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JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA.

VOLUME VIII.

1891
8

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FROM THE 26th MARCH TO THE 26th MAY, 1874.
BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE.

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

BEING THE 1st SESSION OF THE 3rd PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION, 1874.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOLUME VIII.

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CANADA.



PROCLAMATIONS.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

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 SEVENTEENTH day of DECEMBER instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—
GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the SEVENTH day of the month of NOVEMBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the SEVENTEENTH day of the month of DECEMBER 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 MONDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JANUARY 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 and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clan-deboye, of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of DECEMBER, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, and in the Thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

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, and to all whom it may concern—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JANUARY instant. Now KNOW YE that we do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly: and the Senators and Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said TWENTY-SIXTH day of JANUARY instant.

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 and Councillor, the Right Honorable SIR FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this SECOND day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Thirty-seventh year of Our Reigu.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

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 :

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 SECOND day of JANUARY instant, and to be returnable on the TWENTY-FIRST day of FEBRUARY next, except, however, the Writs for the Electoral District of Gaspé, and for the Electoral District of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, which Writs shall be returnable on the TWELFTH day of MARCH next, and except also the Writs for the Province of Manitoba and the Province of British Columbia, which will be returnable on the TWELFTH day of MARCH 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 and Councillor, the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye, of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this SECOND day of JANUARY in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

DUFFERIN.

L.S.]

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 :

A PROCLAMATION.

KNOW 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 Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the TWELFTH day of MARCH 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 and Councillor, the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our said Dominion, this SECOND day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

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 :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by Our Royal Proclamation, dated on the SECOND day of JANUARY, instant, we did declare that we had 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 SECOND day of JANUARY instant, and to be returnable on the TWENTY-FIRST day of FEBRUARY next, except, however, Writs for certain Electoral Districts and Provinces therein named, which Writs will be returnable on the TWELFTH day of MARCH next; And whereas we deem it expedient to extend the time for the return of the Writ for the Electoral District of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma. Now we do hereby declare, that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, the Writ for the Electoral District of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario, shall be returnable on the TWELFTH day of MARCH 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 and Councillor, the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our Dominion, this EIGHTH day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L.S.]

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 12th day of March 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 TWELFTH day of the month of MARCH next, nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to Prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the

TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of MARCH next, so that neither of you nor any of you on the said TWELFTH day of MARCH 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 THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of MARCH 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 and Councillor, the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same. At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, in Our Dominion, this TWENTY-FIRST day of FEBRUARY, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-four, and in the Thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

By Command,

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

R E T U R N

Of the Names of Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, pursuant to Writs of Election, bearing date at the City of Ottawa, the second day of January, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, issued by His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir Frederic Temple, Earl of Dufferin, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Electoral Districts.	Returning Officers.	Date of Return of Members.	Date of Receipt of Return.	Names of Members Chosen.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i>				
Addington	Marshall P. Roblin, Registrar of the County of Lennox and Addington	1874.	4th Feb., 7th Feb., 1874.	Schuyler Shibley, Esq.
Algoma (The Provisional Judicial District of)...	Richard Carney, Sheriff of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma			Return not received.
Bothwell	Peter D. McKellar, Registrar of the County of Kent	5th Feb.	10th Feb.	David Mills, Esq.
Brant (N.R.)	John Smith, Sheriff of the County of Brant	4th "	13th "	* Gavin Fleming, Esq.
Brant (S.R.)	Thomas S. Sheunston, Registrar of the County of Brant	31st Jan.	4th "	William Paterson, Esq.
Brockville (The Town of)				
Township of Elizabethtown (thereto attached).	Albert Eliswood Richards, Esq.	4th Feb.	7th "	Jacob Deekstader Buell, Esq.
Bruce (N.R.)	John McLay, Registrar of the County of Bruce	22nd Jan.	26th Jan.	* John Gillies, Esq.
Bruce (S.R.)	William Sutton, Sheriff of the County of Bruce	2nd Feb.	7th Feb.	The Hon. Edward Blake.
Cardwell	James Munzie, Esq.	2nd "	4th "	John Hillyard Cameron, Esq.

Carleton	W. F. Powell, Sheriff of the County of Carleton	15th	"	10th	John Rochester, Esq.
Corwall (The Town of Corwall, with the Township of Corwall thereto attached)	Roderick Macdonald, Physician	4th	"	9th	Alex. F. Macdonald, Esq.
Dundas	John Pliny Chrysler, Registrar of the County of Dundas	3rd	"	7th	William Gibson, Esq.
Durham (E.R.)	George C. Ward, Registrar of the East Riding of the County of Durham	2nd	"	5th	Lewis Ross, of the Town of Port Hope, Esq.
Durham (W.R.)	Robert Armour, Registrar of the West Riding of the County of Durham	5th	"	9th	The Hon. Ed. Burke Wood.
Elgin (S.R.)	Colin Munro, Sheriff of the County of Elgin	10th	"	13th	William Harvey, Esq.
Elgin (W.R.)	John McKay, Registrar of the County of Elgin	4th	"	11th	George Elliott Casey, Esq.
Essex	Wallace Askin, Registrar of the County of Essex	5th	"	12th	William McGregor, Esq.
Frontenac	Edward J. Barker, Esq.	31st Jan.	"	2nd	Geo. Airey Kirkpatrick, Esq.
Glengarry	Alexander Mackenzie, Registrar of the County of Glengarry	2nd Feb.	"	7th	Hon. Donald Alex. Macdonald.
Grenville (S.R.)	William J. Scott, M.D., Registrar of the County of Grenville	4th	"	6th	Wm. Hy. Brouse, Esq., M.D.
Grey (S.R.)	Duncan Campbell, Township Clerk of Beninck	31st Jan.	"	4th	Geo. Landerkin, Esq., M.D.
Grey (E.R.)	Thomas Luun, Registrar of the North Riding of the County of Grey	4th Feb.	"	7th	Wm. Kingston Flesher, Esq.
Grey (N.R.)	J. Maughan, Sheriff of the County of Grey	2nd	"	6th	George Snider, Esq.
Haldimand	A. P. Farrell, Registrar of the County of Haldimand	24th Jan.	"	30th Jan.	* David Thompson, Esq.
Halton	Thomas Racey, Registrar of the County of Halton	2nd Feb.	"	4th Feb.	Daniel Black Chisholm, Esq.
Hamilton (City)	E. C. Thomas, Sheriff of the County of Wentworth	29th Jan.	"	4th Feb.	Æmilius Irving and Andrew Trew Wood, Esquires.
Hastings (W.R.)	William H. Ponton, Registrar of the County of Hastings	2nd Feb.	"	7th	James Brown, Esq.
Hastings (E.R.)	George Taylor, Sheriff of the County of Hastings	2nd	"	5th	John White, Esq.
Hastings (N.R.)	W. W. Dean, Barrister	4th	"	7th	Mackenzie Powell, Esq.
Huron (N.R.)	Thomas Holmes, Esq.	4th	"	9th	Thomas Farrow, Esq.
Huron (C.R.)	James Dickson, Registrar of the South Riding of the County of Huron	3rd	"	7th	Horace Horton, Esq.
Huron (S.R.)	Robert Gibbon, Sheriff of the County of Huron	5th	"	9th	Malcolm Colin Cameron, Esq.
Kenc	John Mercer, Sheriff of the County of Kent	2nd	"	5th	Rufus Stephenson, Esq.
Kingston (City)	R. M. Rose, Esq.	2nd	"	3rd	Sir John A. Macdonald.
Lambton	James Flintopt, Sheriff of the County of Lambton	22nd Jan.	"	28th Jan.	*The Hon. Alex. Mackenzie.
Lanark (N.R.)	James Thompson, Sheriff of the County of Lanark	22nd	"	26th	*Daniel Galbraith, Esq.

* Acclamation.

RETURN of the names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons of Canada.—Continued.

Electoral Districts. Province of Ontario.— Continued.	Returning Officers.	Date of Return of Members.	Date of Receipt of Return	Names of Members Chosen.
Lanark (S.R.)	James Bell, Registrar of the South Riding of the County of Lanark.	1874	1874	John Graham Haggart, Esq.
Leeds & Grenville (N.R.)	Ormond Jones, Registrar of the County of Leeds.	2nd Feb. 3rd	Jan. 5th "	Charles F. Ferguson, of Kemptville, in the County of Grenville, Esq.
Leeds (S.R.)	William Patrick, Sheriff	10th "	12th "	David Ford Jones, Esq.
Leunox	Oliver T. Pruyn, Sheriff of the County of Leunox and Addington.	23rd Jan.	26th "	*The Hon. R. J. Cartwright.
Lincoln	Joseph A. Woodruff, Sheriff of the County of Lincoln.	31st Jan.	7th Feb.	James Norris, Esq.
London (City)	William C. L. Gill, Registrar of the City of London	2nd Feb.	4th "	John Walker, of the City of London, Esq.
Middlesex (N.R.)	Thomas Hossack, Esq., M.D.	24th Jan.	28th Jan.	*Thomas Scateherd, Esq.
Middlesex (W.R.)	Stephen Blackburn, Registrar of the West Riding of the County of Middlesex.	22nd "	26th "	*George William Ross, Esq.
Middlesex (E.R.)	William Glass, Sheriff of the County of Middlesex.	4th Feb.	9th Feb.	Crowell Willson, Esq.
Muskoka	John Ewart Lount, Esquire.	14th "	20th "	Alex. Peter Cockburn, Esq.
Monck	Dexter D'Everardo, Registrar of the County of Welland.	4th "	9th "	Lachlin McCallum, Esq.
Niagara (The Town of Niagara, with the Township of Niagara thereto attached).	John Powell, Registrar of the County of Lincoln.	31st Jan.	5th "	Josiah Burr Plumb, Esq.
Norfolk (S.R.)	William Lyons, Esq.	3rd Feb.	5th "	John Stuart, Esq.
Norfolk (N.R.)	Edmund Deeds, Sheriff of the County of Norfolk.	31st Jan.	4th "	John Charlton, Esq.
Northumberland (E.R.)	John M. Grover, Registrar of the East Riding of the County of Northumberland.	3rd Feb.	7th "	James Lyons Biggar, Esq.

Northumberland (W. R.) excepting therefrom the Township of South Monaghan.....	Robert N. Waddell, Sheriff of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.....	2nd	4th	William Kerr, Esq.
Ontario (N. R.).....	Nelson G. Reynolds, Sheriff of the County of Ontario.....	2nd	13th	Adam Gordon, Esq.
Ontario (S. R.).....	John Ham Perry, Registrar of the County of Ontario.....	3rd	9th	The Hon. Malcolm Cameron.
Ottawa (City).....	Edward Sherwood, Registrar of the County of Carleton.....	29th Jan.	5th	J. M. Currier, Esq., and Dr. St. Jean.
Oxford (N. R.).....	George Perry, Sheriff of the County of Oxford.....	30th	11th	Thomas Oliver, Esq.
Oxford (S. R.).....	James Ingersoll, Registrar of the County of Oxford.....	31st Jan.	11th	Ebenezer V. Bodwell, Esq.
Peel.....	Robert Broddy, Sheriff of the County of Peel.....	4th Feb.	7th	Robert Smith, Esq.
Perth (N. R.).....	John Hossie, Sheriff of the County of Perth.....	3rd	7th	Andrew Monteith, Esq.
Perth (S. R.).....	Patrick Whelehan, Registrar of the South Riding of the County of Perth.....	24th Jan.	27th Jan.	*James Trow, Esq.
Peterborough (W. R.).....	James Hall, Sheriff of the County of Peterborough.....	31st	4th Feb.	John Bertram, Esq.
Peterborough (E. R.).....	F. W. Haultain, Registrar of the County of Peterborough.....	7th Feb.	9th	James Hall, Esq.
Prescott.....	John Higginson, Registrar of the County of Prescott.....	2nd	3rd	Albert Hagar, Esq.
Prince Edward.....	James Gillespie, Sheriff of the County of Prince Edward.....	4th	7th	Walter Ross, Esq.
Renfrew, (S. R.).....	James Morris, Sheriff of the County of Renfrew.....	3rd	7th	John Lorn McDougall, Esq.
Renfrew (N. R.).....	Andrew Irving, Registrar of the County of Renfrew.....	3rd	6th	Peter White, Jun.
Russell.....	John Kennedy (of Osgoode,) Esq.....	2nd	3rd	Robert Blackburn, Esq.
Simcoe (N. R.).....	B. W. Smith, Sheriff of the County of Simcoe.....	16th	23rd	Herman Henry Cook, Esq.
Simcoe (S. R.).....	Samuel Lount, Registrar of the County of Simcoe.....	22nd Jan.	28th Jan.	*William C. Little, Esq.
Stormont.....	John Copeland, Registrar of the County of Stormont.....	3rd Feb.	5th Feb.	Cyril Archibald, Esq.
Toronto (West).....	F. W. Jarvis, Sheriff of the County of York.....	30th Jan.	2nd	Thomas Moss, Esq.
Toronto (Centre).....	William T. Aikins, Esq., M.D.....	31st	3rd	Robert Wilkes, Esq.
Toronto (East).....	C. Lindsay, Registrar of the City of Toronto.....	31st	2nd	John O'Donohoe, Esq.
Victoria (S. R.).....	George Kempt, Sheriff of the County of Victoria.....	2nd Feb.	5th Feb.	Arthur McQuade, Esq.
Victoria (N. R.).....	H. Dunsford, Registrar of the County of Victoria.....	3rd	7th	James MacLennan, Esq.
Waterloo (S. R.).....	Dougall McDougall, Registrar of the County of Waterloo.....	23rd Jan.	31st Jan.	*James Young, Esq.
Waterloo (N. R.).....	George Davidson, Sheriff of the County of Waterloo.....	22nd	26th	*James Erb Bowman, Esq.
Welland.....	Robert Hobson, Sheriff of the County of Welland.....	2nd Feb.	5th Feb.	William A. Thomson, Esq.
Wellington (N. R.).....	John Anderson, Registrar of the County of Wellington.....	4th	9th	Nathaniel Higinbotham, Esq.
Wellington (C. R.).....	James Webster, Registrar.....	2nd	9th	George Turner Orton, Esq.

* Acclamation.

RETURN of the names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons of Canada,—Continued.

Electoral Districts.	Returning Officers.	Date of Return of Members.	Date of Receipt of Return	Names of Members chosen.
<i>Province of Ontario.</i> — Continued.		1874.	1874.	
Wellington (S.R.)	George J. Grange, Sheriff of the County of Wellington.	3rd Feb.	5th Feb.	David Stirton, Esq.
Wentworth (N.R.)	Robert Warden Suter, Sen., Esq.	22nd Jan.	2nd "	*Thomas Bain, Esq.
Wentworth (S.R.)	John Hood Greer, Registrar of the County of Wentworth.	2nd Feb.	4th "	Joseph Rymal, Esq.
York (N.R.)	J. J. Pearson, Registrar of the North Riding of the County of York.	2nd "	7th "	Alf. Hutchinson Dymond, Esq.
York (E.R.)	Samuel Wickson, Esq., Barrister.	23rd Jan.	26th Jan.	*James Metcalfe, Esq.
York (W.R.)	Henry Skynner, Deputy Sheriff.	2nd Feb.	5th Feb.	David Blain, Esq.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.				
Argenteuil	Thomas Barron, Registrar of the County of Argenteuil.	3rd Feb.	7th Feb.	The Honorable John Joseph Caldwell Abbott.
Bagot	Charles Laroche, Notary.	3rd "	5th "	Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Esq.
Beauce	Elzéar Vézina, Advocate.	26th Jan.	3th "	*Christian Henry Pozer, Esq.
Beauharnois	P. H. DeBoucherville, Physician.	2nd Feb.	6th Feb.	Ulisse Janvier Robillard, Esq.
Bellechasse	Charles LeBel, Physician.	26th Jan.	28th Jan.	*Télesphore Fournier, Esq.
Berthier	Jean Octave Chalut, Registrar of the County of Berthier.	23rd "	28th "	*Anselme Homère Pâquet, Esq., M.D.
Bonaventure	Pierre C. Beauchaine, Notary.	7th Feb.	16th Feb.	The Hon. Theodore Robitaille
Brome	Hiram Sewell Foster, Registrar of the County of Brome.	22nd Jan.	26th Jan.	*Nathaniel Pettes, Esq.
Chambly	Napoléon Mignault, Registrar of the County of Chambly.	2nd Feb.	4th Feb.	Amable Jodoin, jun., Esq.
Champlain	Élie Binfret, Registrar of the County of Champlain.	3rd "	7th "	Hippolyte Montplaisir, Esq.
Charlevoix	Charles Duberger, Registrar of the County of Charlevoix.	31st Jan.	9th "	Pierre Alexis Tremblay, Esq.
Chateauguay	Alexis Macaire Gagnier, Registrar of the County of Chateauguay.	3rd Feb.	7th "	The Hon. Luther H. Holton.

Chicoutimi & Saguenay..	Jean Gagné, Notary.....	6th Mar.	13th Mar.	Ernest Cimon, Advocate, Esq.
Compton.....	Elias S. Orr, Registrar of the County of Compton.....	2nd Feb.	14th Feb.	The Hon. John Henry Pope.
Dorchester.....	François Rouleau, Registrar of the County of Dorchester.....	31st Jan.	10th "	Fortunat Rouleau, Esq.
Drummond & Arthabaska	Edouard Modeste Poisson, Registrar of the County of Arthabaska.....	3rd Feb.	7th "	Wilfrid Laurier, Esq.
Gaspé.....	L. T. Joncas, Election Clerk, in the room of Lewis George Harper, Registrar, resigned.....	11th Mar.	26th Mar.	Louis Georges Harper, Esq.
Hochelaga.....	Frederick Lefebvre, Advocate.....	22nd Jan.	24th Jan.	*Alphonse Desjardins, Esq.
Huntingdon.....	Andrew Somerville, Registrar of the County of Huntingdon.....	3rd Feb.	7th Feb.	Julius Scriver, Esq.
Iberville.....	Alexandre Dufresne, Esq.....	22nd Jan.	28th Jan.	François Béchard, Esq.
Jacques Cartier.....	Hyaacinthe F. Brunet, Notary Public.....	23rd "	28th "	*Rodolphe Laflamme, Esq.
Joliette.....	Charles Gaspard Beaudoin, Registrar of the County of Joliette.....	2nd Feb.	5th Feb.	Louis François George Baby, Esq.
Kamouraska.....	Vincenslas Taché, Sheriff of the District of Kamouraska.....	23rd Jan.	28th Jan.	*Charles Alphonse Pantaleón Pelletier, Advocate, of Quebec.
Laprairie.....	Adolphe Beauvais, Registrar of the First Division of Huntingdon.....	22nd "	26th "	*Alfred Pinsonneault, Esq.
L'Assomption.....	Jean Damase Rivest.....	2nd Feb.	7th Feb.	Hilaire Hurteau, Esq.
Laval.....	Adélaïd Edouard Léonard, Registrar of the County of Laval.....	22nd Jan.	26th Jan.	*Joseph Aldéric Onimet, Esq.
Lévis.....	François Marcel Guay, Registrar of the County of Lévis.....	2nd Feb.	13th Feb.	Louis Honoré Fréchette, Esq.
L'Islet.....	Thadée Michaud, Esq.....	24th Jan.	27th Jan.	*Philippe Baby Casgrain, Esq.
Lotbinière.....	Joseph Filteau, Registrar of the County of Lotbinière.....	2nd Feb.	7th Feb.	Henry Bernier, Esq.
Maskinongé.....	Edouard Pichet, Esq, Registrar.....	2nd "	4th "	Louis Alphonse Boyer, Esq.
Mégantic.....	William H. Lambly, Registrar of the County of Mégantic.....	2nd "	4th "	Edouard Emery Richard, Esq.
Missisquoi.....	Richard Dickinson, Registrar of the County of Missisquoi.....	22nd Jan.	26th Jan.	*William Donahue, Esq.
Montcalm.....	Joseph Edouard Beaupré, Registrar of the County of Montcalm.....	23rd "	28th "	*Firmin Dugas, Esq.
Montmagny.....	François Xavier Talbot, Esq, Notary.....	22nd "	30th "	*Henri Thomas Taschereau, Advocate, Esq.
Montmorency.....	Gabriel Dick, Esq, Registrar.....	22nd "	26th "	*Jean Langlois, Esq.
Montreal (West).....	William W. Robertson, Esq., Advocate.....	31st "	4th Feb.	Frederick McKenzie, Esq.
Montreal (Centre).....	Warwick H. Ryland, Deputy Registrar.....	31st "	3rd "	Michael Patrick Ryan, Esq.

*Acclamation.

†Special Report of Returning Officer and Affidavit of Deputy-Returning Officer hereunto annexed, together with the Returns.

RETURN of the names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons of Canada.—Continued.

