed money.

11. I think that if the Banks were to do this at the ordinary rate of interest, it would be a help to builders. I would in that case, be inclined to build on speculation myself;

12. The building of iron vessels has had the effect of lowering the price of wooden

ones as the former class longer.

13. In order to build composite ships, we require machinery, furnaces, &c., and trained mechanics to do the work. When these are once acquired, I have no doubt that we will be able to compete successfully with foreign builders. After our men get into the way of working we could get out the straight bars and bend and shape them here cheaper than to import them and in less time. The iron brought out already worked, generally gets out of shape in course of handling on the way.

14. For sea-going vessels, I think that a bounty of \$3 or \$4 per ton would do. vided the raw material only is imported and the work done here. For inland steamboats and other craft which are now imported in pieces (duty free or returned to importer) already shaped and punched, and only riveted together here, there should be a permanent protection of at least 10 per cent, over and above whatever duty may be payable on the

raw material.

15. It would be a great advantage if we could sell to all nations, and especially the Americans, as their coasting trade would be of great benefit to us. In the case of the Americans, the obstacle is, that the United States Government will not register vessels built in the Dominion of Canada.

16. There are foundries for easting ship work, but I do not know of any place here where knees, crooks, beams, or any wrought iron work for ships is manufactured.

has been no demand of anything of the kind here yet.

17. There have been six sea-going sailing vessels built and registered here since 1862, averaging under 400 tons, classing A 1, 7 years at Lloyds; also two sea-going steamers.

18. The cost of a wooden vessel of from 500 to 1,000 tons, is from \$45 to \$40 per The same vessel in the United States would cost from \$75 to \$70, Canada currency. I am not aware of any wooden vessels having been built lately in England, but I believe iron ships are built for about £15 sterling, per ton.

19. I have had no personal experience in this matter.

20. I think the best way of developing ship building here is to encourage the construction of composite ships and steamers, as they are made partly of wood, and we have it in the country. This method of building will also be the best for our inland navigation, as well as for sea-going vessels.

Answers of Henry Fry, Esq., Shipowner, of Quebec.
To Q. 1.—I own six ships trading to Quebec, Montreal, and India, and I have had

built under contract at Quebec, a number of ships during the past fourteen years. I have also advanced money occasionally to shipbuilders.

To Q. 2.—Wooden ships, averaging about 1,000 tons register, principally for the

Bombay trade.

To Q. 3.—Shipbuilding is at a very low ebb in Quebec, caused mainly by the large number of iron and composite ships built in Great Britain for some years past, which are preferred by shipowners and charterers; partly owing to the monetary panic of 1866, and the want of other markets.

To Q. 4.—A strike occurred amongst the shipwrights here last year. I never remember a regular organised strike amongst them to such an extent before. It was caused directly by the insufficiency of wages; doubtless the cost of living has advanced over earlier years, but the machinery of the strike was borrowed from New York, some French

Canadians having brought it from thence.

To Q. 5.—I do not think that Quebec shipbuilders need any protection—using the word as opposed to freedom of trade—and I think that the Government of the former Province of Canada dealt fairly with the shipbuilders with one exception, viz.: they should have insisted on the United States Government granting registers to Canadian built ships when the Reciprocity treaty was concluded.

To Q. 6.—I am of opinion that the return in money of the duties on different articles

employed, in the building of ships, was all that a shipbuilder had a right to expect.

To Q. 11.—I do not believe that any of the Banks in Quebec would advance money to shipbuilders, upon the security of new vessels in course of construction, if they had

the power to do so.

To Q. 12-It is beyond question that the rapid increase of iron and composite ships in Great Britian is destroying all demand for Canadian built vessels. The cause is that iron and composite ships get a 20 years' class in Liverpool registry, and 14 and 15 years at Lloyds', that their wear and tear is a mere nothing as compared with wooden ships, and consequently their annual depreciation in value much less: they are stronger, rarely leak, and are insured at a lower rate of premium.