Electoral Districts. Province of Quebec.— Continued.	Returning Officers.	Date of Return of Members.	Date of Receipt of Return.	Names of Members Chosen.
Montreal (East). Napierville.	Guillaume Lamothé, Esq. Ephrem Bouchard, Registrar.	1874. 22nd Jan. 3rd Feb.	1874. 26th Jan. 7th Feb.	*Louis Amable Jetté, Esq. The Hon. Antoine Aimé Dorion.
Nicolet Ottawa (County). Pontiac Portneuf Quebec (East).	Joseph Achille Blondin, Registrar. L. M. Coutlée, Sheriff of the County of Ottawa. Walter James Rymer, Registrar. Honorable Jean Elie Thibaudeau, Registrar. Robert Chambers, Esq., Advocate.	2nd Feb. 4th " 22nd Jan. 31st " 22nd "	5th Feb. 5th " 26th Jan. 4th Feb. 27th Jan.	Joseph Gaudet, Esq. Alonzo Wright, Esq. *Wm. McKay Wright, Esq. Esdras A. de St. Georges, Esq. *The Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau of the City of Quebec, Merchant.
Quebec (Centre)	Honorable Charles Alleyne, Sheriff of the District of Quebec	22nd "	26th "	*The Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon, of the City of Quebec.
Quebec (West) Quebec (County) Richmond and Wolfe	Patrick M. Partridge, Esq., Broker Jean Baptiste Pruneau, Esq., Notary Public. Charles Prentice Cleveland, Registrar of the County of Richmond.	31st " 22nd " 31st "	5th Feb. 4th " 4th "	The Hon. Thomas McGreevy. *Adolphe Philippe Caron, Esq. The Hon. H. Aylmer, jun.
Richelieu Rimouski Rouville	Antoine Nemèse Gouin, Prothonotary of the District of Richelieu. Octave Martin, Esq., Notary. Louis Edouard Pascal Laberge, Registrar of the County of Rouville	3rd Feb. 2nd " 3rd "	6th " 7th " 7th "	George Isidore Barthe, Esq. J. B. Romuald Fiset, Esq. Guillaume Cheval, Esq.
St. Hyacinthe	H. Lemaire St. Germain, Registrar.	22nd Jan.	24th Jan.	*Louis Delorme, Advocate of St. Hyacinthe.
St. John's St. Maurice Shefford	Charles Nolin, Sheriff. Louis Gonzague Duval, Registrar of St. Maurice. Joseph B. Edgarton, Registrar of the County of Shefford.	22nd " 2nd Feb. 2nd "	27th " 5th Feb. 7th "	*François Bourassa, Esq. Charles Lajoie, Esq. The Hon. L. S. Huntington.

Sherbrooke (Town).....	Georgé F. Bowen, Sheriff of the District of St. Francis.....	22nd Jan.	24th Jan.	*Edward Towle Brooks, Esq.
Soulages	Luc. Hyacinthe Masson, Physician.....	23rd "	28th "	*Jacq. Philippe Lanthier, Esq.
Stanstead	Charles A. Richardson, Registrar of the County of Stanstead	22nd "	28th "	*Charles C. Colby, Esq.
Temiscouata.....	John Heath, Registrar of the County of Temiscouata.....	22nd Jan.	27th Jan.	*Jean Baptiste Pouliot, of Rivière du Loup, Esq.
Terrebonne	Joseph A. Hervieux, Notary.....	24th "	28th "	*Louis François Rodrigue Masson, Esq.
Three Rivers (City).....	Sévère Dumoulin, Sheriff of the District of Three Rivers..	30th "	3rd Feb.	William McDougall, of the City of Three Rivers, Esq.
Two Mountains	Damien Masson, Esq.	2nd Feb.	4th "	Wilfred Prévoost, Esq.
Vaudreuil	Hector Lalonde, Esq.	22nd Jan.	28th Jan.	*Robert Harwood, Esq.
Verchères	Aimé Geoffrion, Esq.	30th "	9th Feb.	Félix Geoffrion, Esq.
Yamaska	Louis M. Blondin, Registrar of the County of Yamaska..	29th "	16th "	Charles Gill, Esq., Advocate.
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.				
Annapolis.....	Peter Bonnett, Sheriff of the County of Annapolis.....	11th Feb.	21st Feb.	William H. Ray, Esq.
Antigonish	Henry P. Hill, Sheriff of the County of Antigonish.....	29th Jan.	10th "	*Angus McIsaac, Esq.
Colchester	Charles Blanchard, Sheriff of the County of Colchester....	7th Feb.	17th "	Thomas McKay, Esq.
Cumberland	Roderick McLean, Sheriff of the County of Cumberland..	9th "	17th "	Charles Tupper, Esq.
Cape Breton	John L. Hill, Sheriff of the County of Cape Breton.....	9th "	23rd "	William McDonald and Newton L. Mackay, Esqrs.
Digby	P. W. Smith, Sheriff of the County of Digby.....	10th "	17th "	E. R. Oakes, Esq.
Guysborough	Edmund H. Francherville, Sheriff of the County of Guys- borough.....	9th "	19th "	John A. Kirk, Esq.
Halifax	Joseph Bell, Sheriff of the County of Halifax.....	13th "	20th "	Patrick Power and Alfred G. Jones, Esqrs.
Hants.....	James N. Geldart, Sheriff of the County of Hants.....	10th Feb.	19th Feb.	Monson H. Goudge, Esq.
Inverness	Robert McDougall, Sheriff of the County of Inverness.....	5th "	23rd "	Samuel MacDonnell, Esq.
King's.....	John M. Caldwell, Sheriff of the County of King's.....	9th "	20th "	Frederick W. Borden, Esq.
Lunenburg.....	John H. Kautback, Sheriff of the County of Lunenburg....	29th Jan.	10th "	*Charles Ed. Church, Esq.
Pictou.....	William H. Harris, Sheriff of the County of Pictou.....	5th Feb.	16th "	James W. Carmichael and John A. Dawson, Esqrs.
Queen's.....	Joshua N. Freeman, Sheriff of the County of Queen's.....	29th Jan.	20th "	*James F. Forbes, Esq.

*Acclamation.

RETURN of the names of the Members chosen to serve in the House of Commons of Canada.—*Continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Returning Officers.	Date of Return of Members.	Date of Receipt of Return.	Names of Members chosen.
<i>Province of Nova Scotia.</i> Concluded.		1874.	1874.	
Richmond.....	John F. Fuller, Sheriff of the County of Richmond.....	9th Feb.	19th Feb.	The Honorable E. P. Flynn.
Shelburne.....	John A. Purney, Sheriff of the County of Shelburne.....	30th Jan.	13th "	*Thomas Coffin, Esq.
Victoria.....	Barclay Edward Treeman, Esq., Barrister.....	29th "	9th "	*The Honorable Wm. Ross.
Yarmouth.....	W. K. Dudman, Sheriff of the County of Yarmouth.....	5th Feb.	21st "	Frank Killam, Esq.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Albert.....	The Sheriff of the County of Albert.....	3rd Feb.	19th "	John Wallace, of Hillsboro', Esq.
Carleton.....	do do Carleton.....	24th Jan.	31st Jan.	*Stephen B. Appleby, Esq.
Charlotte.....	do do Charlotte.....	9th Feb.	19th Feb.	Arth. Hill Gilmor, jun., Esq.
Gloucester.....	do do Gloucester.....	29th Jan.	10th "	*T. Warren Anglin, Esq.
Kent.....	do do Kent.....	9th Feb.	4th Feb.	George McLeod, Esq., of Richibucto.
King's.....	do do King's.....	2nd "	9th Feb.	James Domville, Esq.
Northumberland.....	do do Northumberland.....	7th "	17th "	Peter Mitchell, Esq.
Queen's.....	do do Queen's.....	30th Jan.	5th "	John Ferris, Esq.
Restigouche.....	The Sheriff of the County of Restigouche.....	5th Feb.	14th Feb.	George Moffat, of Dalhousie, Esq.
Sunbury.....	The Sheriff of the County of Sunbury.....	2nd "	9th "	Charles Burpee, Esq.
St. John (City and County.).....	James A. Harding, Sheriff of the County of St. John.....	31st Jan.	5th "	Honorable Isaac Burpee and Acaulus Lockwood Palmer, Esq.
St. John (City.).....	James A. Harding, Sheriff of the County of St. John.....	31st "	5th "	J. S. Boies De Veŕer, Esq.

Victoria.....	The Sheriff of the County of Victoria	2nd Feb.	16th	John Costigan, Esq.
Westmoreland	The Sheriff of the County of Westmoreland.....	20th Jan.	12th	*The Hon. Albert James Smith.
York	The Sheriff of the County of York	9th	"	*John Pickard, Esq.
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
King's	Roderick Munroe, Esq.	17th Feb.	28th Feb.	Daniel Davies and Peter A. McInyre, Esqs.
Prince's	Thomas Kelly, Esq., Barrister	17th	6th Mar.	James Yeo and Stanislaus F. Perry, Esqs.
Queen's	William McGill, Esq.....	20th Jan.	23rd Feb.	*Hon. David Laird and Peter Sinclair, Esq.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA				
Cariboo	Henry Maynard Ball, Esq. (Return not received.)	21st Feb.	12th Mar.	James Cunningham, Esq.
New Westminster	Arthur T. Bushby, Esq.....	24th	12th	Amor De Cosmos and Francis James Roscoe, Esqs.
Victoria	Augustus F. Pemberton, Esq	25th	23rd	Arthur Bunster, Esq.
Vancouver	R. Woods, High Sheriff of British Columbia	24th	12th	Edgar Dewdney, Esq.
Yale	Peter O'Reilly, Esq	13th Feb.	5th Mar.	(Special Report of Returning Officer hereunto annexed, together with the Return.)
Lisgar	William N. Kennedy, Esq.	17th	"	John Christian Schultz, Esq
Marquette	John M. Macdonell, Esq.	13th	"	Robert Cunningham, Esq.
Provencher	Nicholas Moward, Esq.	14th	5th	Louis Riel, Esq., of St. Vital.
Selkirk	Edward Armstrong, Esq.	14th	10th	Donald A. Smith, Esq.

*Acclamation.

(Signed,) RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN
IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
OTTAWA, 26th March, 1874.

RETURN.

By virtue of a Writ of Election for the Electoral District of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*, in the Province of *Quebec* and Dominion of *Canada*, dated the second day of January, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to me directed, I hereby declare *Ernest Cimon*, Advocate, Esquire, duly returned to the House of Commons of *Canada* for the said Electoral District of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*.

As witness my hand and seal this sixth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed,) J. GAGNÉ, [L.S.]
Returning Officer.

A true copy.

R. POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for *Canada*.

STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RETURNING OFFICER FOR
CHICOUTIMI AND SAGUENAY.

(Translation.)

CHICOUTIMI, 9th March, 1874.

After having received the Writ of Election addressed to me as Returning Officer for *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*, I issued a proclamation calling upon the electors to meet at *Chicoutimi* on the 14th February, 1874, and fixing the 2nd March, 1874, for the polling.

I caused that proclamation to be posted up, according to law, in all the municipalities where polls were to be held; it was posted in both languages, English and French.

On the 14th February, the day of nomination, I proceeded to the place specified at the hour specified in the proclamation, and after having read my commission, the writ of election and the proclamation, I asked the assembled electors whom they chose to represent them in the House of Commons.

Two candidates were then and there proposed—*Arthur Hudon*, Esquire, Advocate, and *Ernest Cimon*, Esquire, Advocate.

A poll having been demanded, I granted it, and at the same time specified the places where the polls would be held.

I made the subdivisions required by law in all the municipalities in which the electoral lists contained the names of more than 200 electors, and I appointed Deputy Returning Officers for each polling place.

Since the last general election in 1872, three new municipalities, *St. Prime*, *St. Louis de Metabetchouan* and *St. Jérôme* have been erected within the limits of the old Municipalities of *Roberval* and *Hébertville*, so that there were five municipalities where there had formerly been but two. Two of those Municipalities, *St. Jérôme* and *Roberval*, not having since deposited electoral lists at least one month before the date of the writ of election, I considered it advisable to consult two advocates—*John O'Farrell*, Esq., and *J. A. Gagné*, Esq.—to know whether I could grant polls in those two municipalities, and whether I might in doing so, make use of the lists of the two old municipalities of *Roberval* and *Hébertville*. On receiving a reply from them in the negative, I considered it my duty to instruct the Deputy Returning Officers for those two localities not to hold a poll. In fact no officer was in a position to deliver to me any certified list as being the list of either of those two municipalities as required by law. And for my own part, I found in the law no provision authorizing me to take the two lists of the two old municipalities, (which lists contained more than two hundred names) and to select from those two a certain number of names from which to make up an electoral list for each of the new municipalities. I have no power to make electoral lists; the only power which the law gives me with respect to electoral lists is, when a municipality contains more

than 200 voters, to subdivide that municipality, and to assign to each subdivision the part of the general list which belongs to it.

In the County of *Saguenay* again, there was the Municipality of *Escoumains*, the electoral list of which contained more than two hundred names, and which I had divided into two subdivisions. It was my duty consequently to furnish to each subdivision the portion of the general list required for the same; but the general list was so defective and so devoid of information (not containing any description of property) that it was impossible for me to prepare a special list for each subdivision. And after having taken the advice of the two same advocates, I considered it my duty to instruct the Deputy Returning Officers accordingly. The latter however held a poll on the lists which were presented to them, and as they delivered to me regular poll books, certified and sworn to, I did not consider it my place to decide as to the legality or illegality of votes so recorded, and I counted those votes.

The poll was held on the second of March, instant, and the majority of votes being in favor of *Ernest Cimon*, Esquire, I declared the said *Ernest Cimon* duly elected.

(Signed,) J. GAGNÉ,
Returning Officer.

A True Copy.

(Signed,) R. POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for *Canada*.

(*Translation.*)

I, the undersigned, Deputy Returning Officer for the Municipality of *Roberval*, do hereby report that I proceeded on the 2nd March instant, at nine o'clock in the morning, to the polling place in the said Municipality, but the only electoral list made for the present Municipality of *Roberval* not having been deposited at the Registry Office until the 17th December last (1873), that is to say too late, I was unable to hold a poll according to law and the instructions of the Returning Officer; a certain number of the inhabitants of the Municipality used force towards me, and compelled me to enter their names, but as I had no legal list, and acted only under the influence of the violence displayed towards me, I could not certify and attest under oath the number of names so entered by me, and which are not the names of electors entitled to vote under the law.

Given under my hand this fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed,) T. A. SIMARD,
Deputy Returning Officer.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of March, 1874.

(Signed,) J. GAGNÉ,
Returning Officer.

A True Copy.

(Signed,) R. POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for *Canada*.

RECAPITULATION of Votes recorded for each Candidate in each Sub-division of the Electoral District of Chicoutimi and Saguenay, in the Province of Quebec.

Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates.	
	HUDON.	CIMON.
NOTE.—In this column should be entered the names of the Parishes, Townships or Wards (as the case may be), into which the said Electoral District is divided.		
<i>Chicoutimi Village.</i>		
Poll No. 1.....	20	49
do 2.....	5	120
<i>Chicoutimi Township, Parish.</i>		
Poll No. 1.....	56	86
do 2.....	73	39
Ste. Anne.....	38	78
Ste. Fulgence.....	28	45
St. Alphonse.....	133	11
St. Alexis.....	70	29
Laterriere.....	66	53
Jonquierre.....	49	66
<i>Hébertville.</i>		
Poll No. 1.....	59	70
do 2.....	40	46
do 3.....	74	36
Ste. Jerome (no voting).....		
Roberval (no voting).....		
St. Louis.....	12	84
St. Prime.....		69
Township St. Jean.....	14	29
Tadousac.....		96
<i>Escoumains.</i>		
Mille Vaches, Poll No. 2.....	6	44
Escoumains, do 1.....		95
Totals.....	743	1,145
		743
Majority for E. V. Cimon.....		402

(Signed,)

J. GAGNÉ,

Returning Officer.

Chicoutimi, 6th March, 1874.

A True Copy.

(Signed,)

R. POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
Province of *British Columbia.* }

“ Election Regulation Act, 1871.”

CERTIFICATE OF RETURNING OFFICER.

(To be attached to Writ, Sec. 84.)

I do hereby certify that in obedience to the annexed Writ of Election to me directed, I have caused an Election to take place within the Electoral District of Yale, and that the electors of the said District have chosen *Edgar Dewdney* to represent the said District in the House of Commons of *Canada*.

Dated this 24th day of February, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed,) P. O'REILLY,
Returning Officer Electoral District of *Yale*.

A True Copy.

(Signed,) R. POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for *Canada*.

VICTORIA, 26th February, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith the Writ of Election and other documents,
1st Writ. as per margin, appertaining to the election of a Member to serve
2nd Return to Writ. in the Commons of *Canada* for the Electoral District of *Yale*,
3rd Commission. in the Province of *British Columbia*.
4th Recapitulation of Votes.

Four Polling Divisions have not as yet been heard from, owing to their distance from the place of nomination, nor do I expect to receive the ballot boxes, &c., from these Divisions before the end of March, when I will immediately send in a special supplemental return, as directed by Mr. *Dorion* in his telegrams of the 4th and 9th February; but as I am informed that there are only forty-seven men entitled to vote in the *Kootenay* District, the election of Mr. *Dewdney* cannot be affected by any subsequent return, he having a majority of sixty-six.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) P. O'REILLY,
Returning Officer.

R. POPE, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for *Canada*.

A True Copy.

(Signed,) R. POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for *Canada*.

RECAPITULATION of Votes polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District of Yale in the Province of British Columbia.

Subdivisions.	Names of Candidates.		Totals.
	DONALD CHISHOLM.	EDGAR DEWDNEY.	
NOTE.—In this column are to be entered the names of the Parishes, Townships or Wards (or other wise as the case may be), into which the said Electoral District may be divided.			
Hope.....	9	75	84
Yale.....			
Lytton.....			
Cache Creek.....			
Savona Ferry.....			
Kamloops.....			
Duck and Pringles.....			
Robb's Farm } Nicola Lake.....			
Dalley's Farm } O'Kanaghan.....			
Coldstream } Mission.....			
Keremeos.....	Not heard from.		
Rock Creek.....			
Wild Horse Creek } Kootenay.....			
Perry Creek }			
Totals.....	9	75	84
Majority for Edgar Dewdney.....		66	

(Signed,) P. O'REILLY,
Returning Officer.

Yale, 24th February, 1874.

A True Copy.
(Signed,) R. POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

JOURNALS
OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OF
C A N A D A .
—
SESSION 1874.

Thursday, 26th March, 1874.

At the First Session of the Third Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, begun and holden in the City of *Ottawa*, on the twenty-sixth day of March, in the thirty-seventh 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 seventy-four.

On which day, being the first day of the meeting of this Parliament for the Despatch of Business, pursuant to a Proclamation (hereunto annexed), *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Commons, *Donald William Macdonell*, *Gustavus William Wicksteed*, *Eugène Urgel Piché* and *Henry Hartney*, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by *Dedimus Potestatem* for administering the Oath to the Members of the House of Commons, all attending according to their duty,—*Richard Pope*, Esquire, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, delivered to the said *Alfred Patrick*, a Roll containing a List of the names of such Members as had been returned to serve in this Parliament,—the aforesaid 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 repaired to 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 this Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly the House went to attend His Excellency in the Senate Chamber; where being,

The Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate, 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 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 House being returned ;

The Honorable *Alexander Mackenzie* addressing himself to the Clerk, (who, standing up, pointed to him and then sat down), proposed to the House for their Speaker, the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*, Member representing the Electoral District of *Gloucester*, which Motion was seconded by the Honorable *Antoine Aimé Dorion*.

And the Question being called for "That the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin* do take the Chair of this House as Speaker," it was accordingly put by the Clerk, and

Resolved, nemine contradicente, That the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin* do take the Chair of this House as Speaker.

And the Clerk having declared the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin* duly elected, he was taken out of his place by the said Mr. *Mackenzie* and Mr. *Dorion*, and conducted to the Chair, where, standing on the upper step, he returned his humble acknowledgments to the House for the great honor they had been pleased to confer upon him, by unanimously 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 Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, That this House do now adjourn until To-morrow.

And The House accordingly adjourned.

Friday, 27th March, 1874.

The House being met ; and Mr. Speaker elect having taken the Chair ;

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 consideration.

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 its 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 Mr. Mackenzie 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 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 :

I have convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by the recent dissolution.

Your attention will be invited during the present Session to measures having reference to the Representation of the People in Parliament, embracing the system now prevailing in Great Britain, and in most other Countries enjoying Constitutional Government, of taking votes by Ballot, and to the establishment of a General Court of Appeal.

Measures will also be submitted to you for the amendment of the Laws relating to Controverted Elections, the Militia, and Insolvency.

The enactment of 1872, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, having failed to secure the prosecution of that great enterprise, you will be called upon to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with British Columbia. A report of the Chief Engineer will be laid before you, showing what progress was made during the past year in the surveys connected with the proposed

line. The destruction of the Railway offices by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans and papers, the possession of which would have made the report more complete.

The Canal and Harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted with a view to ensure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country.

The report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, on the proposed Canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy, will be submitted for your consideration.

With the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, another year will be required to complete it. A report indicating its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The question of compensation due to the Dominion for the Fishery privileges conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington, has given rise to a renewal of negotiations tending to widen reciprocal trade relations with that country. At the instance of my Government, the Imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at Washington, and have associated with him for this purpose a Canadian Commissioner.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The accounts of the last financial year will be laid before you, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the present year to the latest practical period.

I regret to state that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure. It will therefore be necessary for you to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency.

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate ;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to promote Immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population.