To Q. 13.—I am of opinion that composite ships could be built in Quebec profitably and that our builders could compete successfully with other nations; the only difficulty lies in the want of experience in dealing with iron, and in the details of construction. At Present it would be best to import from Liverpool, Glasgow, and Wales, all the iron in a prepared state. The cost of importing all the iron and even the teak necessary for a high class ship from Great Britain would not exceed \$2.50 to \$3 per ton register, whilst the ships would make a clear profit of about \$4 per ton by taking a cargo of deals or grain from

Quebec to Great Britain.

To Q. 14.—As I said in reply to question No. 5, shipbuilders in Quebec do not need any protection; all they need is a fair field and markets all the world over, some of which are now denied to them. The immediate difficulty is this: shipbuilding is in a state of transition; wooden ships are nearly out of date, and new principles of construction are adopted. The favourite ship in Great Britain at present is the composite, but the very few builders here who have some means, are afraid to risk them in building ships the cost of which they cannot estimate, and merchants for the same reason are shy of advancing money to those who have no means. It is certain that the first builders of such ships would sink a considerable sum in experiments and from want of experience, which could be saved in subsequent ships, and it is clear that their neighbours may derive all the benefit of their expenditure without sharing in the loss. For these reasons I think the Government might, as an exceptional case, come forward and offer a bounty of \$4 to \$6 per ton on the first three or four ships built, which would, I think, be sufficient to set the trade agoing

To Q. 15.—The great want of our builders is new markets for their ships. All that they want even now to ensure a great amount of prosperity is the United States' market, which they are justly entitled to, seeing that for the past 17 years all United States built vessels have been admitted to registry in every part of the British Empire on the same terms as Colonial built vessels. At one time they paid 1s. per ton for registry, but even this is now abolished. No treaty of reciprocity should ever again be concluded without obtaining this privilege. The French market is now open on reasonable terms, and some ships

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have been sold there. The only obstacles are found in the restrictive or protective laws of other nations.

To Q. 16.—The cast-iron, used about ships is manufactured in Quebec at moderate prices, but we import all the wrought-iron knees, anchors, chains, &c. from Great Britain. The iron could be imported in a rough state and finished in Quebec, but I am unable to state the cost of doing so, or whether a manufactory here would be profitable.

To Q. 17.—I could not give the information without writing to England. All our ships are not classed by Lloyd's, some being classed in the French "Bureau Veritas."

To Q. 18.—The cost of a good seven years' ship in Quebec of 500 to 1,000 tons register, complete for sea, with the ordinary Quebec outfit, would be about \$38 to \$40 per ton, say £8 sterling. In the United States such a ship would cost \$80 to \$90 per ton in United State's currency or say about £13 sterling. In Great Britain the cost would vary from an eight years' ship at about £10 to £11 per ton, up to a twenty years' iron ship, £15 to £16, or a fifteen years' composite. (Iron, Rock Elm, and Teak) £17 to £18 sterling per ton. These prices are low, as iron and composite ships a few years ago realized £20 to £22 sterling per ton. In France, Spain, and Italy, the cost would be a little higher for ships built of oak than in Great Britain. In all these cases, however, the outfit is more abundant than in Quebec ships.

To Q. 19.—Occasionally fault is found with the conduct of the shipbuilders' interests in Great Britain, but I do not think a protective association would cure this. The true remedy is for builders to build fewer ships with their own means, and thus be free to sail their ships when they cannot sell them, and save two-thirds of the commissions they now

pay.

Answers of J. P. Albey, Shipbuilder, Port Robinson.

To Q. 1.—Shipbuilder and repairer; dry docks.

To Q. 2.—Four hundred tons.

To Q. 3.—As good.

To Q. 4.—No; wages compare favorably with other mechanics.

To Q. 8.—No such ships are built here, consequently can give no opinion.

To Q. 15.—Nothing the Government can do will give such an impetus to building in Upper Canada as to get for us liberty to sell our vessels to the United States free of

duty. So, can give no opinion.