Notwithstanding the commercial depression which, through exceptional causes, prevailed to some extent during the past year, it is satisfactory to know that the general prosperity was not thereby seriously affected: I do not doubt but that as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people, and a still larger accession to our numbers.

I trust that your deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, *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 on Monday next.

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of the 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 Public Accounts.—8. On

Banking and Commerce.—9. 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 this House, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever, 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.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House, the Report of the Librarian upon the State of the Library of Parliament. (*Sessional Papers, No. 10.*)

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 30th March, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of Messrs. *W. H. Storey* and Company and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal West*),—The Petition of *Charles Wilson* and others, of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Hall*,—The Petition of *M. Boyd* and others, of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*East Durham*),—The Petition of *George H. Dartnell* and others, of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Brantford*.

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.

Mr. *Moss* moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. *Laurier*, 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 the present Session; and further to assure His Excellency,—

2. That we are grateful to His Excellency for having convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by the recent dissolution.

3. That we receive with satisfaction the announcement that our attention will be invited during the present Session to measures having reference to the Representation of the People in Parliament, embracing the system now prevailing in *Great Britain* and in

most other countries enjoying Constitutional Government of taking votes by ballot, and to the establishment of a General Court of Appeal ; and that measures will be submitted to us for the amendment of the Laws relating to Controverted Elections, the Militia, and Insolvency.

4. That the enactment of 1872 respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway having failed to secure the prosecution of that great enterprise, we beg to assure His Excellency that we shall be ready most earnestly to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with *British Columbia*.

5. That we shall receive with pleasure the Report of the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, shewing the progress made during the past year in the Surveys connected with the proposed Line, which will be laid before us, though we regret that the destruction of the Railway Offices by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans, and papers, the possession of which would have made the Report more complete.

6. That we are gratified to learn that the Canal and Harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted with a view to ensure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country.

7. That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the Report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed Canal between the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* and the Bay of *Fundy* will be submitted for our consideration.

8. That we are pleased to learn that from the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, it may be completed in another year ; also that a report shewing its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and that a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

9. That we rejoice to learn from His Excellency that the question of compensation due to the Dominion for the Fishery privileges conceded to the *United States* by the Treaty of *Washington* has given rise to a renewal of negotiations tending to widen reciprocal trade relations with that country ; and that at the instance of the Government, the Imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at *Washington*, and have associated with him for this purpose a Canadian Commissioner.

10. That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the accounts of the last financial year will be laid before us, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the present year, to the latest practicable period.

11. That we learn with regret that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure, and that we shall be ready to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency.

12. That we are happy to hear that the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before us, and that they have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

13. That we rejoice to learn that the combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to promote Immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population.

14. That we receive with satisfaction the announcement that notwithstanding the commercial depression which, through exceptional causes, prevailed to some extent during the past year, the general prosperity was not thereby seriously affected ; and rejoice in being assured of His Excellency's conviction that as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people and a still larger accession to our numbers.

15. That we trust, with His Excellency, that our deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

And the first and subsequent paragraphs of the said Resolution being again read were agreed to, and it was resolved accordingly.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Messieurs *Mackenzie, Dorion and Smith*, and Messieurs *Moss and Laurier*, to prepare and report the draft of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament, in conformity to the said Resolution.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* 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 Sir *Frederick Temple*, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboye* of *Clandeboye*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboye* of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeleagh* in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of *Saint Patrick* and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of *Canada*, and Vice Admiral of the same, &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.

We are grateful to Your Excellency for having convoked Parliament at the earliest moment consistent with the delay entailed by the recent dissolution.

We receive with satisfaction the announcement that our attention will be invited during the present session to measures having reference to the representation of the people in Parliament, embracing the system now prevailing in *Great Britain* and in most other countries enjoying Constitutional Government of taking votes by Ballot, and to the establishment of a General Court of Appeal; and that measures will be submitted to us for the amendment of the Laws relating to Controverted Elections, the Militia and Insolvency.

The enactment of 1872 respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway having failed to secure the prosecution of that great enterprise, we beg to assure Your Excellency that we shall be ready most earnestly to consider what plan will best and most speedily provide the means of trans-continental communication with *British Columbia*.

We shall receive with pleasure the Report of the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, shewing the progress made during the past year in the surveys connected with the proposed line, which will be laid before us, though we regret that the destruction of the Railway Offices by fire involved a serious loss of maps, plans and papers, the possession of which would have made the Report more complete.

We are gratified to learn that the Canal and Harbor improvements are being vigorously prosecuted with a view to ensure adequate accommodation for the rapidly growing trade of the country.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Report of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works on the proposed Canal between the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* and the *Bay of Fundy* will be submitted for our consideration.

We are pleased to learn that from the progress already made in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, it may be completed in another year; also, that a Report shewing its actual condition will be laid before Parliament, and that a measure will be introduced to vest in the Department of Public Works the powers now exercised by the Board of Railway Commissioners.

We rejoice to learn from Your Excellency that the question of compensation due to the Dominion for the Fishery privileges conceded to the *United States* by the Treaty of *Washington* has given rise to a renewal of negotiations tending to widen reciprocal trade relations with that country; and that at the instance of the Government the Imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at *Washington*, and have associated with him for this purpose a Canadian Commissioner.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Accounts of the last financial year will be laid before us, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the present year, to the latest practicable period.

We learn with regret that the receipts of the current year will not be sufficient to meet the expenditure, and we shall be ready to consider the best means to be adopted for making good the anticipated deficiency.

We are happy to hear that the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before us, and that they have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

We rejoice to learn that the combined efforts of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to promote Immigration have met with a reasonable measure of success, thus adding a considerable number of desirable persons from other countries to our industrial population.

We receive with satisfaction the announcement that notwithstanding the commercial depression, which, through exceptional causes, prevailed to some extent during the past year, the general prosperity was not thereby seriously affected; and rejoice in being assured of Your Excellency's conviction that as the great natural resources of the Dominion become more widely appreciated, the results will be a healthy stimulus to the enterprise and energy of our people and a still larger accession to our numbers.

We trust, with Your Excellency, that our deliberations may be directed by wisdom and aided by Divine Providence.

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 by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,
Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, on Friday 27th March, instant; and that the Honorable Messieurs *Mackenzie*, *Dorion*, *Burpee* (*St. John*), *Holton*, the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Messieurs *Tupper* and *Robitaille* do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Schultz*,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend at the opening of this House, To-morrow, with the Return of the last Election for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, together with the Poll Books and all other papers, letters and documents which may have been transmitted to him by the Returning Officer of said District.

Ordered, That the Honorable *H. J. Clarke*, Attorney General of the Province of *Manitoba*, be summoned to appear To-morrow, at the Bar of this House, to answer such questions as may be put to him relative to the Indictment laid before the Grand Jury of the Queens' Bench of *Manitoba*, and the True Bill returned by the said Grand Jury against *Louis Riel*, the Member Elect for the District of *Provencher* in the Province of *Manitoba*, for the murder of *Thomas Scott*.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queens' 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:—

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General communicates to the House of Commons the appointment of the Honorable *Alexander Mackenzie*, Minister of Public Works; the Honorable *Antoine*

Aimé Dorion, Minister of Justice and Attorney General; the Honorable *Isaac Burpee*, Minister of Customs; and the Honorable *Thomas Coffin*, Receiver General, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the 31st *Victoria*, Chapter 27th, intituled: "An Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons and for other purposes."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 30th March, 1874.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queens' Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 31st March, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials in the Districts of *Beauce*, *Beauharnois*, *Bedford*, *Chicoutimi*, *Iberville*, *Kamouraska*, *Montmagny*, *Ottawa*, *Quebec*, *Richelieu*, *Saguenoy*, *St. Hyacinthe* and *Terrebonne*, for the year 1873; in the District of *Rimouski* for the years 1869 to 1873, both inclusive; and in the Counties of *Berthier* and *Compton*, for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 11.*)

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, in obedience to the Order of yesterday and laid on the Table of the House, the Return of the last election for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, together with the Poll Books and all other papers, letters, and documents which had been transmitted to him by the Returning Officer of said District; and the same were read at the Table.

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

By Mr. *Boyer*,—The Petition of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of the Honorable *Charles Wilson*, Senator, and others.

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Augusta*; and the Petition of *J. A. Gordon* and others, of the Town of *Prescott*, County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Montreal West)*,—The Petition of *Theodore Hart* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Walker*,—Two Petitions of the Board of Trade of the City of *London (Ontario)*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of the British America Assurance Company.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Blandford*; the Petition of *Samuel Burdich* and others, of *East Nissouri*; and the Petition of the Reverend *P. C. Moore* and others, of *East Nissouri*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Bertram*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Monaghan North*, County of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of *M. Mackenzie* and others, of the Village of *Wardsville*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of *R. H. Bain* and others, of *Fullerton*, County of *Perth*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of the *Caughnawaga* Ship Canal Company; and the Petition of the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company.

By Mr. *Flesher*,—The Petition of *John A. Vail* and others, of *St. Vincent*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Harvey*,—The Petition of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Thomson* (*Welland*),—The Petition of *William A. Thomson*, M.P., and others.

By Mr. *Chisolm*,—The Petition of *Austin Wilmott* and others, of the Township of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Smith*, Resolved, That this House will, in future, appoint the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means at the commencement of every Session, so soon as an Address has been agreed to in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be a Standing Order of this House.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

On motion of Mr. *Delorme*, seconded by Mr. *Pelletier*,

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 prepared from the records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, shewing the number of votes polled for each candidate in the different Electoral Districts during the late General Elections, the total number of votes on the voters' lists of each such District, and the population in each constituency, as shewn by the last Census.

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 Mill and Factory Machinery imported into *Canada*, with duty paid thereon, since 1867.

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 persons killed or injured on the different Railroads of *Canada*; the cause of the accident,—the amount of claims paid for any such accident; also the names of the persons so killed or maimed since the opening of each of those Railroads.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Order of the House of yesterday, for the attendance at the Bar of this House of the Honorable *H. J. Clarke*, Attorney-General of *Manitoba*, to answer such questions as may be put to him relative to the Indictment laid before the Grand Jury of the Queen's Bench of *Manitoba*, and the True Bill returned by the said Grand Jury against *Louis Riel*, the Member elect for the District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, for the murder of *Thomas Scott*, being read;

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported, That in obedience to the Order of the House, the Honorable *H. J. Clarke* was in attendance.

The Honorable *H. J. Clarke*, was then called in, and at the Bar examined, as followeth:—

By Mr. *Bowell*,

1. What is your name, where do you reside, and what is your profession?—My name is *Henry Joseph Clarke*; I reside at *Winnipeg*, in the Province of *Manitoba*; my profession is that of a Barrister.

2. Are you now Attorney-General of the Province of *Manitoba*, and how long have you held such office?—I am Attorney-General of that Province; I have held that office since the 10th day of January, 1871.

Mr. *Cunningham* (*Marquette*) took exception to the mode of procedure, but Mr. Speaker overruled the objection.

3. Do you know *Louis Riel*, the Member for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, and are you acquainted with his handwriting?—I know *Louis Riel*, the Member for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*; I am acquainted with his handwriting.

4. Is the name *Louis Riel* which appears upon the Test Roll now shown to you the handwriting of *Louis Riel*, the Member elected at the last Election for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*?—The signature now shown to me is that of *Louis Riel*, although it is rather more heavily written than he usually writes it.

5. Did you as the Attorney-General of the Province of *Manitoba*, prefer an indictment against *Louis Riel* before the Grand Jury of the Court of Queen's Bench, of the said Province, for the murder of one *Thomas Scott*? If yes, state what was done in that case.

Mr. *Mousseau* objected to this question.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection, on the ground that the indictment referred to ought to be first produced.

6. Was an indictment laid against *Louis Riel* in the Court of Queen's Bench in *Manitoba*?—At the extra term of the Queen's Bench of *Manitoba*, in November last, an indictment was laid against *Louis Riel*.

7. Was a Warrant issued upon said indictment?

Mr. *Mousseau* objected to this question; objection over-ruled.

Answer.—A Bench Warrant was issued by the Court of Queen's Bench for *Manitoba*, on that indictment against *Louis Riel*.

8. Have you got that Warrant? If so, produce it?—I have the Warrant referred to, and I now produce it.



IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

CROWN SIDE.

November Extra Term, 1873.

“ *Canada*
 “ Province of *Manitoba*, } “ VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of
 “ *Winnipeg*. } “ Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN Defender of the Faith.

[L. S.]

“ To the Sheriff of our Province of *Manitoba*—

“ GREETING :

“ We do require and command you, upon sight hereof, to bring before our Justices
 “ of our Court of Queen's Bench, in and for our Province of *Manitoba*, now holden in the
 “ Court House, in the City of *Winnipeg*, in and for the said Province of *Manitoba*, for
 “ the cognizance of all crimes and criminal offences committed within the said Province,
 “ and cognizable before the said Court, the body of *Louis Riel* to answer upon an
 “ Indictment found before us against him the said *Louis Riel*, for the murder of one
 “ *Thomas Scott*, if the Court shall be then sitting, or if not, before any one of the Justices
 “ of our said Court of Queen's Bench, to answer the same, and all such matters as on our
 “ behalf shall be objected against him, and further to be dealt with according to law.

" IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have caused the Seal of our said Court of Queen's Bench
 " for *Manitoba*, to be hereunto affixed. Dated in Open Court, at the said City of
 " *Winnipeg*, this fifteenth day of November, A.D., 1873, in the Thirty-Seventh year
 " of our reign.

" By the Court,

" J. C. MCKEAGNEY,

" J. C. Q. B."

9. Have any steps been taken to secure the arrest of the said *Louis Riel*, Member for *Provencher*? If so, state what was done?—The Sheriff, Police Officers and Detectives of the Province have been in search of *Louis Riel* from the time of the issue of that Warrant, up to the present moment, and he has evaded their pursuit.

10. Do you know whether a Warrant for the arrest of *Riel* has been put into the hands of the Peace Officers of the City of *Ottawa*?—I have no personal knowledge of the fact.

11. Do you know any facts in your own knowledge relative to the participation of *Louis Riel* in the murder of *Thomas Scott*? If so, state them?

Hon. Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) objected to this question.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection on the ground that the House was not called upon to make enquiry into the facts connected with the murder of *Thomas Scott*.

12. Do you remember the Fenian invasion of the Province of *Manitoba* in the year 1871?

Mr. *McDonnell* (*Inverness*) objected to this question.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection inasmuch as the question referred to matters not properly under the consideration of the House.

13. Have any steps been taken by you to procure the outlawry of *Louis Riel* in consequence of his non-appearance at the Court of Queen's Bench to answer the indictment found against him?—Steps have been taken by me, as Crown Prosecutor before the Court of Queen's Bench, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to obtain an outlawry, in consequence of his having evaded the pursuit of justice, and refused to come and stand his trial.

14. Is the *Louis Riel* to whom you have referred in your evidence, the same *Louis Riel* who was elected Member of this House for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, and whose signature appears upon the Roll shewn to you?—He is the same individual.

By Mr. *Ouimet*.

15. State the sources of your knowledge of the steps taken upon the Warrant produced by you, by the Sheriff and police officers referred to, in one of your answers?—I derive my information from the sworn testimony of the Sheriff and officers referred to, and in some instances by being myself in command of the officers seeking to make the arrest.

By Mr. *Mousseau*.

16. At whose request did you procure the Warrant referred to in your answers?—If the Honorable Member will state what Warrant he refers to, I will answer.

By Mr. *Mousseau*—The Bench Warrant.

Answer.—I was not asked by anybody to procure that warrant; I brought it here in case *Louis Riel* presented himself, to have him arrested by due course of law as a fugitive from justice.

Mr. Speaker directed the witness to confine himself to the question put to him.

By Mr. *Ouimet*.

17. State when and in what capacity you did put yourself at the head of the police officers of *Manitoba* to arrest said *Louis Riel*?—In the month of February last, as a Justice of the Peace for the Province of *Manitoba*.

By Mr. *Mousseau*.

18. Was the indictment referred to in your answer laid before the Grand Jury long before or after the election of *Riel* in October last, or thereabouts, to represent the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Commons of *Canada*?—The indictment referred

to was laid in the month of November, 1873, at the extra term of the Court of Queen's Bench ; I do not remember when the election took place in *Provencher*.

By Mr. Ouimet.

19. Were other persons arrested at the same time the Warrant against *Louis Riel* was issued ?

Hon. Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* objected to this question on the ground that the enquiry should not extend to persons who are not Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection.

By Mr. Mousseau.

20. Do you know that an election did take place in *Provencher* last fall ?—I am aware that an election took place in *Provencher* last fall.

On motion of Mr. *Ouimet*, seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

Ordered, That the further examination of Mr. *Clarke* be postponed till To-morrow at three o'clock, p.m. ; and that he be in attendance at the Bar of the House at that time.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Schultz*,

Ordered, That Policeman *McVeity*, of the City of *Ottawa*, be summoned to appear, To-morrow, at three o'clock p.m., at the Bar of this House, to be examined in the matter of the Warrant for the arrest of *Louis Riel*, and to bring such Warrant with him.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Schultz*,

Ordered, That *Louis Riel*, Member for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, do attend in his place in this House, To-morrow, at three o'clock p.m.

The Honorable Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 5.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Laird*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Report of Progress of the Geological Survey of *Canada*, by *Alfred R. C. Selwyn*, F.G.S. Director, for 1872-73. (*Sessional Papers, No. 12.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 1st April, 1874.

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

By Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Admaston*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of *W. C. Gibson* and others, of *Morrisburgh*; and the Petition of *Sephrenias Merkley* and others, of the Township of *Williamsburgh*, County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of the Confederation Life Association.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *W. B. Scarth* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *Ezra S. Hunt* and others, of the Township of *Westminster*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of *James R. Geddes* and others, of the Town of *Strathroy*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of *Joseph H. Flagg* and others, of the Town of *Mitchell* and vicinity, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *Alfred Perry* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Harvey*,—The Petition of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Little*,—The Petition of *James Harris* and others, of the Township of *Innisfil*,
County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Casey*,—The Petition of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*.

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

Of Messrs. *W. H. Storey* and Company and others, of the Province of *Ontario* ; praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *Charles Wilson* and others, of *Montreal* ; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the International Transportation Association.

Of *M. Boyd* and others, of *Peterborough* ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of The *Huron Trent Valley Canal Company*.

Of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada* ; praying for the passing of an Act to consolidate all their pre-preference capital ranking before the First Preference Shares, and to convert the same into one perpetual Debenture Stock—to raise additional capital—and also to establish and manage a system of Superannuation and Insurance beneficial to their employees.

Of *George H. Dartnell* and others, of *Toronto* ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of The *London and Canada Bank*.

Of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Brantford* ; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Schultz*,

Ordered, That Detective *Philip Hamilton*, of the *Ottawa Police Force*, be summoned to appear forthwith, at the Bar of this House, to be examined in the matter of the Warrant for the arrest of *Louis Riel*, and to bring such Warrant with him, if in his possession.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Tuesday next, at half past Seven o'clock p.m.

On motion of Mr. *Delorme*, seconded by Mr. *Pelletier*,

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 how many Reports, Pamphlets and Blank-forms have been printed since 1st January, 1873 ; also a Statement of the sums paid for each ; by what order and to whom paid.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Chisholm*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Resolved, That Mr. Speaker be requested to issue an Order prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Liquors within the precincts of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Geoffrion*, seconded by Mr. *De Cosmos*,

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 officers appointed and of appointments in the Public Service between the first day of January and the seventh day of November, A.D., 1873 ; shewing the particular office to which the appointment was made ; the salary attached to the office ; the date of the appointment, and the name and residence of the person or persons so appointed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*,

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 Orders in Council relating to the appointment of *Edward Jenkins*, Esquire, as Emigrant Agent in London, Agent General for Canada, in the United Kingdom, or any other office or offices he may hold under the Government of *Canada*; together with a copy of his Commission or Commissions, and of all instructions given to him under it or them.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of twenty-one Members (leave of the House being first obtained,) composed of Messrs. *Wood, Chisholm, Irving, Walker, Jetté, Cameron, (Huron,) Charlton, Colby, Masson, Ryan, De Cosmos, McDougall (Three Rivers,) Norris, Blain, Brouse, Buell, Pickard, Carmichael, Sinclair, Dymond* and *Macdonald (Cornwall)* be appointed to consider the answers which shall have been made to a series of questions addressed by the Clerk of this House since the last Session of the last Parliament, to the manufacturers of the Dominion touching their interests, in accordance with the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and to report them to this House from time to time, and to elicit further information on said subjects, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Ordered, That seven be the Quorum of the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Trow*,

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 full particulars regarding the progress of the work on Section 13 of the Inter-colonial Railway, shewing the amount of original contract, the bonus (if any) paid to the contractor, the amount (if any) overpaid, the amount required to complete the contract, and the present condition of the work in progress on said Section; also a statement of any other sum or sums paid by orders of the Commissioners on account of said contract, with dates of all payments made.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)*, 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, copies of Proclamation, dated on the 6th December, 1869, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the *North West* in 1869-70; and of all correspondence and communications between the Dominion Government, the Government of the Province of *Manitoba*, and the Imperial Government, and all other communications in the possession of the Government having reference to the amnesty mentioned in the said Proclamation.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Geoffrion*, and the Question being put, That a Select Committee of nine Members be appointed to enquire into the causes of the difficulties which existed in the *North West* in 1869 and 1870, and into those which have retarded the granting of the amnesty announced in the Proclamation issued by the late Governor General of *Canada*, Sir *John Young*; and further, to enquire whether, and to what extent, other promises of amnesty have been since made; with power to send for persons, papers and records; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith (*Selkirk*), the Honorable Mr. Cameron (*Cardwell*), Mr. *Bowell*, the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, the Honorable Mr. *Blake*, Mr. *Moss*, Mr. *Geoffrion*, Mr. *Masson* and Mr. *Jones (Halifax)*, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*,

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 appointments made or offices conferred by the Government from the 1st day of August last until the 26th day of March instant; also of all Orders in Council recommending any such appointments, with copies of the same; also of all increases of salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates; also of all dismissals or removals from office between the above dates.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, from the Special 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:—

1. ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messieurs *Blake, Brooks, Cameron (Cardwell), Cameron (Huron), Cauchon, Colby, Derion, Geoffrion, Holton, Irving, Kirkpatrick, Laflamme, Langlois, Macdonald, Sir J. A., McDougall (Three Rivers), McIsaac, MacKay (Cape Breton), Mills, Moss, Mousseau, Palmer, O'Donohoe, and Scatcherd*.—23.

2. ON EXPIRING LAWS.—Messieurs *Bain, Brooks, Brown, Buell, Blackburn, Casey, Chisholm, Cunningham (Marquette), Cimon, Dawson, Donahue, Dewdney, Ferris, Fournier, Gill, Hall, Kerr, Kirk, Landerkin, Lanthier, Little, Lajoie, Macdonald (Cornwall), Montplaisir, McQuade, Monteith, Norris, Ouimet, Oakes, Pâquet, Pettes, Prévost, Ray, Robillard, Shibley, and Smith (Peel)*.—36. And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

3. ON RAILWAYS, CANALS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—Messieurs *Abbott, Aylmer, Béchard, Bertram, Blake, Borden, Bourassa, Bowell, Buell, Burpee (St. John), Cameron (Huron), Carmichael, Curtwright, Caron, Cauchon, Church, Colby, Cook, Costigan, Cunningham, (New Westminster), Currier, DeCosmos, Delorme, Dewdney, Donahue, Dorion, Davis, Ferris, Flesher, Fournier, Geoffrion, Gillies, Hagar, Haggart, Holton, Huntington, Harwood, Irving, Jones (Halifax), Jones (Leeds), Killam, Laflamme, Langlois, Lanthier, Laurier, Macdonald (Glengarry), Macdonald, Sir J. A., Mackenzie (Lambton), Mackenzie (Montreal), Moss, Mousseau, Masson, McGreevy, Metcalfe, Mitchell, Pâquet, Pelletier, Pickard, Pozer, Ray, Robitaille, Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan, Rymal, Schultz, Sinclair, Smith, (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stephenson, Stürton, Thomson (Welland), Thibaudeau, Trow, Tupper, Walker, Wallace, Wilkes, Wright (Ottawa), and Wright (Pontiac)*.—80.

4. ON MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.—Messieurs *Baby, Blain, Bodwell, Bourassa, Bowman, Brooks, Brouse, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Casey, Cheval, Chisholm, Church, Cimon, Coffin, Currier, Dymond, Fiset, Fleming, Forbes, Flynn, Fréchette, Fournier, Galbraith, Gaudet, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Huntington, Higginbotham, Jetté, Killam, Kirkpatrick, Laurier, Mills, Moffat, Moss, MacDonnell (Inverness), McDougall (Renfrew), McIntyre, MacKay (Cape Breton), MacLennan, McIsaac, O'Donohoe, Oliver, Pinsonneault, Prévost, Ray, Rochester, Roscoe, Scriver, Tremblay, Wallace, White (Hastings), and Willson*.—54. And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

5. ON STANDING ORDERS.—Messieurs *Appleby, Baby, Bunster, Caron, Casgrain, Charlton, Cook, Costigan, De St. Georges, Ferris, Forbes, Flesher, Galbraith, Gaudet, Gibson, Hall, Harvey, Jodoin, MacDonnell (Inverness), McDonald (Cape Breton), McKay (Colchester), Orton, Paterson, Pozer, Perry, Plumb, Pouliot, Ross (Durham), Ross*

(Victoria), Rymal, Schultz, Scriver, Shibley, Smith (Peel), Stuart, Wright (Pontiac), and White (Renfrew).—37. And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

6. PRINTING.—Messieurs *Bowell, Bourassa, Church, Delorme, De Veber, Goudge, Lanthier, Laird, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Stephenson, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), Willson, and Young.*—15.

7. ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messieurs *Archibald, Blake, Blain, Bodwell, Bourassa, Boyer, Bowell, Bertram, Brouse, Cartwright, Chisholm, Colby, Davies, Desjardins, Domville, Dugas, Fournier, Galbraith, Gilmor, Gibson, Goudge, Gordon, Harwood, Holton, Higinbotham, Huntington, Jetté, Jones (Halifax), Little, Macdonald (Glengarry), Masson, Metcalfe, Mills, Mitchell, Macdonald, Sir J. A., McDougall (Renfrew), McGregor, Mackenzie (Lambton), McGreevy, Pâquet, Pelletier, Plumb, Pozer, Richard, Robitaille, Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Smith (Selkirk), Snider, Taschereau, Thibaulteau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tupper, Wright (Ottawa), and Young.*—59. And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

8. ON BANKING AND COMMERCE.—Messieurs *Archibald, Blain, Blake, Brown, Brouse, Burpee (St. John), Boyer, Béchard, Cameron (Cardwell), Caron, Cartwright, Cauchon, Cockburn, Currier, DeCosmos, De St. Georges, DeVeber, Domville, Dorion, Fiset, Fleming, Forbes, Haggart, Higinbotham, Holton, Horton, Jodoin, Jones (Halifax), Killam, Laird, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald, Sir J. A., Mackenzie (Lambton), McDonald (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLeod, Mitchell, Oliver, Paterson, Pickard, Plumb, Power, Robillard, Robitaille, Rochester, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Victoria), Ryan, Rymal, Smith (Westmoreland), Stirton, Stuart, Taschereau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tupper, Walker, Wilkes, Wood, and Yeo.*—63. And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

9. ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Messieurs *Bain, Béchard, Bernier, Biggar, Burpee (Sunbury), Caron, Charlton, Cockburn, Cunningham (Marquette), Dugas, Farrow, Ferris, Fiset, Flynn, Forbes, Gaudet, Hagar, Harvey, Huntington, Jetté, Jones (Leeds), Little, Macdonald (Glengarry), MacKay (Cape Breton), Mackenzie (Montreal), Moffit, O'Donohoe, Palmer, Pâquet, Paterson, Petties, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Pozer, Prévost, Richard, Rochester, Smith (Peel), Stephenson, St. Jean, Thompson (Haldimand), Tremblay, Trow, White (Hastings), Wright (Ottawa), and Yeo.*—47. And that the Quorum of said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Mr. Mackenzie, the Honorable Mr. Abbott, Mr. Baby, Mr. Brouse, the Honorable Mr. Cartwright, the Honorable Mr. Cameron (Cardwell), the Honorable Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Delorme, the Honorable Mr. Dorion, Mr. Fréchette, the Honorable Mr. Holton, Mr. Kirkpatrick, M. Laflamme, Mr. Mills, the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, the Honorable Mr. Smith (Westmoreland), the Honorable Mr. Tupper, and Mr. Young, 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 Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Order of the Day for the further attendance at the Bar of this House of the Honorable H. J. Clarke, Attorney General of Manitoba, to answer such questions as may be put to him relative to the indictment laid before the Grand Jury of the Queen's Bench of Manitoba, and the true Bill returned by the said Grand Jury against Louis Kiel, Member elect for the District of Provencher, in the Province of Manitoba, for the murder of Thomas Scott, being read ;

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

Ordered, That the said Order be postponed till Wednesday next, and that Mr. *Clarke* be requested to attend at the Bar of this House on that day at Three o'Clock, p.m.

The Order of the Day being read, for the attendance at the Bar of this House of Policeman *McVeity*, of the City of *Ottawa*, to be examined in the matter of the Warrant for the arrest of *Louis Fiel*, and to bring such Warrant with him ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the attendance of *Louis Riel*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in his place in this House this day ;

On motion of Mr. *Ouimet*, seconded by Mr. *Mousseau*,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged ; and that Mr. *Riel* do attend in his place in this House on Wednesday next, at the opening of the House.

Detective *Philip Hamilton*, of the *Ottawa* Police Force, attended, in obedience to the Order of the House of this day, to be examined at the Bar in the matter of the Warrant for the arrest of *Louis Riel*.

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

Ordered, That the examination of Detective *Philip Hamilton* be postponed till Wednesday next, and that he be directed to attend at the Bar of this House on that day at three o'Clock, p.m.

And then The House adjourned till Tuesday next, at half past Seven o'Clock, p.m.

Tuesday, 7th April, 1874.

Half-Past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Shareholders of the Metropolitan Bank, on the 6th April, 1874 ; and of the Bank of *Nova Scotia*, on the 28th March, 1874, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic : Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

And also, General Rules of the Election Court for the *Montreal* Division, under the provisions of the Act 36 Vic : Cap. 28, Sec. 32. (*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
OTTAWA, 7th April, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the second day of January last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the Provisional Judicial District of *Algoma*, in the Province of *Ontario*, *Richard Carney*, Esquire, Sheriff of the Provisional Judicial District of *Algoma*, appointed Returning Officer for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the Parliament summoned to be holden at the City of *Ottawa*, on the twelfth day of March last, *Edward Barron Borron*, Esquire, has been returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of March last, and lodged of Record in my Office.

RICHARD POPE, (L.S.)
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *Stanislaus Francis Perry*, M.P.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now read and received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying the protection of the House to secure him from any penalty that might be incurred by him through taking his seat in the House of Commons, by reason of any informality in the manner of his resignation as a Member of the Legislature of *Prince Edward Island*.

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

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)* The Petition of *John C. Findlay* and others, of *North Cayuga*, County of *Haldimand*; the Petition of *H. S. Cane* and others, of *East Gwillimbury*, County of *York*; and the Petition of *Thomas Nichol* and others, of *Walpole* and *Rainham*, County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Etobicoke*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Mills*,—The Petition of *John Laycock* and others, of the Township of *Camden* County of *Kent*; and the Petition of *Richard Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Euphemia*, County of *Bothwell*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Eramosa*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of *Solomon Allen* and others, of *New Durham*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Buell*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. J. Traver* and others, of *Brockville*.

By Mr. *Bain*,—The Petition of the *Dundas Cotton Mills Company*, and others, manufacturers in the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *T. B. Brown* and others, of *East Nissouri*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *William Tuckey* and others, of *Melrose* and vicinity, County of *Middlesex*; and the Petition of *Daniel Martin Lamb*, of the Town of *Strathroy*, County of *Middlesex*, machinist, and others of the City of *London (Ontario)*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Seaforth*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Grey*, both of the County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Borden*,—The Petition of *C. C. Hamilton*, M.D., and others, of *Cornwallis*, *King's County*, *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*,—The Petition of *H. W. Perrett* and others, of the Township of *Westmeath*; and the Petition of *G. A. Ellis* and others, of the Township of *Pembroke*, both of the County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Derby*; the Petition of *John Daziel* and others, of *North Derby*; the Petition of the Reverend *Alexander McLennan* and others, of the Township of *Sydenham*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Owen Sound*; the Petition of *William Cooper* and others, of the Township of *Sydenham*; the Petition of *Robert Walker* and others, of *Sarawak* and *Keppel*; and the Petition of *William Sutton* and others, of *Lanark*, all of the County of *Grey*.

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

Of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company; praying for an extension of powers to do business in Fire and Marine outside the Dominion, and for an increase to their Capital Stock.

Of the Honorable *Charles Wilson*, Senator, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of *Le Crédit Foncier Royal*.

Of the Municipal Council of the County of *Haldimand*; praying that no Act may be passed authorizing the leasing of the *Hamilton* and *Lake Erie* Railway to the Great Western, the Grand Trunk, or the *Canada Southern Railway Companies*, or to enable any of the said Companies to obtain possession and control of the said *Hamilton* and *Lake*

Erie Railway, or by which the said Company may be relieved from the fulfilment of certain conditions or released from the promises made by them.

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Augusta*; of *J. A. Gordon* and others, of the Town of *Prescott*, County of *Grenville*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Blandford*, of *Samuel Burdick* and others, and of the Reverend *P. C. Moore* and others, of *East Nis-souri*, County of *Oxford*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Monaghan North*, County of *Peterborough*; of *M. Mackenzie* and others, of the Village of *Wardsville*, County of *Middlesex*; of *R. H. Bain* and others, of *Fullarton*, County of *Perth*; of *John A. Vail* and others, of *St. Vincent*, County of *Grey*; of *Austin Wilmott* and others, of the Township of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Admaston*, County of *Renfrew*; of *W. C. Gibson* and others, of *Morrisburgh*, and of *Sephrenias Merklej* and others, of the Township of *Williamsburgh*, County of *Dundas*; of *Ezra S. Hunt* and others, of the Township of *Westminster*, and of *James R. Geddes* and others, of the Town of *Strathroy*, County of *Middlesex*; of *Joseph H. Flagg* and others, of the Town of *Mitchell* and vicinity, County of *Perth*; of *James Harris* and others, of the Township of *Innisfil*, County of *Simcoe*; and of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Theodore Hart* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Maritime Insurance Company.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *London (Ontario)*; praying for the abolition of the Excise duty on Petroleum.

Of the Board of Trade of the City of *London (Ontario)*; praying for the repeal of the Stamp duty on Notes and Bills of Exchange under \$100; also on Bills drawn and stamped in *Great Britain* and Foreign Countries, and accepted in *Canada*.

Of the *British America Assurance Company*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to make investments in the incorporated monied institutions of *Canada*, and in Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and Foreign Securities, as well as on bond and mortgage of real property, and to make deposits of the same in other countries when necessary to enable the Company to do business there.

Of the *Caughnawaga Ship Canal Company*; praying that the time for the commencement of the Canal to connect *Lake Champlain* with the *St. Lawrence River*, may be extended for a further period of two years, and its completion to five years, and for certain other amendments to their Acts of Incorporation.

Of the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company; praying that the time for the commencement of laying their Cable from the *St. Lawrence River* to *England*, may be extended for a further period of two years, and its completion to five years.

Of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying that an import duty be imposed on all Grain and Live Stock (except thorough-bred stock) imported into *Canada*.

Of *William A. Thomson*, M.P., and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company*.

Of the Confederation Life Association; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *W. B. Scarth* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Collins' Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company*.

Of *Alfred Perry* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Royal Canadian Chemical Fire Engine Company.

Of the County Council of the County of *Elgin*; praying that the Town of *St. Thomas (Ontario)* may be made a Customs Port of Entry.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House.

Ordered, That the name of Mr. *Wood* be substituted for that of Mr. *Irving* on the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce; and that Mr. *Trow* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion of *Canada*, 36 *Victoria*, 1st Session of the 2nd Parliament, 1873, under the provisions of the Act 31 *Vict.*, Cap. 1, Sec. 14. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*,

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 of all correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Governments and between the Government of *Canada* and any of the Provinces since March, 1873; including any instructions to His Excellency the Governor General on the subject of Provincial Legislation.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,

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 in detail the quantity and character of Machinery admitted into *Canada*, free of duty, under the Order in Council, admitting free Machinery, not manufactured in the Dominion; the Return to embrace the last three years.

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 to defray expenses of the late Elections to this House in the different Electoral Districts throughout the Dominion, shewing the Returning Officers, and Deputy Returning Officers to whom the same was paid, and distinguishing the different services for which the same was allowed.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Oliver*, *Bertram*, *Brown*, *Cameron* (*Huron*), *Church*, *Gordon*, *Stirton*, *Thomson* (*Welland*), *Archibald*, *Brooks* and *Kerr*, be appointed to enquire into the Railway carrying trade of the Dominion, to report thereon from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 8th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
OTTAWA, 8th April, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fourteenth day of March last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *Durham*, in the Province of *Ontario*, *Robert Armour*, Esquire, appointed Returning Officer for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Edmund Burke Wood*, who, since his election as the representative of the said Electoral District, hath accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, whereby the seat of the said Honorable *Edmund Burke Wood* as the representative of the said Electoral District, hath become vacant, *Harvey William Burk*, Esquire, has been returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, bearing date the seventh day of April, instant, and which is lodged of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*)—The Petition of *Thomas Yellowlees* and others, of *Bowmanville*, County of *Durham*; the Petition of *G. F. Blainey* and others, manufacturers, and others, of *Oshawa*; the Petition of the Reverend *T. Booker* and others, of *Clairmont*; the Petition of *John Blair Edmondson*, of *Columbus* and vicinity; the Petition of the *Oshawa Cabinet Company*, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; the Petition of *Charles McPherson* and others, manufacturers, and others, of *Oshawa*; the Petition of *H. H. Bolton* and others, of *Bolton*, County of *Cardwell*; the Petition of *Robert Clark* and others, of *New Edinburgh*, County of *Russell*; and the Petition of *J. A. Cody* and others, of *West Oxford*, County of *Oxford*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of *William McNaughton*, sen., and others, of the Parish of *St. Mulachie*; and the Petition of *Thomas Gebbie*, jun., and others, of *Howick* and vicinity, both of the County of *Chateauguay*.

By Mr. *Burpee*,—The Petition of the *Sunbury* County Lodge of British Templars.

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of *Thomas McNaughton* and others, of the Town of *Cobourg*; and the Petition of *Adam Burwash* and others, of the Township of *Hamilton*, both of the County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *Septimus F. Ramsay* and others, of *Newmarket* and vicinity; the Petition of *Charles Haines* and others, of the Village of *Sharon*, Township of *East Gwillimbury*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Whitchurch*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Aurora*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Gwillimbury*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *East Gwillimbury*; and the Petition of *David M. Peregrine* and others, of the Township of *East Gwillimbury*, all of the County of *York*.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of *Otto N. Feltmatre* and others, of *Guysborough* and other Counties in the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Edwardsburgh*, County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Arran*; the Petition of the Reverend *George Jacques*, of the *Saugeen Indian Village*; and the Petition of *Walter Bell* and others, of the Township of *Elderslie*, all of the County of *Bruce*.

By the Honorable Mr. Macdonald (*Glengarry*).—The Petition of *Peter A. McDermie* and others, of the Township of *Charlottenburg*; the Petition of *Charles Robertson* and others, of the Township of *Rockborough*, County of *Stormont*; the Petition of *D. Cattinach* and others, of *Laggan*, County of *Glengarry*; and the Petition of *Duncan McLennan* and others, of *Dalkeith*, Township of *Lochiel*, County of *Glengarry*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*.—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Camden*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Howard*, both of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Norris*.—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Clinton*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Grimsey*, both of the County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*.—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Portsmouth*; the Petition of *Henry Gorry* and others; the Petition of *William Woodman* and others; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Wolfe Island*; the Petition of *Ann Jane Gillespie* and others; the Petition of *Alvina Rattray* and others, of the Township of *Wolfe Island*; the Petition of *Lewis Root* and others, of *Pittsburgh*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Kingston*; the Petition of the Reverend *Francis W. Dobbs* and others, of the Village of *Portsmouth*; and the Petition of *J. R. Breakey* and others, of the Township of *Wolfe Island*, all of the County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *McGregor*.—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Colchester*.

By Mr. *White (Renfrew)*.—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Renfrew*; and the Petition of *Dawson Elliott* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Wright (Pontiac)*.—The Petition of *U. D. McKay* and others, of *Onslow*; the Petition of *A. W. Smith* and others, of *Litchfield*; the Petition of *Thomas Smart* and others, of the Township of *Clarendon*; and the Petition of *William McJannet* and others, of the Township of *Bristol*, all of the County of *Pontiac*.

By Mr. *Farrow*.—The Petition of *James Perkins*, *Reeve*, and others, of *Gorrie* and *Howick*; and the Petition of *Henry Reynolds* and others, of *Minto* and *Howick*.

By Mr. *Laurier*.—The Petition of the Reverend *John Saunders* and others, of *Durham*; and the Petition of *E. Connelly* and others, of *Danby*, both of the County of *Drummond*.