To Q. 20.—In answer to this last question I would say, make trade for them; and the way to do that is, deepen the St. Lawrence canals so that a vessel can pass through drawing 12 or 15 feet of water. Then, in my opinion, vessels will load at Chicago and discharge in British ports or European ports. Of course the Welland would require to be deep ened also, but that can't be so easily done in the same manner that the draft of water has been augmented from 9 feet to 10 by raising the locks, that it would necessarily follow; and when I said deepen the St. Lawrence canals, perhaps, it would have been more correct to have said raise the locks, raise the banks in the St. Lawrence Canals, but let something of that kind he does not said the law in the St. Lawrence Canals, but let something he said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in the said the law in of that kind be done, for it is a fact, that although we have no greater capacity in our canals now than we had ten or twelve years ago, the Eric Canal, N. Y., has been nearly tripled, that is, instead of their boats carrying through their canals 3,500 bushels of wheat they now carry 9,000 through in one boat. I think also that a heavy duty should be put on all round oak logs leaving this country, otherwise, in a few years more we will not have that article to build ships with. Even now, in many places, it is hard to be got, where a few years ago it was plenty. But what is affecting our business on the Welland Canal most now is: 1st. Our vessels cannot load in Chicago and discharge in Port Colborne as formerly; and, 2nd. That if an American vessel gets any repairs done on Canada side, in any Canada dian part they have to repair they have the have they have the have they have they have the have they have the have the have they have the have th dian port, they have to report to their Custom House the fact and pay, as duty, 50 per cent in gold on the amount of many cent. in gold on the amount of work done. This last affects all of us in the trade very much, as we had made large preparations and gone to great expense in erecting docks in order to do that business, and now it is cut off from us, not by the course of trade, but by an Act of Congress. If our Government can bring about any change in my two last ment timed eases it will are constituted as a second in the course of trade, when the course o tioned cases, it will confer a very great favor upon all ship-building establishments on the Canadian side of the lake; and I would very strongly urge it upon their notice, if I had the position or the shilts. There is another restriction or the shilts. position or the ability. There is another point that I ought to mention, and that is, that our marine investments are so large now on our lakes, that perhaps it would be better if the marine law of England was contained in Table rine law of England was extended to Lake Superior instead of being cut off at Montreal.

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- 69. Municipal Loan Fund:—For a Statement of payments to the credit of the Fund out of the Consol. Revenue Fund, under the provisions of the Seigniorial Act, or advances for other purposes,—the sums borrowed from the Fund by various Municipalities in Ontario, and a statement of those in arrear, 149. See Accounts, 68.
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- 83. Pensions:—For a Return of Pensions paid in each Province of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1867, 173.

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- 106. St. Lawrence Canals:—For a Statement of water leased on the Lachine Canal and the St. Lawrence Canals, and of arrears due thereon, 35. See Accounts, 109.
- 107. St. Peter's Canal (Cape Breton):—For copies of all Reports, Surveys, and other documents in relation thereto, 276. See Accounts, 110.
- 108. Saugeen Peninsula:—For a Return of lands purchased for settlement, in each to
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- 114. Steamboats, Inspection of:—For a Return of Inspectors of Steamboats in Quebec and Ontario, with their salaries, expenses, and vessels inspected, from 1865, 150. See Accounts, 118.
- 115. Sugar Duties:—For copies of any correspondence with Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, or Refiners, on the subject of the Sugar duties, 288.
- 116. Thorold Camp:—For a copy of Col. Wolseley's Report on the Camp assembled at Thorold in 1866, 58. See Accounts, 119.
- 117. Upper and Lower Canada, Boundary Line between:—For a Statement of lands taken by the Government, in the final settlement of the said boundary line, and amount paid therefor, 48.
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 - 12. Bagot:—Of R. F. Fontaine and others, against P. C. Gendron, Esq., 27. Recognizance unobjectionable, 169. Report names of members of committee, 252. Names called over, Mr. Joly absent, 267. To be taken into custody, 268. Sergeant-at-Arms reports that he is ont of town, 271. Petition referred back, 274. Report names of new committee, 288. Sworn, 297. Special Report, that they have granted delay to Sitting Member; Leave to adjourn, 301.
 - 13. Beauharnois:—Motion that the petition of Paul Denis against Michael Cayley, Esq., be now received; Objection raised, that it had been presented after the first 14 days of the Session; Mr. Speaker decides that as the first day of the Session is devoted exclusively to the election of Speaker, it is a matter of doubt whether it should be counted against the petitioner, and the question being one that can be tried by the committee, he recommends that the petition be received; Received accordingly, 35. Recognizance objectionable, 79. Order referring petition discharged, 108.
 - 14. Berthier: —Of L. Tranchemontagne, against A. H. Pâquet, Esq., 27. Recognizance unobjectionable, 139. Day appointed for choosing committee, 180. Report names of members, 199. Committee sworn, 207. Report in favor of Sitting Member; Petition frivolous and vexatious, 215.