By Mr. *Flesher*.—The Petition of *J. T. Spikings* and others, of *Clarksburg*; the Petition of *Thomas Leeson* and others, of *St. Vincent*; the Petition of *Hector McKay* and others, of *Artemesia*; the Petition of *M. Mackinnon* and others, of *Euphrasia* and *Collingwood*; the Petition of the Reverend *James Anderson* and others, of *Meaford* and vicinity; the Petition of *Hector McKinnon* and others, of *Artemesia* and *Glenelg*; and the Petition of *Neil McColman* and others, of the Township of *Collingwood*, all of the County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Gordon*.—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Thora*; and the Petition of the *North Ontario Sabbath School Convention*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Blake*.—The Petition of *Hugh Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Brant*, School Section No. 2; the Petition of *J. J. Kingsmill*, Judge of the County of *Bruce*, and others, of the Town of *Walkerton*; the Petition of *William Geddis* and others, of the Village of *Lucknow*; the Petition of *Francis Hurrell* and others, of the Township of *Huron*; the Petition of *James Tolton*, Deputy Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Brant*; the Petition of the Reverend *Jacob Sherk* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*; the Petition of *Albert Goltz* and others, of the Townships of *Carrick* and *Brant*; the Petition of *James Henderson* and others, of the Township of *Culross*; and the Petition of *William Montgomery* and others, of the Township of *Huron*, all of the County of *Bruce*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*.—The Petition of *Ira E. Grooms* and others, of the Township of *Richmond*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Hiram Williams* and others, of the Township of *Richmond*, both of the County of *Lennox*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *Michael Clipslam* and others, of the Township of *Morrison*; the Petition of *George A. VanCamp* and others, of the Township of *Fergusson*; and the Petition of *Samuel Armstrong* and others, of the Township of *McKellar*.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Townships of *Carden* and *Dalton*, County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *Charles Jones* and others, of the Town of *Milton*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Scriven*,—The Petition of *A. Chalmers* and others, of the Village of *Huntingdon*; the Petition of *Joseph Laird* and others, of *Trout River*; the Petition of *John R. Hamilton* and others, of *Hemmingford*; and the Petition of *John Dunsmore* and others, of *Godmanchester*, all of the County of *Huntingdon*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *La Banque d'Hochelega*.

By Mr. *Bain*,—The Petition of *Daniel McFarland* and others, of *Strabane*, County of *Wentworth*; and the Petition of *Jacob Smith* and others, of *South Mountain*, County of *Dundas*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *A. S. Harkness* and others, of the Township of *Moore*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dawn*; the Petition of *Peter McGregor* and others, of *Plympton* and *Sarnia*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sombra*; the Petition of *M. E. Taylor* and others, of *Brooke*; and the Petition of *Hugh Richmond* and others, of the Village of *Arkona*, all of the County of *Lambton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Aylmer*,—The Petition of *G. M. Macalister* and others, of the Township of *Shipton*, County of *Richmond*.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of *S. A. Crowder* and others, of the Township of *Percy*, County of *Northumberland*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *Florence L. Downs* and others, of *Granby*; the Petition of the Reverend *J. W. Garland* and others, of *Boscobel*; the Petition of *W. Bartlett* and others, of *North Ely*; the Petition of *Wright Ball* and others, of *South Roxton*; the Petition of *Homer L. Lay* and others, of *South Ely*; the Petition of *C. A. Goddard* and others, of *South Stukely*; the Petition of *James Chalmers* and others, of *West Shefford*; and the Petition of *N. A. Cole* and others, of *Roxton Fond* and *Canaan*, all of the County of *Shefford*.

The Honorable Mr. *Gartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of all allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic: Cap. 4, intituled: "An Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of *Canada*, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein, in certain cases." (*Sessional Papers, No. 16.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen'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:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for your loyal Address, and am well assured that all measures for the well being of the Country will receive your diligent attention.

DUFFERIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

April 8th, 1874.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,

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 Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz: Messieurs *Bowell, Bourassa, Church, Delorme, De Veber, Goudge, Lanthier, Laird, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Stephenson, Stirton, Thorpson (Haldimand), Willson and Young*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on Printing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That the Petition of *Stanislaus Francis Perry, M.P.*, read and received yesterday, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of fifteen Members, composed of Mr. *Bodwell*, Mr. *Bécharé*, Mr. *Appleby*, Mr. *Bowell*, Mr. *Burpee (Sunbury)*, the Honorable Mr. *Blake*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*, Mr. *Chisholm*, Mr. *Cunningham (New Westminster)*, the Honorable Mr. *Davies*, Mr. *Forbes*, Mr. *Carmichael*, Mr. *Ryan*, Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, and Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)*, be appointed, to whom shall be referred the Petitions presented to this House, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, to report from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Bunster*, Mr. *McQuade*, Mr. *McCallum*, Mr. *Brouse*, Mr. *Devdney*, Mr. *Cunningham (New Westminster)*, Mr. *Roscoe*, Mr. *Schultz*, Mr. *De Cosmos*, and Mr. *Paterson*, be appointed to enquire into the present tariff in the interests of Agriculture and Commerce in *British Columbia*, and report to the House the way in which the present tariff affects the Agricultural and Commercial Interests, with a view of remodelling them in the interests of that Province until such time as the Railroad is completed.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Palmer*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That it is expedient to make further provisions for the collection of demands against vessels navigating certain Lakes and Inland Waters of *Canada* for Seamen's wages and debts contracted for necessary provisions supplied, repairs made and for towage and other services rendered to such vessels, and for damages arising out of collisions by vessels by making the same a preferential lien on them.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Paterson*, Mr. *Scatcherd*, Mr. *Oliver*, Mr. *Snider*, Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*, Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, Mr. *Fleming*, Mr. *Reymal*, Mr. *Charlton*, Mr. *White (Hastings)*, and Mr. *Gilvies*, be appointed to enquire into the condition and affairs of the Six Nation Indians, in the Counties of *Brant* and *Haldimand*, in the Province of *Ontario*, to report from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day for the attendance, at the Bar of this House, of the Honorable *H. J. Clarke*, Attorney General of *Manitoba*, to answer such questions as may be put to him, relative to the Indictment laid before the Grand Jury of the Queen's Bench of *Manitoba*, and the true Bill returned by the said Grand Jury against *Louis Riel*, Member elect for the District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, for the murder of *Thomas Scott*, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, and

the Question being proposed, That the said Order, and the two subsequent Orders, be postponed till Friday next, and take precedence on the Orders of that day ;

Mr. *Palmer* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the said Order of the Day be postponed till To-morrow, and be then the First Order of the Day," inserted instead thereof ;

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Jetté*, That the words "said Order of the Day be postponed till To-morrow, and be then the First Order of the Day" be left out, and the words "first, second and third Orders of the Day be postponed till To-morrow, then to stand as the first three Orders," inserted instead thereof ;

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

And the Question being put on the amendment to the Original Question as amended :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put,

Ordered, That the first, second and third Orders of the Day be postponed till To-morrow, then to stand as the first three Orders.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 9th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Rules of the Election Court for the Province of *New Brunswick*, under the provisions of the Act 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 28, Sec. 32. (*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

And also, Lists of Stockholders of *La Banque St. Jean*, on the 4th of April, 1874 ; and of the *Ontario Bank*, on the 31st March, 1874, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vic.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

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

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Puslinch* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Guelph*, both of the County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Fleming*,—The Petition of the Reverend *E. Tennant* and others, of the Township of *Tuscarora* ; and the Petition of *C. F. Bell* and others, of the Village of *St. George*, both of the County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Flesher*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *St. Vincent* ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Proton* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Artemesia*, all of the County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Haggart*,—The Petition of the Reverend *G. W. White*, B.A., and others, of *Smith's Falls*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *E. F. Goff* and others, of *Vaughan* and *King* ; the Petition of *John White*, senr., and others, of *Vaughan* ; the Petition of *William Watson* and others, of *Weston* ; and the Petition of *W. Hilchings* and others, of *Vaughan*, all of the County of *York*.

By Mr. *Metcalf*,—The Petition of *Joseph French* and others, of the Township of *York* ; the Petition of *Thomas Lawson* and others, of *Markham* ; the Petition of *Joseph Crossen* and others, of the Township of *York* ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Scarborough* ; and the Petition of *James Macklin* and others, of the Township of *Scarborough*, all of the County of *York*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of *John Fitzgerald* and others, of *Brooklin*; the Petition of *Gilbert J. Clapp* and others, of *Brooklin*; the Petition of *D. H. Brown*, and others, of *Altona*; the Petition of *T. Meyers* and others, of *Brooklin*; the Petition of *J. H. Clews* and others, of *Brooklin*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Pickering*.

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Townsend*, County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Donahue*,—The Petition of *C. A. Holden* and others, of *St. Armand*, East; the Petition of the Reverend *J. Constantine*, M.A., Incumbent of *St. James Church*, and others, of *Stanbridge*; the Petition of *J. Burrows Davidson* and others, of the Village of *Frelighsburgh*; and the Petition of *J. W. Ferres* and others, of *Abbott's Corner*, all of the County of *Missisquoi*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of *John H. Ferguson* and others, of *Edwardsburg*, County of *Grenville*; the Petition of *David Bertrand* and others, of the Village of *Hawkesbury*, County of *Prescott*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The Petition of *Thomas Cool* and others, of the Village of *Ayton*; the Petition of the Reverend *H. Crozier* and others, of the Township of *Egremont*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Bentwick*, all of the County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *John R. Isaac* and others, of the Township of *Metcalf*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Strathroy*; the Petition of *J. W. Kaiser* and others, of the Township of *Delaware*; and the Petition of the Reverend *E. S. Shorey* and others, of *Newbury*, all of the County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *Mary Jane Reynolds* and others, of the Township of *Whitechurch*; the Petition of *Turpin Culliam* and others, of *Klineburg* and vicinity; the Petition of *Henry Stennett* and others, of the Township of *North Gwillimbury*; the Petition of the Reverend *William Torrance* and others, of the Township of *North Gwillimbury*; the Petition of *John A. Taylor* and others, of the Township of *Whitechurch*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Newmarket*, all of the County of *York*.

By Mr. *Pettes*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Henry W. Nye* and others, of *Iron Hill*; the Petition of *Ezra Bump* and others, of *Brome*; the Petition of *J. C. Pickles* and others, of the Township of *Bolton*; and the Petition of *R. Hutchins* and others, of *East Farnham*, all of the County of *Brome*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *William McDonald* and others, of *Stephenson* and unorganized Townships, in the County of *Victoria*; the Petition of *Thompson White* and others, of *Muskoka* and *Draper*, Counties of *Victoria* and *Draper*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McDougall*, District of *Parry Sound*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Stephenson*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Morrison*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Macanlay*, District of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of *John P. Johnston* and others, of *Port Dalhousie*; the Petition of *John H. Kennedy* and others, of *Beamsville* and vicinity; the Petition of *C. W. Phelps* and others, of the Village of *Merriton*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Port Dalhousie*, all of the County of *Lincoln*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Charlottenburg*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Lochiel*, both of the County of *Glengarry*.

By Mr. *Hagar*,—The Petition of *Colin Earlinson* and others, of the Township of *West Hawkesbury*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Plantagenet*, County of *Prescott*.

By Mr. *Bodwell*,—The Petition of *James Noxon* and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*; the Petition of *Israel D. Titus* and others, of *North Norwich*; the Petition of *Adam Spencer*

and others ; the Petition of *David Stover* and others ; the Petition of *John D. Fish* and others, of *Otterville*, Township of *Norwich* ; and the Petition of *Hugh Blair* and others, all of the County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Saltfleet* ; and the Petition of *James Somerville*, of the Town of *Dundas*, both of the County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Little*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sunnisdale* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Essa*, both of the County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Bertram*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Smith* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Peterborough*, both of the County of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of *Emily Free* and others, of the Township of *Seymour* ; the Petition of *William Cadzen* and others, of *Campbellford* ; the Petition of *William Wood* and others, of the Township of *Seymour* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Cramahe*, all of the County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Laxton* ; and the Petition of *A. Rodgers* and others, of *Eldon* and *Mariposa*, both of the County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of *John R. Hodgson* and others ; the Petition of *William Gay* and others ; the Petition of *William Webb* and others, of *Storrington* ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Portland* ; and the Petition of *Arthur W. Bishop* and others, of the Township of *Loughboro'*, all of the County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *Schultz*,—The Petition of *John C. Schultz*, M. P., and others.

By Mr. *Mills*,—The Petition of *Hugh S. Baird* and others, of *Thamesville*, County of *Bathwell* ; and the Petition of *Thomas Hayes, jun.*, and others, of *Sombra*, County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of *Martin J. Wigle* and others, of the Township of *Gosfield*, County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of *S. P. Chapman* and others, of *Tiverton* and vicinity ; the Petition of *Josias Greene* and others, of *Invermay* and vicinity ; the Petition of *Charles Hudson* and others, of the Township of *Arran* ; the Petition of *John Rusk* and others, of *Southampton* ; and the Petition of *Abraham Pearson* and others, of *Allenford* and vicinity, all of the County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Keppel*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Blenheim* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Woodstock*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Willson*,—The Petition of *Thomas Caverhill* and others ; the Petition of *William Noble* and others ; the Petition of *Homer Douglass* and others ; the Petition of *Mary Hedley* and others ; the Petition of *John McIntosh* and others, of the Townships of *London* and *Lobo* ; and the Petition of *William Shore* and others, of *Westminster*, all of the County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McKillop* ; the Petition of *Thomas Rogers* and others, of the Township of *Stephen* ; the Petition of the Reverend *Matthae Burr* and others, of *McKillop* and *Tuckersmith* ; and the Petition of *William Mitchell* and others, of the Township of *Stephen*, all of the County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of *Thomas Watchorn* and others, manufacturers, and others, of the County of *Lanark* ; and the Petition of *H. S. Howland* and others.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of *Thomas Newen* and others, of *Drayton* ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Elora* ; the Petition of *Maggie H. Montgomery* and others, of *Pael* and *Maryboro'* ; and the Petition of *J. W. Keitch* and others, of the Town of *Orangeville* and vicinity, all of the County of *Wellington*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Blake*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Culross*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *John R. Applebee* and others, of *Oakville*, County of *Halton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *Daniel Henwood* and others, of *Richmond*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Bath*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Napanee*, County of *Lennox* and *Addington*.

By Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Crosby*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Crosby*, both of the County of *Leeds*.

By Mr. *McCallum*,—The Petition of *William Wetherald* and others, of *Pelham*, County of *Monck*; and the Petition of *Walter Rigby* and others, of the Township of *Gaistor*, County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Oakland*, County of *Bram*.

By Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McNab*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Arnprior*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Grattan*.

By Mr. *Pickard*,—The Petition of *John Pickard*, M.P.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Chatham*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Dresden*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Raleigh*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Tilbury East*, all of the County of *Kent*.

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

Of *John C. Findlay* and others of *North Cayuga*; and of *Thomas Nichol* and others, of *Walpole* and *Rainham*, County of *Haldimand*; of *H. S. Cane* and others, of *East Gwillimbury*; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Etobicoke*, County of *York*; of *John Laycock* and others, of the Township of *Camden*, County of *Kent*; of *Richard Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Euphemia*, County of *Bothwell*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Eramosa*, County of *Wellington*; of *Solomon Allen* and others, of *New Durham*, County of *Oxford*; of the Reverend *A. J. Traver* and others, of *Brockville*; of *T. B. Brown* and others, of *East Nissouri*, County of *Oxford*; of *William Tuckey* and others, of *Melrose* and vicinity, County of *Middlesex*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Seaforth*; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Grey*, County of *Luron*; of *G. C. Hamilton*, M. D., and others, of *Cornwallis*, County of *King's*, *Nova Scotia*; of *H. W. Perrett* and others, of the Township of *Westmeath*; of *G. A. Ellis* and others, of the Township of *Pembroke*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Derby*; of *John Daziell* and others, of *North Derby*; of the Reverend *Alexander McLennan* and others, of the Township of *Sydenham*; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Owen Sound*; of *William Cooper* and others, of the Township of *Sydenham*; of *Robert Walker* and others, of *Sarawak* and *Keppel*; and of *William Sutton* and others, of *Lanark*, County of *Grey*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Dundas Cotton Mills Company* and others, manufacturers, in the Province of *Ontario*; praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *Daniel Martin Lamb*, of the Town of *Strathroy*, County of *Middlesex*, machinist, and others, of the City of *London*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of *Lamb's Water Proof Gum Manufacturing Company*.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select 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 notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz. :—Of *Charles Wilson* and others, for incorporation of the International Transportation Association; of *George H. Dartnell* and others, for incorporation of the *London and Canada Bank*; of the *Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada*; of

the Honorable *Charles Wilson* and others, for incorporation of *Le Cr dit Foncier Royal* ; of the *Caughnawaga Ship Canal Company* ; of the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company ; of *William A. Thomson, M.P.*, and others, for incorporation of the *Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company* ; of *W. B. Scarth* and others, for incorporation of the *Collin's Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company* ; and of the Confederation Life Association.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Holton* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Holton* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Caughnawaga Ship Canal Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Confederation Life Association.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Irring* have leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the mortgages and other preferential charges of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, and for raising further capital, and for establishing a Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, and for other purposes.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Charlton* have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railway, or other means of conveyance, within the Dominion of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Cockburn* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Collin's Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Ross (Durham)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *London and Canada Bank*.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen'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 :—

DUFFERIN,

The Governor General transmits Estimates of sums required for the Service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1875, 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. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 9th April, 1874.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Thomson (Welland)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company*.

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

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Charlton*, Mr. *Carrier*, Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*, Mr. *McCallum*, Mr. *Scriver*, Mr. *Colby*, and Mr. *Stuart* be appointed to enquire into and report to this House on the working of the Act, Cap. 44 of 31 Vic., so far as it relates to imposing an Export Duty upon saw logs, shingle bolts and stave bolts ; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Orton*, Mr. *Willson*, Mr. *Ross (Prince Edward)*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*, Mr. *McCallum*, Mr. *Colby*, Mr. *McQuade*, Mr. *White (Hastings)*, Mr. *Bowman*, Mr. *Stephenson*, Mr. *Chisholm*, Mr. *Richard*, and Mr. *Gaudet*, be appointed to enquire into and report to this House what will best conduce to the interest of Agriculture, to report thereon from time to time ; with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate acquaint this House, That the Honorable Messieurs *Aikins*, *Brown*, *Bureau*, *Carrall*, *Cochrane*, *Dumouchel*, *Ferrier*, *Glazier*, *Haythorne*, *Kaulbach*, *Muirhead*, *Penny*, *Reesor*, *Scott* and *Simpson*, the Committee appointed to superintend the Printing of their House during the present Session, are instructed to act on behalf of their House with the Committee of this House as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing, as desired by this House in their Message of Wednesday the eight instant.

And also, the Senate acquaint this House That the Honorable Messieurs *Allan*, *Faillargeon*, *Bellerose*, *Bourinot*, *Brown*, *Claffers*, *Chapais*, *Cormier*, *Cornwall*, *Ferguson*, *Girard*, *Haythorne*, *Hazen*, *Holmes*, *Lacoste*, *Leonard*, *Macfarlane*, *Malhiot*, *Miller*, *Montgomery*, *Odell*, *Price*, *Reesor*, *Scott*, *Trudel* and *Wilmot*, are appointed a Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, and to act on behalf of their House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

On motion of Mr. *Tremblay*, seconded by Mr. *Prévost*,

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 number of pieces of timber, squared timber, spars, masts, planks, or deals and boards exported each year, since the month of April, 1873, up to the present date, from the Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay* ; such Return particularising the kinds of wood, the quantity of each kind, the localities whence the timber was shipped, and the names of the proprietors of the establishments from which the timber was shipped.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,

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 total value of each class of manufactured articles imported from the *United States* into *Canada* during each month since the commencement of the late Financial Crisis in

the former country, say the 1st of September last, together with similar Returns, for the purpose of comparison, for the corresponding months of 1870, 1871 and 1872.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Garon*,

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 Federal Government and the Government of *Quebec*, in relation to the re-organization of the Court of Appeal in the Province of *Quebec*, from the 1st of January, 1871.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Dymond*, seconded by Mr. *Brouse*,

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 commitments for Capital offences in the Dominion, since 1st July 1867; with the convictions or acquittals resulting therefrom and punishments inflicted, or pardons or commutations of sentence.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statements of Expenditure on account of Trinity Houses, *Quebec* and *Montreal*, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1873.

Statement of Expenditure and Receipts in connection with *Quebec* and *Montreal* Harbor Police, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1873.

Statement of Collections and Expenditure in connection with Harbor Improvements in Provinces of *Quebec* and *New Brunswick*, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1873.

Statement of Expenditure by Department of Marine and Fisheries in connection with construction of Lighthouses, Lightships, Steam Fog Whistles, &c., for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1873.

Statement of Expenditure in connection with Marine Hospitals, Sick and Disabled Seamen, and Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1873.

Statement of moneys received and paid by the Trinity Houses of *Quebec* and *Montreal* on account of the Decayed Pilot Fund during the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4).

The Honorable Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March 1874, for a Return of Mill and Factory Machinery imported into Canada with duty paid thereon since 1867. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 18).

Ordered, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor General of this day, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The Order of the Day, for the attendance, at the Bar of this House, of the Honorable *H. J. Clarke*, Attorney General of *Manitoba*, to answer such questions as may be put to him relative to the indictment laid before the Grand Jury of the Queen's Bench of *Manitoba*, and the true Bill returned by the said Grand Jury against *Louis Riel*, the Member elect for the District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, for the murder of *Thomas Scott*, being read;

The Honorable Mr. *Clarke* was then called in, and at the Bar examined, as followeth:

By Mr. Ouimet :—

1. How long have you been in *Manitoba*?—I have been in *Manitoba* since the month of November, 1870.

2. Where was *Riel* when you arrived in *Manitoba*?—I cannot say positively from personal knowledge, but I understood he had fled from *Manitoba* to the *United States*.

3. Did you see Mr. *Riel*, and if you did, where and when did you see him for the first time?—I saw *Louis Riel* several times; my impression is that the first place where I saw him was at the Palace of Archbishop *Taché*, after he had returned to *Manitoba*, under the pretext that he came home to die. I cannot positively state the date.

4. When did you see Mr. *Riel* at the Palace of Archbishop *Taché*?—I believe it was about the latter end of August of the year 1871.

5. Did you see Mr. *Riel* many times since you saw him at the Palace of Archbishop *Taché*?—I saw him very frequently between that time and the time of the issue of the warrant for his arrest, when he disappeared.

By Mr. Schultz :—

6. Did *Louis Riel* ever visit the scene of his exploits in 1869, during the time referred to?—I was not in the country in 1869; I do not know what exploits are referred to, and I cannot consequently answer this question.

By Mr. Ouimet :—

7. Did not *Louis Riel* appear in public without hindrance?—Mr. *Riel* appeared on the east side of the *Red River*, that is, the French side of the *Red River*. I am not aware that he came to the English, or west side of the river.

8. What part of *Manitoba* is that French side of *Red River*, and how far is it from *Winnipeg* to the Capital of the Province?—What is generally known as the French portion of *Winnipeg*, consists of the west side of the *Red River*, from *St. Boniface*, east, to *Pembina*; and also up the West side of the *Assiniboine*. The distance from *Winnipeg* to *St. Boniface*, east, is about 600, or perhaps 800, yards across the river.

By Mr. Cunningham (*Marquette*) :—

9. Did you ever visit *Riel* in his own home? Who accompanied you? What was the purpose of your visit?—I did visit *Louis Riel* in his own house. I was accompanied by Hon. Mr. *Bannatyne*; and the object was to try and dissuade him from offering himself as a candidate, since that step might create a civil commotion in the community.

10. Did you and *Riel* have a talk about the *Provencher* Election in his own house? Was there any arrangement come to between you and *Riel* touching the election in *Provencher*? What was the cause of the quarrel which occurred on the hustings on nomination day, and did you offer to fight *Riel* on that occasion at twelve paces? Why did you do that? Where was your Warrant then?

Mr. *Bowell* objected to the question.

Mr. Speaker overruled the objection on the ground that any question touching the point that the Member for *Provencher* was not a fugitive from justice, was in order. He also decided that any question tending to test the credibility of a witness at the Bar, could be put with propriety.

Answer.—As I stated in the last answer, I did see *Louis Riel* about the election for *Provencher* at his own house. There was an arrangement come to between *Louis Riel* and myself, which he broke. There was no quarrel whatever on the hustings on Nomination Day. I did not offer to fight him on that occasion, but when I did, it was because of his impertinence. There was no Warrant then issued; there was, in fact, none issued until last November. Had one been issued he would then have been arrested.

I beg leave to correct myself on one point—the first Warrant was issued by the Magistrate in September of 1873.

11. Why was there no Warrant then? Why was the issue of the Warrant delayed until last September?—So far as I am cognizant of the facts, the reason was, because no person laid an information or deposition, asking for the issue of a Warrant by a competent Magistrate. The Warrant which was issued, was issued by a Magistrate on the

proper deposition being made. It was issued without my knowledge. I was not aware of it until some days afterwards ; I believe two days.

12. Did you receive any Telegram from a Minister at *Ottawa* touching the *Provencher* Election? Was it not after the receipt of said Telegram that you quarrelled with *Riel* and issued the Warrant? Who was the Minister who telegraphed to you from *Ottawa* on that matter? Do you recollect the purport of the Telegrams that passed between you and Sir *John Macdonald* touching this matter?

Mr. Speaker ruled the question out of order.

13. Were you with the Constables when, in search of *Riel*, they ransacked the Parsonage at *St. Norbert*, the Nunnery there, and the Cathedral at *St. Boniface* a few weeks ago?

Mr. Speaker ruled this question also out of order, on the ground that it touched matters not before The House.

By Mr. *Baby* :—

14. On whose complaint was a Warrant issued against *Riel*?—The Warrant was issued against *Louis Riel* and *Ambrose Lepine* on the information of one *Farmer*, whose Christian name I do not remember.

15. Was that said *Farmer* an employé of the Government of *Manitoba*?—No ; *Farmer* was an employé of the Government at *Ottawa*. He is one of Mr. *McMicken's* employés—in the Land Office, I believe.

16. Was it not at your request or suggestion that he made said complaint?—No ; I had never spoken to the man in my life, until after the issue of the Warrant to my knowledge. I never suggested laying the information. I did not know of it until after the issue of the Warrant.

17. Are you not aware that Mr. *Farmer* was one of the Grand Jury, before whom a true bill was found against *Louis Riel*?—I cannot say positively yes, but I believe he was.

By Mr. *Ouimet* :—

18. Did you yourself give instructions to the Police Officers, who were in charge of the first Warrant, and what were these instructions?—No ; I did not. I do not believe it was placed in the hands of the Police. My impression is that the first Warrant was put into the hands of the Sheriff. I gave no instructions in the matter.

19. Did you not instruct those Police Officers to arrest *Lepine* and *Riel* together, and if they could not arrest Mr. *Riel*, that it was useless to arrest *Lepine* alone?—I stated in my last answer that I gave no instructions. Not having given such, I could not do what is insinuated in this question. The fact that *Lepine* was arrested and *Riel* was not proves no such instructions were given to the Police.

By Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)* :—

20. Do you consider any fugitive from Justice should be deprived of Legislative powers? What is your definition of a Fugitive from Justice?

Mr. *Bowell* objected to this question on the ground that The House had nothing to do with the mere opinions of the witness.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection.

21. Was not the Government at *Ottawa* informed of the candidature of *Riel* at the last Election, and as Attorney General did you receive any communication from any of the Ministers at *Ottawa* to take advantage of his presence as such Candidate to effect his arrest?

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* objected to this question, and Mr. Speaker decided that it was irregular, inasmuch as it was not, in his opinion, at all pertinent to the case.

By Mr. *Baby* :—

22. Was not *Riel* to your knowledge present at the funeral service of one Captain or Lieutenant *Gagné*, held in the Catholic Cathedral of *Manitoba*, at which were also present the troops garrisoned in the latter town?—Captain *Gagné* died some time in March, 1872 or 1873. I was present at the funeral. I am not personally aware that

Riel was present, though I was informed he was. There was a firing party, of course, at the funeral of an officer.

22a. At the time, on what side of the River did you then reside? On the French or on the English?—Near *St. Boniface* Cathedral, on the French side of the River.

By Mr. *Schultz* :—

22b. Was there any Warrant in existence for *Riel's* arrest at the time of Captain *Gagné's* funeral?—None had ever been issued up to that time to my knowledge. Nor was any issued until the September following.

By Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* :—

22c. Why did you not cause a Warrant to be issued then or before?—For two very simple reasons. First, I was not a Magistrate at the time. Secondly, no one ever came forward to lay an information. If there had been one, the day after my arrival in the country I would have seen that a Warrant was taken out.

By Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)* :—

23. Did you ever propose the health of *Louis Riel*, at a semi-public meeting, at which amongst others the Honorable Member for *Selkirk* was present, when you spoke of him in the most laudatory terms, and pledged yourself along with others to stand by him notwithstanding all that had occurred?—I believe on one occasion, at the close of the Legislative session, the Members for *Marquette* and *Selkirk*, and several other merry gentlemen, were enjoying themselves over a bottle of champagne. I have no doubt that *Louis Riel's* health was drunk. Neither do I doubt that any other person's health might have been proposed and drunk in the same manner. I did not propose it, that I am aware of.

24. What was the agreement between you and *Riel*? You said he has broken the said agreement; you acknowledged an agreement between you and *Riel*?—The agreement was, that he pledged himself not to state to anybody that I had been to see him. Within two hours he proclaimed it around the country.

By Mr. *Ouimet* :—

25. Did you succeed in your proceedings in outlawry? and, if not, can you state the reasons why?—The second step to secure the outlawry has been granted by the Court of Queen's Bench of *Manitoba*. The other step will be taken on the 10th day of June next.

By Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* :—

26. Was not the Warrant issued against *Riel* in consequence of a telegram received by you from *Ottawa*?—No; I declare that no such Warrant was ever received by me; if there had been one I would have treated it with contempt. It is a matter of local jurisdiction.

By Mr. *Schultz* :—

27. Would it have been possible for you to obtain the outlawry of *Riel* before this time?—No, in consequence of the arrangements of our terms of the Court of Queen's Bench.

By Mr. *Ouimet*—

28. Previous to the issue of the first Warrant, did you not very often and publicly express your opinion that the Courts of *Manitoba* had no jurisdiction to try *Riel*?

Mr. *Bowell* objected to this question, but Mr. Speaker overruled the objection on the ground that it was permissible to show the *animus* of a witness.

Answer.—As Attorney General for the Province of *Manitoba* I never expressed any such opinion.

29. Did you ever express such an opinion?

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* objected to this question.

Mr. Speaker overruled the objection, inasmuch as it was allowable to put questions intended to test the credibility of the witness, to show that at one time he might have given opinions diametrically opposite to those he had expressed on another occasion; but he did not think the opinions of any witness ought to have any weight with the House.

Answer.—I never expressed the opinion that the Courts of *Manitoba*, properly constituted, had no jurisdiction to try *Louis Riel*. That is as direct an answer as I can find in the English language.

30. What do you mean by the word properly constituted?—Legally constituted; the laws of Canada extended to the Province of *Manitoba*, and the Judges appointed by the Crown as provided by the Act.

By Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* :—

31. When did you consider the Court legally established?—I considered it legally established when the Honorable Mr. *Morris* was appointed Chief Justice, the first Judge appointed under the Act. We had, in reality, no Criminal Court established before that time.

By Mr. *Cunningham* (*Marquette*) :—

32. What were these arrangements of the Court of Queen's Bench that interfered with the process of outlawry being carried out? Was the efficiency of the Court in this respect tested? If so, in what case?—The difficulty was, that the term of our Court of Queen's Bench only take place every four months. More than one step cannot be taken at one particular term. I do not know the meaning of the latter part of the question.

By Mr. *Ouimet* :—

33. If you did not succeed in your proceedings for outlawry, was it not because the Honorable Judge presiding in the Court refused it on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction?—It is not so; no such decision was ever rendered by any Judge in the Province of *Manitoba*, to my knowledge.

By Mr. *Baby* :—

34. Did you ever say that the Court of *Manitoba*, as then constituted, had no jurisdiction in the matter of *Riel*?—I stated, that until the Criminal Code of *Canada* was extended to *Manitoba*, that I did not consider we had jurisdiction.

By Mr. *Ouimet* :—

35. In a public meeting at *St. Norbert* in the County of *Provencher* in the years 1870 or 1871, or since, and state the time, did you not speak favorably of Mr. *Riel*? And did you not say that Mr. *Riel* and his friends were right in opposing the annexation of the North-west to *Canada* without receiving any guarantee? And did you not say then that you heartily sympathised with Mr. *Riel* and his friends, the French half-breeds, or something to the same effect?—In public meetings at *St. Norbert*, and in other Parishes in the Cities of *Ottawa* and *Montreal*, I expressed the opinion that the people of *Red River* were perfectly justified in standing up for the securing of their vested rights, as between the *Hudson's Bay Company* and the Dominion of *Canada*. That was then my opinion; it is my opinion now; but I always opposed the spilling of blood; that was a criminal blunder.

By Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* :—

36. Did you express the opinion that the Courts of *Manitoba*, after the appointment of Chief Justice *Morris*, had jurisdiction in relation to offences committed previous to the organization of the Territory?—I did; as provisions to that effect is made in the Act of 1871.

37. Are you aware of any steps being taken by the Government of *Canada*, or any Member thereof, before the election of 1872, to induce *Louis Riel* to leave the country?

Mr. *Flesher* objected to this question.

Mr. Speaker overruled the objection, on the ground, that The House had, since the proceedings commenced, acquiesced in the principle of putting questions to the witness far beyond the scope of the Order of the Day, on the paper.

Answer.—I am not personally aware of any such steps having been taken by the Government of *Canada*, or any Member thereof, to the effect mentioned in this question.

By Mr. *Baby* :—

38. Who appointed you magistrate, and when were you appointed?—The Crown

appoints all magistrates ; I was appointed by the Crown some time in the course of last summer.

39. Is it not the Attorney-General who advises the Crown to make such appointments?—Sometimes the Attorney-General, but any Member of the Ministry may advise such appointments.

40. Who advised your appointment?

Honorable Mr. *Holton* objected to this question ; and Mr. Speaker sustained the objection, on the ground that no question should be put to the witness which he was not bound to answer.

41. Is *Henry Joseph* your only Christian name? Have you not at different times called yourself *Henry J. O'Connell Clarke* and *Henry J. Hynes Clarke*?

Mr. *Bowell* objected to this question, which The House decided ought not to be put.

By Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)* :—

42. Did you ever show to *A. G. B. Bannatyne* and *Robert Cunningham* a telegram from *Ottawa*, signed *John Macdonald*, with the words "No" or "By no means" on it, and did you state that was in reply to a telegram you had sent asking if *Louis Riel* should run for *Provencher* or no, and the quarrel between you and *Riel* follow this?

Mr. *Bowell* objected to this question, on the ground that it referred to documents and matters not before The House.

Mr. Speaker sustained the objection.

By Mr. *Bowell* :—

43. Have you seen *Riel* or had any correspondence with him since the issue of the Warrant against him in September last, and the Bench Warrant of November of 1873?—No, I have not seen him since the issue of the first Warrant up to the present time. Nor have I had any correspondence with him directly or indirectly.

44. Have you, within the past twenty-four hours received any letters of a threatening character in connection with this investigation? If so, produce them?—I have received several such letters since the commencement of this investigation, but I regret exceedingly that this matter should have been brought up. I treat such threats with supreme contempt ; I received a letter this afternoon, after my arrival. I now produce it, but it is not worthy of notice. The men who write such letters are cowards, and I do not fear them.

The following is a true and exact copy of the letter referred to :

" Attorney Général Clarke, Ottawa.

Take my advice and take no more proceedings in this *Riel* affaire, for if anything is done to him by your influence or otherwise you will have to endure or suffer the same fate. There is a certain organized party somewhere strickly bound and decided to revenge and is waiting for the opportunity some of its members are now watching your actions in *Ottawa* and those of a few others, if you persist—prepare yourself to die.

revenge."

This letter was addressed to Attorney General *Clarke* for *Manitoba*, City of *Ottawa*, *Ontario*, and had the Post Office Stamp of *Montreal*, 6th April, 1874, and that of the *Ottawa* Office 7th April, 1874.

The Witness was then directed to withdraw, and to remain in further attendance if required.

The Order of the Day being read, for the attendance of *Louis Riel*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in his place in this House ;

Mr. Speaker called upon the Honorable Member for *Provencher* to appear in his place accordingly ; and the said Honorable Member appeared not.

The Order of the Day being read, for the attendance at the Bar of this House, of Detective *Philip Hamilton*, of the *Ottawa* Police Force, to be examined in the matter of a Warrant for the arrest of *Louis Riel* ;

And the House being informed that Detective *Hamilton* attended at the Bar, he was examined, as followeth :—

By Mr. *Bowell* :—

1. What is your name ? and where do you reside ?—My name is *Philip S. Hamilton*. I reside in *Ottawa*.
2. Are you a detective in the *Ottawa* Police Force ?—I am.
3. Have you had a Warrant placed in your hands for the arrest of *Louis Riel* ? If so produce it.—I have had such Warrant placed in my hands, and I now produce it.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
City of Ottawa, } WARRANT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE.
To Wit :

To all or any of the Constables or other Peace Officers of the City of *Ottawa* :—

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, the Police Magistrate in and for the City of *Ottawa*, for that some person or persons to the informant unknown, did on the fourth day of March, A.D. 1870, on lands out of the Province of *Ontario*, to wit, at *Fort Garry*, in that part of *British America* known as the North-West or *Red River* Territory, did feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought, kill and murder one *Thomas Scott*, and that one *Louis Riel*, of *Fort Garry* aforesaid, but now being in the said City of *Ottawa*, in the County of *Carleton*, and being a British subject, did advise and did abet the said persons or person unknown, in the said murder and felony, contrary to statute in such case made and provided. And oath being now made before me substantiating the matter of such information.

These are therefore to command you in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said *Louis Riel*, and to bring him before me or some one or more of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said City, to answer to the information, and to be further dealt with according to Law.

Given under my hand and seal this 30th day of March, A.D. 1874, at the City of *Ottawa*.

[L.S.] M. O'GARA,
Police Magistrate, *Ottawa*.

4. Have you taken any steps to arrest the said *Louis Riel* ? If so, state what you have taken towards that end.—I have taken such steps ; I have made all the inquiries, and done all in my power to make the arrest.

5. Have you succeeded in arresting the said *Louis Riel* ?—I have not succeeded.

By Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)* :—

6. Do you know anything about an indictment against the said *Louis Riel*, before a Grand Jury at *Winnipeg* ?—I do not.

By Mr. *Baby* :—

7. What steps did you take for the arrest of *Louis Riel* ?—I made enquiries for him in every place throughout the city where I thought he would be likely to be found.

8. Do you know *Louis Riel* ?—I have never seen him, but I believe I would know him by his photograph.

The Witness was then directed to withdraw, and to remain in further attendance if required.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Schultz*,
Ordered, That Policeman *McVeity* do attend at the Bar of this House forthwith.

And the House being informed that Policeman *McVeity* attended at the Bar, he was examined, as followeth :—

By Mr. *Bowell* :—

1. What is your name ? and are you a Detective in the Police Force of *Ottawa* ?—*William McVeity* ; I am not a Detective in the Police Force of the City of *Ottawa*.

2. Have you any knowledge of a Warrant having been issued against *Louis Riel*? if so, state what you know in reference to it?—I know that there is a Warrant in the hands of Detective *Hamilton*, for the arrest of *Louis Riel*.

3. Did you assist Detective *Hamilton* in any of his endeavors to find and arrest *Louis Riel*? if so, what was done?—I did assist in making enquiries, in company with Detective *Hamilton*, and in trying to arrest the said *Louis Riel*.

By Mr. *Baby* :—

5. Do you know *Louis Riel*?—I do not know him.

By Mr. *Bowell* :—

5. Have you seen a photograph of *Louis Riel*? and do you think you would know him should you see him?—I have seen a photograph in the possession of Detective *Hamilton*, which he said was the likeness of *Louis Riel*. I think I would know the party from whom that photograph was taken.

The Witness was then directed to withdraw, and to remain in further attendance if required.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 10th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Copy of a Writ purporting to be a Writ of Prohibition with Petition annexed, which have been served upon the Judges of the Election Court, *Montreal* Division. (*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

Harvey William Burk, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the West 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 his seat in the House.

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

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *J. D. McLeay*, M.D., and others, of the Township of *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Monteith*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Stratford*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Mornington*, both of the County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,—The Petition of *John Park* and others, of the Township of *Walpole*, County of *Haldimand*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of *C. Blais* and others, Merchants' Clerks, Members of the Early Closing Society of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Domville*,—The Petition of the *Canada Mutual Marine Insurance Company*.

By the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Kemptville*; the Petition of the Reverend *John Stannage* and others, of *Kemptville*; the Petition of *John Kerr* and others, of *Merrickville*; the Petition of *Daniel Grant* and others, of *Edwardsburg*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Oxford*; and the Petition of *John S. Raney* and others, of the Township of *Edwardsburg*, all of the County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*,—The Petition of *James Forsyth* and others; the Petition of *George Walker* and others; the Petition of *William Murray* and others; the Petition of *William McGeoch* and others, Electors of the Township of *Truckersmith*; the Petition of

Thomas Abbott and others, of *Stephen* and *Biddulph*; the Petition of *Robert Lory* and others, of the Township of *Stephen*; the Petition of *James Johnston* and others, of the Township of *Stanley*; the Petition of *Henry Gracey* and others, of the Township of *Usborne*; and the Petition of *J. Grandy* and others, of the Township of *Hay*, County of *Huron*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*),—The Petition of the Reverend *William Lothead* and others, of the Township of *North Gower*, County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *White* (*Hastings*),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hungerford*; and the Petition of *William Wray* and others, of *Hungerford*, County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *White* (*Renfrew*),—The Petition of *James Ross* and others, of *Bromley*; the Petition of *Thomas Elliott Ross* and others, of the Township of *Ross*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Alice*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Ross*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Stafford*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (*Glengarry*),—The Petition of the Reverend *William Ross* and others, of *Kirk Hill*; the Petition of *John McDougall* and others, of *Lochiel*; and the Petition of the Honorable *D. A. Macdonald*, President of the *Montreal* and City of *Ottawa* Railway Company and others, of the Counties of *Glengarry* and *Prescott*.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of *William Thrasher* and others, of *Colchester*, County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Georgetown*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of *H. S. Howland* and others.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of *John Wallace* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *McQuade*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Mariposa*; the Petition of *George Whyte* and others of *Verulam*; and the Petition of *J. Paterson* and others, of *Verulam*, County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*,—The Petition of *Susan Goodbody* and others, of *Escott Front*; the Petition of *William Luckey* and others, of the Township of *Kitley*; the Petition of *John Johnston*, of the Township of *Oxford*; the Petition of *Benjamin Franklin* and others, of *Wolford*; and the Petition of *Thomas A. Kidd* and others, of the Township of *Oxford*, County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Harvey*,—The Petition of *William Newcombe* and others, of *Yarmouth*; and the Petition of *Duncan J. Ferguson* and others, of the Township of *Malahide*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Downie*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of *F. Foster* and others, of *Brantford*, County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Walker*,—The Petition of the Reverend *George M. James* and others, of the City of *London* (*Ontario*).