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- 16. Motion that a petition of J. H. Jones and H. Thornton, Electors, against J. O'Connor, Esq., be received; Objection taken, on the ground that it does not sufficiently describe the petitioners as Electors, and that certain papers and affidavits are attached; Mr. Speaker decides, that the character in which the Petitioners come before the House should be tried judicially by the Select Committee on the Petition; and that the papers can be detached from the petition without injury to the substantial allegations; Petition received, 28.
- 17. Petition of Electors, for an investigation into certain irregularities and corrupt practices at the said election, 102. Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections, 171.
- 18. Hochelaga:—Of J. Lanoutte, against the Hon. A. A. Dorion, 28. Recognizance unobjectionable, 139. Day appointed for choosing committee, 180. Report names of members, 218. Committee sworn, 219. Special Reports, that they have granted time to Petitioner; Leave to adjourn, 224, 319.
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- 21. Kent:—Motion that a petition of L. P. W. DesBresay, of Richebucto, in the Electoral District of Kent (N.B.), be now received; Objection raised, that it had been presented after the first 14 days of the Session; Mr. Speaker decides that inasmuch as it was presented on the 16th day, while the Rules of the House of Assembly of N. Brunswick (which are a necessary accompaniment to the Law relating to Elections in that Province) limit the reception of such petitions to the first 14 days,—which agrees also with the practice in the Imperial Parliament,—the Petition is therefore too late; Petition not received, 37.
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- 26. St. Hyacinthe:—Of the Hon. John Fraser, against the Hon. A. E. Kierzkowski, 28. Recognizance unobjectionable, 135. Day appointed for choosing committee, 145. Report names of members, 177. Committee sworn, 180. Special Report, desiring leave to adjourn; Granted, 181. Final Report, in favor of Sitting Member; Petition frivolous and vexatious, 206. Costs taxed, 400.
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- 28. Yamaska:—Of J. A. N. Provencher, against Moïse Fortier, Esq., 28. Recognizance unobjectionable, 43. Day appointed for choosing committee, 55. New day appointed, 102. Report names of members, 155. Committee sworn, 158. Special Report, that they have granted time to the parties to fyle their lists, &c., 168, 206, 340. Leave to adjourn, 177, 206, 341. Report absence of members; To attend in their places, 194, 199, 287. They attend and explain the cause of their absence, and are excused by the House, 201, 213, 287.

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- 3. Bill respecting Fishing by foreign vessels (Sir J. A. Macdonald); Presented, 290. Committed; Considered; Reported; Passed, 409. By the Senate, 421. R:A., 431. (31 Vic., c. 61.)
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- 2. Bill to provide for defraying the expense of certain works of Fortification, for the defence of the Dominion; Ordered; Presented, 315. Committed; Considered; Reported, 363. Read third time; Motion to re-commit bill, to provide that none of the money be expended until a separate estimate for each work shall have been submitted to Parliament, negatived; Bill passed, 380. By the Senate, 407. R.A., 430. (31 Vic., c. 41.)

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- 2. Bill respecting the Inland Revenue; Ordered, 80. Presented, 93. Committed, 98. Considered and amended; Reported, 102. Motion to re-commit bill; Amendment moved thereto, 106. Both withdrawn; Bill read third time and amended; Further amendment proposed and negatived; Passed, 109. By the Senate, 127. R.A., 134. (31 Vic., c. 8.)
- 3. Bill increasing the Excise duty on Spirits, and imposing Excise and Licence duties on Refined Petroleum; Ordered, 252. (See Supply, 5.) Presented, 266. Committed; Considered; Reported, 363. Read third time; Amendment moved and negatived; Passed, 366. By the Senate, 407. R.A., 430. (31 Vic., c. 50.)
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