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of *John D. Mitchell* and others; and the Petition of *Thomas McGuire* and others, of the Village of *Lanark*, County of *Lanark*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Blake*,—The Petition of *R. J. Magraw* and others, of *Greenock*; the Petition of *Robert Blair* and others, of the Township of *Huron*; and the Petition of *Thomas H. Hunter* and others, of the Township of *Huron*, all of the County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of *William Andrews*, of *Alnwick*, County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *Bertram*,—The Petition of *John W. Moore* and others; and the Petition of *J. B. McWilliams* and others, of the Township of *Smith*, County of *Peterborough*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *William Bryce* and others, Members of *Mayflower* Lodge of Coldwater Templars and others; the Petition of *James Tennent* and others, of the Township of *Moore*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sarnia*, all of the County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. Jetté,—The Petition of *Joseph Meunier*, Trader, of the Parish of *Repentigny*, County of *L'Assomption*.

By Mr. Cockburn,—The Petition of *J. H. Armstrong* and others, of *Parry Sound*; and the Petition of *Thompson White* and others, of *Muskoka* and *Draper*, Counties of *Victoria* and *Simcoe*.

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

Of *Thomas Yellowlees* and others, of *Bowmanville*, County of *Durham*; of the Reverend *T. Booker* and others, of *Clairmont*, and of *John Blair Edmonson* and others, of *Columbus* and vicinity, both of the County of *Ontario*; of *H. H. Bolton* and others, of *Bolton*, County of *Cardwell*; of *Robert Clark* and others, of *New Edinburgh*, County of *Russell*; of *J. A. Cody* and others, of *West Oxford*, County of *Oxford*; of *William McNaughton*, sen., and others, of the Parish of *St. Malachie*, and of *Thomas Gebbie*, jun., and others, of *Howick* and vicinity, both of the County of *Chateauguay*; of the *Sunbury* County Lodge of British Templars; of *Thomas McNaughton* and others, of the Town of *Cobourg*, and of *Adam Burwash* and others, of the Township of *Hamilton*, County of *Northumberland*; of *Septimus F. Ramsay* and others, of *Newmarket* and vicinity, of *Charles Haines* and others, of the Village of *Sharon*, Township of *East Gwillimbury*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Whitchurch*, of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Aurora*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Gwillimbury*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *East Gwillimbury*, and of *David M. Peregrine* and others, of the Township of *East Gwillimbury*, County of *York*; of *Otto N. Feltmate* and others, of the County of *Guysborough*, and other Counties in the Province of *Nova Scotia*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Edwardsburgh*, County of *Grenville*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Arran*, of the Reverend *George Jacques* and others, of the *Saugeen* Indian Village, and of *Walter Bell* and others, of the Township of *Elderslie*, County of *Eruce*; of *Peter A. McDermie* and others, of the Township of *Charlottenburgh*, County of *Glengarry*; of *Charles Robertson* and others, of the Township of *Roxborough*, County of *Stormont*; of *D. Cattanaach* and others, of *Laggan*, and of *Duncan McLennan* and others, of *Dalkeith*, Township of *Lochiel*, County of *Glengarry*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Camden*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Howard*, County of *Kent*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Clinton*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Grimsby*, County of *Lincoln*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Portsmouth*, of *Henry Gorry* and others, of *William Woodman* and others, of the Township of *Wolfe Island*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Wolfe Island*, of *Ann Jane Gillespie* and others, of *Alvina Rattray* and others, of the Township of *Wolfe Island*, of *Lewis Root* and others, of *Pittsburg*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Kingston*, of the Reverend *Francis W. Dobbs* and others, of the Village of *Portsmouth*, and of *J. R. Bredkey* and others, of the Township of *Wolfe Island*, County of *Frontenac*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Colchester*; of the Municipal Council of the County of *Renfrew*; of *Dawson Elliott* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, County of *Renfrew*; of *U. D. McKay* and others, of *Onslow*, of *A. W. Smith* and others, of *Litchfield*, of *Thomas Smart* and others, of the Township of *Clarendon*, and of *William McJannet* and others, of the Township of *Bristol*, County of *Pontiac*; of *James Perkins*, Reeve, and others, of *Gorrie* and *Howick*, and of *Henry Reynolds* and others of *Minto* and *Howick*, County of *Huron*; of the Reverend *John Saunders* and others, of *Durham*, and of *E. Connelly* and others, of *Danby*, County of *Drummond*; of *J. T. Spikings* and others, of *Clarksburg*, of *Thomas Leeson* and others, of *St. Vincent*, of *Hector McKay* and others, of *Artemesia*, of *M. Mackinnon* and others, of *Euphrasia* and *Collingwood*, of the Reverend *James Anderson* and others, of *Meaford* and vicinity, of *Hector McKinnon* and others, of *Artemesia* and *Glenelg*, and of *Neil McColman* and others, of the Township of *Collingwood*, County of *Grey*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Thora*; of the North Ontario Sabbath School Convention; of *Hugh Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Brant*, School Section No. 2; of *J. J. Kingmill*, Judge of the County of *Bruce*, and others, of the Town of *Walkerton*, of *William Geddie*

and others, of the Village of *Lucknow*, of *Francis Hurren* and others, of the Township of *Huron*, of *James Tolton*, Deputy Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Brant*, of the Reverend *Jacob Sherk* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*, of *Albert Goltz* and others, of the Townships of *Carrick* and *Brant*, of *James Henderson* and others, of the Township of *Culross*, and of *William Montgomery* and others, of the Township of *Huron*, County of *Bruce*; of *Ira E. Grooms* and others, and of the Reverend *Hiram Williams* and others, both of the Township of *Richmond*, County of *Lennox*; of *Michael Clipsham* and others, of the Township of *Morrison*, *Muskoka*; of *George A. VanCamp* and others, of the Township of *Fergusson*, of *Samuel Armstrong* and others, of the Township of *McKellar*, of the Municipal Council of the United Townships of *Carden* and *Dalton*, County of *Victoria*; of *Charles Jones* and others, of the Town of *Milton*, County of *Halton*; of *A. Chalmers* and others, of the Village of *Huntingdon*, of *Joseph Laird* and others, of *Trout River*, of *John R. Hamilton* and others, of *Hemmingford*, of *John Dunsmore* and others, of *Godmanchester*, County of *Huntingdon*; of *Daniel McFarland* and others, of *Strabane*, County of *Wentworth*; of *Jacob Smith* and others, of *South Mountain*, County of *Dundas*; of *A. S. Harkness* and others, of the Township of *Moore*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dawn*, of *Peter McGregor* and others, of *Plympton* and *Sarnia*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sombra*, of *M. E. Taylor* and others, of *Brooke*, of *Hugh Richmond* and others, of the Village of *Arkona*, County of *Lambton*; of *G. M. Macalister* and others, of the Township of *Shipton*, County of *Richmond*; of *S. A. Crowder* and others, of the Township of *Percy*, County of *Northumberland*; of *Florence L. Downs* and others, of *Granby*, of the Reverend *J. W. Garland* and others, of *Boscobel*, of *W. Bartlett* and others, of *North Ely*, of *Wright Ball* and others, of *South Roxton*, of *Homer L. Lay* and others, of *South Ely*, of *C. A. Goddard* and others, of *South Stukely*, of *James Chalmers* and others, of *West Shefford*, and of *N. A. Cole* and others, of *Roxton Pond* and *Canaan*, County of *Shefford*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *G. F. Blainey* and others; of the *Oshawa Cabinet Co.* and others; of *Charles McPherson* and others, all Manufacturers and others of *Oshawa*, Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of "*La Banque d'Hochelaga*," praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

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

The Committee beg to recommend that their quorum be reduced to nine Members.

Ordered, That *Mr. Palmer* have leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Laws relating to Usury.

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

On motion of the Honorable *Mr. Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable *Mr. Dorion*, *Ordered*, That after the present week, and during the remainder of the Session, Government measures shall have precedence on Thursday in the Orders of the Day.

Ordered, That the Honorable *Mr. Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

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

On motion of the Honorable *Mr. Burpee (St. John)*, seconded by the Honorable *Mr. Laird*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution with respect to *Prince Edward Island*.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases, as respects the Province of *New Brunswick*.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jones (Halifax)* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Jones* 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 Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution, declaring it expedient to make further provisions for the collection of demands against vessels navigating certain Lakes and Inland Waters of *Canada*.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That it is expedient to make further provisions for the collection of demands against vessels navigating certain Lakes and Inland Waters of *Canada* for Seamen's wages and debts contracted for necessary provisions supplied, repairs made and for towage and other services rendered to such vessels, and for damages arising out of collisions by vessels by making the same a preferential lien on them.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ryan* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee (Sunbury)*,

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 for Departmental Orders giving an increase of salary to employes in the Public Service between the 1st January and the 7th November, A.D., 1873; shewing the name or names of the person or persons who received such increase, and also the date of such increase.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Charlton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, and the Question being proposed, That in the opinion of this House a Geographical and Geological examination

of the North West Territory should be undertaken at the earliest practicable moment, with a view to obtaining reliable information as to the extent, varieties of the soil, general character and most Northerly and Easterly limits of the portion of that region adapted to the successful cultivation of the cereals; as to the Mineral deposits and Geological formation of the same, and as to the extent, character and Commercial value of its forests, both within and outside of the portion of the country adapted to cultivation; the examination to include observations for latitude and longitude and measurements of altitude; and that the information thus obtained should be placed before the people of *Canada* and *Great Britain* by Reports printed and circulated at the Public expense, fully setting forth the information obtained: and that immigration to that region should be further promoted through the translation of such Reports, into *French*, *German*, and the *Scandinavian* Languages, and the free circulation of the same in *France*, in the *German* States, and in *Denmark*, *Sweden* and *Norway*,—And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Haggart*, seconded by Mr. *Farrow*,

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 Reports Correspondence, Minutes of Council, and other papers in possession of the Government, in any way relating to the dismissal of Mr. *Munro* from the Office of Postmaster at *Lanark*; and also the papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. *Robertson* from the same Office.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*, 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 expended by the several Local Governments on all Harbors, Piers, and Breakwaters in the Dominion, prior to 1867; and since July, 1867, by the Dominion Government; and also the amounts expended on all such works by any local companies, Municipal authorities, Railway Companies, Harbor Commissioners or any other Companies or persons, before or since July 1st, 1867.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McCallum*, seconded by Mr. *Orton*,

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 (if any) between the Government and Messrs. *George Neilson* and Company, Contractors for the enlargement and deepening of the Harbor at Port *Colborne* on *Lake Erie*, in reference to the said contract; also a statement giving the number of yards of rock removed, and quantity of other work done by said Contractors on said Harbor, and the amount of money paid said Contractors for such work and the length of time occupied in doing said work by said Contractors; and further, a statement giving the number of yards of rock yet to be removed, and the amount of other work necessary to be done to complete the said Harbor suitably for the entrance of the *Welland Canal* on *Lake Erie* when enlarged; and the amount of money required to complete said Harbor.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Brouse*,

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

Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of *Victoria, B.C.*, respecting the cancelling of the Mail Contract with the owners of the Steamship *Prince Alfred*, and contracting with Messrs. *Malcolm, Hudson & Co.*, for their Steamships to call twice a month at *Esquimalt*, when making the voyage from *San Francisco*, to *China* and *Japan*, and *vice versa*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council,

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 13th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Rules of the Election Court for the *Quebec* Division, under the provisions of the Act 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 28, Sec. 32 (*Sessional Papers No. 14*).

Also, List of Stockholders of the City Bank, *Montreal*, on the 1st April, 1874; and of the Maritime Bank of the Dominion of *Canada*, on the 1st April, 1874. (*Sessional Papers No. 13*).

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

By Mr. *Ross (Prince Edward)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Athol*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Ameliasburgh*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Marysburgh*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hallowell*; the Petition of *A. Spafford* and others, of *Athol*; the Petition of *R. J. McDowall* and others, of the Township of *Sophiasburgh*; the Petition of *Levi Varney* and others, of *Hallowell*; and the Petition of the Reverend *W. J. Hewitt* and others, of *Consecon*, County of *Prince Edward*,

By Mr. *Caron*,—The Petition of the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,—The Petition of *Richard Mc Connell* and others, of the Township of *Hull*, County of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Domville*,—The Petition of the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of *Andrew McGill* and others, of *Chatsworth*; the Petition of *E. B. Rodgers* and others, of *Leith*; and the Petition of *William Beaton* and others, of the Township of *Derby*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Bodwell*,—The Petition of *William P. Barker* and others, of *South Norwich*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Rochester*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Malden*, County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of *L. F. Smith* and others; the Petition of Mrs. *R. B. Thornton* and others; the Petition of *C. R. Tamblin* and others; the Petition of *G. A. Jacobs*, *Reeve*, and others, of *Newcastle*, Township of *Clarke*; the Petition of *T. Hall* and others, of *Orono*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Newcastle*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Darlington*, all of the County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Macdonald (Cornwall)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Cornwall*.

By Mr. *Higinbotham*,—The Petition of *Robert G. Kennedy* and others, of *Mount Forest*; the Petition of *Florence Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Peel*; the Petition of *Alexander McGregor* and others, of the Township of *Luther*; the Petition of *James A. Spence* and others, of *Amaranth*; the Petition of *J. H. Dolmage*, of the Village

of *Clifford*; the Petition of *David Bettschen* and others, of the Township of *Luther*; and the Petition of *Holden Colbeck* and others, of the Township of *Luther*, all of the County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *Francis Storr* and others, of *Whitchurch*; the Petition of *R. F. Marsh* and others, of the Village of *Laskay* and vicinity; and the Petition of *George Edwards* and others, of the Village of *Lloydtown* and vicinity, all of the County of *York*; and the Petition of the Reverend *J. Mechel* and others, of *Tiny*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of *Samuel Richardson* and others; the Petition of *Walstan Edwin Riley* and others; the Petition of *W. Moss* and others; the Petition of *Thomas Haywood* and others; the Petition of *Joseph L. Gabbett* and others; and the Petition of *E. F. R. Wells* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*; two Petitions of the Great Western Railway Company; and the Petition of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings Company.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Henry Bartlett* and others, of *Rond Eau*; the Petition of *Thomas W. Wright* and others, of the Township of *Chatham*; the Petition of *James S. McKerecher* and others, of *Howard*; the Petition of *William Burgess*, sen., and others, of *Tilbury East*; the Petition of *John E. Bennett* and others, of *Buxton*; and the Petition of the Reverend *William King* and others, of *Buxton*, all of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of *M. H. Fieldhouse* and others; and the Petition of *Esie Terrill* and others, of the Township of *Brighton*, County of *Northumberland*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*,—The Petition of *James Dallas* and others; the Petition of *Malcolm McDermid* and others; the Petition of *James Lang* and others; the Petition of *Kenneth McLellan* and others; the Petition of *Robert Landsborough* and others; the Petition of *John McCandless* and others; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Usborne*; the Petition of *James Landsborough* and others; the Petition of *John Shepherd* and others; the Petition of *James Lang* and others; the Petition of *James Smillie* and others; and the Petition of *Alexander McLean* and others, all Electors of the Township of *Tuckersmith*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of *George Leversage* and others, of the Township of *Fullerton*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of *John Symons* and others, of the Village of *Uxbridge*, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *McDougall (Kenfrew)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *M. Byrne* and others; and the Petition of *James Reeves* and others, of *Eganville*, *Grattan* and *Wilberforce*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Ross (Durham)*,—The Petition of *R. S. Libby* and others, of the Town of *Port Hope*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Port Hope*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hope*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Manvers*, all of the County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,—The Petition of *J. D. Smith, M.D.*, and others, of the Township of *Stamford*; the Petition of *William Camp* and others, of *Safeguard Lodge*, No. 40, P. O. of G. T.; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Willoughby*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Pelham*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Fort Erie*; and the Petition of *Albert S. Weaver* and others, of the Township of *Humberstone*, all of the County of *Welland*.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—The Petition of the Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (Limited); and the Petition of the *Toronto Manufacturing Company (Limited)*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Glenarry)*,—The Petition of *Frederick Armstrong* and others, of *Glenelg*, County of *Grey*; the Petition of the Reverend *William*

Ross and others, of *Kirk Hill*; and the Petition of *William Frazer* and others, of the Township of *Lochiel*, County of *Glengarry*.

By Mr. *Farrow*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Howick*.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of *Philander S. Kilborne* and others, of *Winterbourne* and vicinity; and the Petition of *S. S. Weaver* and others, of the Village of *Elmira*, all of the County of *Waterloo*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Blake*,—The Petition of *Donald McGregor* and others; the Petition of *D. Wardrope* and others, both of the Township of *Culross*; the Petition of *George Harrington* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*; the Petition of *A. Andrews* and others, of the Village of *Kincardine*; the Petition of *R. J. Magraw* and others, of *Greenock*; and the Petition of *Arthur H. Smith* and others, of S. S. No. 4, South Line, Township of *Brant*, all of the County of *Bruce*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *J. B. Renaud* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Blackburn*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *New Edinburgh*; and the Petition of *James Maclaren* and others, Lumber Merchants, and others, of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

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

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Puslinch*, and of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Guelph*, County of *Wellington*; of the Reverend *E. Tennant* and others, of the Township of *Tuscarora*, and of *C. F. Bell*, and others of the Village of *St. George*, County of *Brant*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *St. Vincent*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Proton*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Artemesia*, County of *Grey*; of the Reverend *G. W. White*, B. A., and others, of *Smith's Falls*, County of *Lanark*; of *E. F. Goff* and others, of parts of *Vaughan* and *King*, of *John White*, sen., and others, of *Vaughan*, of *William Watson* and others, of *Weston*, of *W. Hinchings* and others, of *Vaughan*, of *Joseph French* and others, of the Township of *York*, of *Thomas Lawson* and others, of *Markham*, of *Joseph Crossen* and others, of the Township of *York*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Scarborough*, and of *James Macklin* and others, of the Township of *Scarborough*, County of *York*; of *John Fitzgerald* and others, of *Brooklin*, of *Gilbert J. Clapp* and others, of *Brooklin*, of *D. H. Brown* and others, of *Altona*, of *T. Meyers* and others, of *Brooklin*, of *J. H. Clews* and others, of *Brooklin*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Pickering*, County of *Ontario*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Townsend*, County of *Norfolk*; of *C. A. Holden* and others, of *St. Armand East*, of the Reverend *J. Constantine*, M. A., Incumbent of *St. James Church*, and others, of *Stanbridge*, of *J. Burrows Davidson* and others, of the Village of *Frelighsburg*, and of *J. W. Ferres* and others, of *Abbott's Corner*, County of *Missisquoi*; of *John H. Ferguson* and others, of *Edwardsburg*, County of *Grenville*; of *David Bertrand* and others, of the Village of *Hawkesbury*, and of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Prescott*, County of *Prescott*; of *Thomas Cooil* and others, of the Village of *Ayton*, of the Reverend *H. Crozier* and others, of the Township of *Egremont*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Bentwick*, County of *Grey*; of the Reverend *John R. Isaac* and others, of the Township of *Metcalfe*, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Strathroy*, of *J. W. Kaiser* and others, of the Township of *Delaware*, and of the Reverend *E. S. Shorey* and others, of *Newbury*, County of *Middlesex*; of *Mary Jane Reynolds* and others, of the Township of *Whitchurch*, of *Turpin Culham* and others, of *Kleinberg* and vicinity, of *Henry Stennett* and others, of the Township of *North Gwillimbury*, of the Reverend *William Torrance* and others, of the Township of *North Gwillimbury*, of *John A. Taylor* and others, of the Township of *Whitchurch*, and of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Newmarket*, County of *York*; of the Reverend *Henry W. Nye* and others, of *Iron Hill*, of *Ezra Bump* and others, of *Brome*, of *J. C. Pickles* and others, of the Township of *Bolton*, and of *R. Hutchins* and others of *East Farnham*, County of *Brome*; of *William Macdonald* and others, of *Stephenson* and unorganized Townships, County of *Victoria*; of *Thompson White* and others, of *Muskoka*

and Draper, Counties of *Victoria* and *Draper*; of the Municipal Council and Township of *McDougall*, District of *Parry Sound*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Stephenson*, District of *Muskoka*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Morrison*, County of *Simcoe*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Macaulay*, District of *Muskoka*; of *John P. Johnston*, of *Port Dalhousie*, of *John H. Kennedy* and others, of *Beamsville* and vicinity, of *C. W. Phelps* and others, of the Village of *Merrittton*, and of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Port Dalhousie*, County of *Lincoln*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Charlottenburg*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Lochiel*, County of *Glengarry*; of *Colin Earlinson* and others, of the Township of *West Hawkesbury*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Plantagenet*, County of *Prescott*; of *Israel D. Titus* and others, of *North Norwich*, of *Adam Spencer* and others, of the Township of *South Norwich*, of *David Stover* and others, of the Township of *South Norwich*, of *John D. Fish* and others, of *Otterville*, Township of *Norwich* County of *Oxford*; of *Hugh Blair* and others, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Saltsfleet*, and of *James Somerville* and others, of the Town of *Dundas*, County of *Wentworth*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sunnidale*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Essa*, County of *Simcoe*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Smith*, and of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Peterborough*, County of *Peterborough*; of *Emily Free* and others, of the Township of *Seymour*, of *William Sadzen* and others, of *Campbellford*, of *William Wood* and others, of the Township of *Seymour*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Cramahe*, County of *Northumberland*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Laxton*, and of *A. Rodgers* and others, of *Eldon* and *Mariposa*, County of *Victoria*; of *John R. Hodgson* and others, of the Township of *Storrington*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Portland*, of *William Gay* and others, of *Storrington*, of *William Webb* and others, of *Storrington*, and of *Arthur W. Bishop* and others, of the Township of *Loughboro'*, County of *Frontenac*; of *Hugh S. Baird* and others, of *Thamesville*, County of *Bothwell*; of *Thomas Hayes, jun.*, and others, of *Sombra*, County of *Lambton*; of *Martin J. Wigle* and others, of the Township of *Gosfield*, County of *Essex*; of *S. P. Chapman* and others, of *Tiverton* and vicinity, of *Josias Greene* and others, of *Invermay* and vicinity, of *Charles Hudson* and others, of the Township of *Arran*, of *John Kusk* and others, of *Southampton*, and of *Abraham Pearson* and others, of *Allenford* and vicinity, County of *Bruce*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Keppel*, County of *Grey*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Blenheim*, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Woodstock*, County of *Oxford*; of *Thomas Caverhill* and others, of the Townships of *London* and *Lobo*, of *Homer Douglass* and others, of the Townships of *London* and *Lobo*, of *Wilham Noble* and others, of the Townships of *London* and *Lobo*, of *Mary Hedley* and others, of the Townships of *London* and *Lobo*, and of *John McIntosh* and others, of the Townships of *London* and *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*; of *William Shore* and others, of *Westminster*; County of *Middlesex*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McKillop*, of *Thomas Rogers* and others, of the Township of *Stephen*, of the Reverend *Matthew Burr* and others, of *McKillop* and *Tuckersmith*, and of *William Mitchell* and others, of the Township of *Stephen*, County of *Huron*; of *Thomas Newen* and others, of *Drayton*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Elora*, of *Maggie H. Montgomery* and others, of *Peel* and *Maryborough*, and of *J. W. Keitch* and others, of the Town of *Orangeville* and vicinity, County of *Wellington*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Cullross*, County of *Bruce*; of *John R. Applebee* and others, of *Oakville*, County of *Halton*; of *Daniel Henwood* and others, of *Richmond*, County of *Lennox*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Bath*, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Napanee*, County of *Lennox* and *Addington*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Crosby*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Crosby*, County of *Leeds*; of *William Wetherald* and others, of *Pelham*, County of *Monck*; of *Walter Rigsby* and others, of the Township of *Caistor* County of *Lincoln*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Oakland*, County of *Brant*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *McNab*, County of *Renfrew*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Arnprior*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Grattan*, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Chatham*, of the Municipal

Council of the Village of *Dresden*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Raleigh*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Tilbury, East*, County of *Kent*; of *J. D. McLeay*, M.D., and others of the Township of *Lobo*, County of *Middlesex*; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Stratford*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Mornington*, County of *Perth*; of *John Park* and others, of the Township of *Walpole*, County of *Haldimand*; of the Municipal Council of the City of *Kingston*, of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Kemptville*, of the Reverend *John Stannage* and others, of *Kemptville*, of *John Kerr* and others, of *Merrickville*, of *Daniel Grant* and others, of *Edwardsburg*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Oxford*, and of *John S. Raney* and others, of the Township of *Edwardsburg*, County of *Grenville*; of *Thomas Abbott* and others, of *Stephen* and *Biddulph*, of *Robert Lory* and others, of the Township of *Stephen*, of *James Johnston* and others, of the Township of *Stanley*, of *Henry Gracey* and others, of the Township of *Usborne*, and of *J. Grandy* and others, of the Township of *Hay*, County of *Huron*; of the Reverend *William Lothead* and others, of the Township of *North Gower*, County of *Carleton*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hungerford*, and of *William Wray* and others, of *Hungerford*, County of *Hastings*; of *James Ross* and others, of *Bromley*, of *Thomas Elliott* and others, of the Township of *Ross*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Alice*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Ross*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Stafford*, County of *Renfrew*; of the Reverend *William Ross* and others, of *Kirk Hill*, and of *John McDougall* and others, of the Township of *Lochiel*, County of *Glengarry*; of *William Thrasher* and others, of *Colchester*, County of *Essex*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Georgetown*, County of *Halton*; of *John Wallace* and others, of the City of *Toronto*, County of *York*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Mariposa*, of *George Whyte* and others, of *Verulam*, and of *J. Paterson* and others, of the Township of *Verulam*, County of *Victoria*; of *Susan Goodbody* and others, of *Escott Front*, County of *Leeds*; of *John Johnson*, of the Township of *Oxford*, County of *Grenville*; of *Benjamin Franklin* and others, of *Wolford*, of *Thomas A. Kidd* and others, of the Township of *Oxford*, County of *Grenville*; of *William Luckey*, and others, of the Township of *Kitley*, County of *Leeds*; of *William Newcombe* and others, of *Yarmouth*, of *Duncan J. Ferguson* and others, of the Township of *Malahide*, County of *Elgin*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Downie*, County of *Perth*; of *F. Foster* and others, of *Brantford*, County of *Brant*; of the Reverend *George M. James* and others, of the City of *London*; of *John D. Mitchell* and others, of the Township of *Lanark*, and of *Thomas McGuire* and others, of the Village of *Lanark*, County of *Lanark*; of *R. J. Magraw* and others, of *Greenock*, of *Robert Blair* and others, of the Township of *Huron*, and of *Thomas H. Hunter* and others, of the Township of *Huron*, County of *Bruce*; of *William Andrews*, of *Alnwick*, County of *Northumberland*; of *John W. Moore* and others, of the Township of *Smith*, and of *J. B. McWilliams* and others, of the Township of *Smith*, County of *Peterborough*; of *William Bryce* and others, Members of *Mayflower Lodge*, of *Coldwater Templars*, of the Village of *Watford*, and others, of *James Tennent* and others, of the Township of *Moore*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sarnia*, County of *Lambton*; of *J. H. Armstrong* and others, of *Parry Sound*, District of *Parry Sound*, and of *Thompson White* and others, of *Muskoka* and *Draper*, Counties of *Victoria* and *Simcoe*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *John Pickard*, M.P.; praying that the prayer of the Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law may be granted.

Of *James Noxon* and others, of the Town of *Ingersoll*, County of *Oxford*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the *Ingersoll* Board of Trade.

Of *John C. Schultz*, M.P. and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the *Winnipeg* Board of Trade.

Of *Thomas Watchorn* and others, *Manufacturers* and others, of the County of *Lanark*; praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *H. S. Howland* and others ; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the *Ontario Pacific Junction Railway Company*.

Of *C. Blais* and others, Merchants' Clerks, Members of the Early Closing Society of the City of *Quebec* ; praying for certain amendments to the Insolvent Act of 1869.

Of the *Canada Mutual Marine Insurance Company* ; praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation.

Of *James Forsyth* and others, of *George Walker* and others, of *William Murray* and others, and of *William McGeoch* and others, all of the Township of *Tuckersmith* ; severally praying that the said Township may be attached to and form part of the South Riding of the County of *Huron*.

Of the Honorable *D. A. Macdonald*, President of the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Railway Company* and others, of the Counties of *Glengarry* and *Prescott* ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to construct a branch railway from the *Ottawa River* in the vicinity of *Hawkesbury*, to some point on the line of the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway* in the Township of *Lochiel*, or to amalgamate with the *Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company*.

Of *H. S. Howland* and others ; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the *Lake Superior and Manitoba Railway Company*.

Of *Joseph Meunier*, Trader, of the Parish of *Repentigny*, County of *L'Assomption* ; praying for the passing of an Act to enable him to construct a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*.

The Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

Mr. *Bodwell*, from the Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee would recommend to your Honorable House the reduction of their Quorum to five Members.

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

Mr. *Scatcherd*, from the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

That *Stanislaus Francis Perry* was a Member of the Legislative Assembly of *Prince Edward Island* when that Province became part of the Dominion of *Canada*.

That desiring to become a Candidate at the first Election after the Union, he resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly by sending his resignation to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, he being himself then Speaker.

That before the last General Election Mr. *Perry* resigned his seat by a letter addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Prince Edward Island*, said letter bearing date the 24th day of January last.

That he was a Candidate a second time at the last General Election, and was elected for the Electoral District of *Prince County*, by a large majority of votes.

That no sitting of the Legislative Assembly took place between the date when the said Province became part of the Dominion, and the last Election.

That the time for petitioning against the return of Mr. *Perry* has now elapsed, and no Election Petition has been presented against his return.

That the laws of *Prince Edward Island* recognize the right of a Member to resign his seat in the Local Legislature, and the said *Stanislaus Francis Perry* has taken, in so far as it was possible for him to do so, and in good faith, every step in his power to divest himself of his position of a Member of the Legislative Assembly ; and that according to the spirit and intent of the Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 32, Mr. *Perry* was not disqualified

to be a Candidate at the last Election, or to sit or vote in the House Commons of *Canada*.

Your Committee therefore recommend that to remove all doubt as to the right of *Stanislaus Francis Perry* to sit and vote in the House of Commons of *Canada*, an Act of Indemnity be passed declaring *Stanislaus Francis Perry* to have been and to be capable of being elected at the last General Election, and of sitting and voting in the Commons of *Canada* as a Member thereof, notwithstanding any irregularity in his resignation as a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Prince Edward Island*, and of his being on account of such irregularity a Member of the said Legislative Assembly at the time of his Election, and to exonerate him from any forfeiture, penalty, liability or otherwise, to which he might be, or have been, subject by reason or in respect of his taking his seat as a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada*, or sitting or voting in such capacity, while not otherwise disqualified.

Mr. *Orton*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire and report to the House what will best conduce to the interests of Agriculture, with power to report from time to time, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee recommend to your Honorable House the reduction of their Quorum to five Members.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—General Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 2.)

The Honorable Mr. *Laird*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Minister of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 17.)

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That the Quorum of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, be reduced to nine Members.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal*) have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the International Transportation Association.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 35 *Vict.*, Cap. 13, by detaching the Township of *Tuckersmith* from the Centre Riding, and annexing it to the South Riding of the County of *Huron*.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Caughnavaga* Ship Canal Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

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

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 or communications between the Government or any Member thereof, and the Government of *Nova Scotia* or any Member thereof, in reference to the "Act to re-adjust the amounts payable to and chargeable against the several Provinces of *Canada*," Cap. 30, *Vict.* 36, with all Minutes of Council of the Government of *Canada* in relation to the above named Act.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of seven Members, composed of Mr. *Casey*, Mr. *MacLennan*, Mr. *Norris*, Mr. *Irving*, Mr. *Harvey*, Mr. *Cockburn* and Mr. *Stuart*, be appointed to enquire into the condition of *Port Stanley* Harbor, *Ontario*, at the time it was transferred to Trustees for the *London* and *Port Stanley* Railway Company, the subsequent management of the Affairs of the said Harbor, including the collection and disposition of tolls, and the receipt and expenditure of all other funds; and the present condition and requirements of said Harbor, to report thereon to the House; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Blake*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That the present mode of constituting the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principle in our system of government, makes the Senate alike independent of the people and the Crown, and is in other material respects defective; and that our constitution ought to be amended so as to confer upon each Province the power of appointing its own Senators, and to define the mode of their appointment.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*) 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.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*), the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*, Mr. *White* (*Renfrew*), Mr. *Currier*, Mr. *Cockburn*, Mr. *Pelletier*, Mr. *Tremblay* and Mr. *Cook*, be appointed to enquire into the state of the *Quebec* Office for the culling and measuring of Timber, &c., to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of Mr. *Gordon*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*),

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 Order in Council, selling or granting *Whitby* Harbor to the present Company; also for a statement of all sums paid by said Harbor Company to the Government from date of said Order in Council to the present time on account of purchase or grant of said Harbor; also for a statement of the annual revenue and expenditure from and upon said Harbor throughout the occupancy of said Company; also for all correspondence between the Government and said Harbor Company concerning such purchase or grant, or having reference to a renewal or permanency of the same; also for the names of all persons forming said Harbor Company.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

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

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 comparative

statement of Revenues collected in the first nine months of the fiscal years 1872-3 and 1873-4.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Jones (*Halifax*) reported, from the Committee of Supply, a Resolution, which was read, as followeth :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Governor-General's Secretary's office, for the year ending June 30th, 1875.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Cartwright, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Dorion *Resolved*, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 14th April, 1874.

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

By Mr. Scatcherd,—The Petition of James A. Mahon, Iron Founder, and others, of the City of London, County of Middlesex.

By Mr. Wright (*Ottawa*),—The Petition of Carrie Tweedie and others, of *Buckingham*; the Petition of John McLaurin and others, of *Templeton*; the Petition of the Reverend James Fraser and others, of *Chelsea* and *Gatineau Mills*; the Petition of Donald A. Cameron and others, of *North Nation Mills*; and the Petition of Andrew Davidson and others, of *Templeton*, all of the County of *Ottawa*.

By the Honorable Mr. Huntington—the Petition of S. S. Martin and others, of the Township of *Shefford*; the Petition of E. Lawrence and others, of *North Stukely*; and the Petition of George J. Shepherd and others, of *South Stukely*, all of the County of *Shefford*.

By Mr. Brooks,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Sherbrooke*, and the Petition of the Paton Manufacturing Company and others, Manufacturers of the Town of *Sherbrooke*.

By Mr. McDonald (*Cape Breton*),—The Petition of John Mullins and others, Pilots for the Harbors of *Sydney*, *Lingan*, and *Glace Bay*, in the County of *Cape Breton*, *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Jodoin,—The Petition of the *Richelieu River* Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Higinbotham,—The Petition of John Oswald and others, of the County of *Two Mountains*.

By Mr. Walker,—The Petition of the *Ontario Savings and Investment Society*.

By Mr. Pettes,—The Petition of Alfred Blunt and others, of *Bolton*, County of *Brome*.

By Mr. Laurier,—The Petition of W. Candlish and others; the Petition of W. H. Atkinson and others; and the Petition of the Municipality of *South Durham*, all of the County of *Drummond*.

By Mr. Brouse,—The Petition of Horatio B. Cochrane and others, of *Landsdown*, County of *Leeds*.

By Mr. *Ferguson*,—The Petition of *Hiram Easton* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of *W. G. Cassells* and others.

By Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*,—The Petition of *H. M. Ball* and others, of the Town of *Goderich*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of *B. Rosamond* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. P. Roach* and others, of *Darlington*, County of *Durham*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of *M. C. Mullarkey* and others, Directors and Shareholders of the Society "*Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada*."

Mr. *Mills*, from the Select 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 to recommend that the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills (which will expire on Thursday next) be extended for two weeks, and the time for receiving Private Bills and Reports thereon, for a like period.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee beg leave to submit the following Resolution as their Second Report :

Resolved, That as by the Tenth Report of the Committee of 21st May last, it was recommended to issue advertisements for Tenders for the Printing Services of Parliament, and which recommendation was concurred in by both Houses ; such Tenders to be sent in to the Clerk of the Committee not later than the first day of the then next Session of Parliament, to be submitted to the Committee at the first meeting thereof ; but, as no Committees were appointed during that Session, held in October last, and the Tenders remained unopened in the Clerk's hands, it is now considered expedient to return such Tenders unopened to the parties who handed them in, and to issue advertisements for new Tenders for the Printing, Binding, and Printing Paper, required for the Printing Services of Parliament, such tenders to be sent in separately for each service, not later than the eleventh day of May next.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz :—Of *James Noxon* and others, for incorporation of the *Ingersoll* Board of Trade ; of the Honorable *D. A. Macdonald* and others, for incorporation of a company to construct a branch railway from *Hawkesbury* to the line of the *Montreal* and *City of Ottawa Junction Railway Company* ; of *La Banque d'Hochelega* ; of *Daniel M. Lamb* and others, for incorporation of *Lumb's* Water-proof Gum Manufacturing Company ; of the *Royal Canadian Insurance Company* ; of *Theodore Hart* and others, for incorporation of the *Maritime Insurance Company* ; of the *British America Assurance Company* ; and of *M. Boyd* and others, for incorporation of the *Huron Trent Valley Canal Company*.

On the Petition of *Joseph Meunier*, for authority to construct a Toll Bridge over the *River L'Assomption*, your Committee find that Notice was first published of an application to the Local Legislature of the Province of *Quebec*, through misapprehension ; and the Notice of Application to the Dominion Parliament, therefore, did not appear until the 4th of March, and will not be completed for four weeks ; but a very numerous signed petition in favor was shewn to your Committee ; and they have no hesitation, under the circumstances, in recommending that the Notice (which will be continued) be deemed sufficient.

The time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills will expire on Thursday next ; and

your Committee recommend that the same be extended for two weeks, and the time for receiving Private Bills and Reports thereon, for a like period.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Geoffrion*,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended to the 30th April, instant; for receiving Private Bills to the 7th May, and for receiving Reports on Private Bills to the 21st of May, next.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* seconded by Mr. *Young*,

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

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie (Montreal)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Maritime Insurance Company of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Haikesbury and Lochiel Junction Railway Company*.

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

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Rouleau*, Mr. *Harper*, and the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Ordered, That Mr. *Hurteau*, Mr. *Gill*, and the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*, be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. *Barthe* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, and the Question being put, That Attorney General *Clarke* be re-called to the Bar of this House, to-morrow, at Three o'clock, to answer questions touching the Indictment of *Louis Riel* before a Grand Jury at *Winnipeg*; the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

Ordered, That Mr. *Oliver* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Ingersoll*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Boyer* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The Royal Canadian Insurance Company."

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate "*La Banque d'Hochelaga*."

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate *Lamb's Water-Proof Gum Manufacturing Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize *Joseph Meunier* to build a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Province of *Quebec*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Hall* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Huron Trent Valley Canal Company*.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return of the average number of Dominion Police employed during each month of the fiscal year 1872-3 ; and of the cost of Pay and of the Travelling Expenses in respect thereof. (*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for the first nine months of the fiscal years 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively, as followeth :—

	From 1st July, 1872, to 31st March, 1873.	From 1st July, 1873, to 31st March, 1874.
Customs.....	\$9,414,357 58	\$9,689,601 49
Excise.....	3,358,895 55	3,796,742 26
Bill Stamps.....	153,584 31	152,778 89
Post Office.....	543,636 78	824,521 70
Public Works.....	817,784 78	987,424 28
Interest on Investments.....	189,007 67	338,908 22
Miscellaneous Revenues.....	302,992 99	306,951 07
	<u>\$14,780,259 66</u>	<u>\$16,096,927 91</u>

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, cap. 44, and other Acts amending the same, and the tariff of Duties and Customs contained in the Schedules annexed to the said Acts.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Schedule A as imposes any specific Duty of Customs on Cigars, or Spirits and Strong Waters, and to substitute for such duties the specific duties mentioned in the next following Resolution.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to impose on the several articles hereinafter mentioned, the specific and *ad valorem* Duties of Customs set opposite to each respectively, viz :—

Cigars,	per lb.	70 cts.
Tea, Green or Japan,	”	06 ”
Black,	”	04 ”
Coffee, Green,	”	02 ”
Coffee, ground or roasted,	”	03 ”

Sugars (in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. now imposed), on all

sugars equal to and above No. 16, Dutch Standard, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; on all sugars equal to and above No. 13, and below No. 16, Dutch Standard, per lb., $1\frac{1}{4}$ cts.; on other sugars as before.

Spirits and Strong Waters, viz :—

Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer, for every gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, namely :—

	\$ cts.
Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kind, per gallon.....	1 00

Other Spirits, being sweetened or mixed, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely :—

	\$ cts.
Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Old Tom Gin, Tafia, Scheidam Schnapps, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind, per gallon	1 50
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, not in flasks.. do	1 50
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, when in flasks or bottles; <i>thirty</i> of such flasks or bottles not containing more than one gallon, for each flask or bottle.....	0 05
Unenumerated Spirits and Strong Waters.....	1 50

Spirits and Strong Waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed "Spirits or Strong Waters," and subject to a duty as such.

Fruits preserved in Brandy or other Spirits, per gallon..... 1 50

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend Schedule B, annexed to the said Act, by adding the following articles to the list of "GOODS PAYING TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM," viz :—

Locomotive Engines, Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded, Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins and Connecting Rods.

Machinery for Mills and Factories which is not manufactured in the Dominion.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by adding the following articles to the list of "GOODS PAYING FIVE PER CENTUM PER ANNUM."

Ship's Materials, viz :—

Binnacle Lamps.
 Blocks and patent bushes for blocks.
 Bunting.
 Cables, iron chain, of all sorts.
 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.
 Cables, hemp or grass.
 Cordage.
 Sail, cloth or canvas.
 Varnish, black and bright.
 Iron—scraps, galvanized or pig.
 Bars—puddled.
 Blooms and Billets, puddled or not puddled.
 Bolts and Spikes, galvanized.
 Wire.
 Steel—wrought or cast, in bars and rods.
 do plates, cut to any form, but not moulded.
 Copper—in pigs, bars, bolts, and for sheathing.
 Yellow metal—in bolts, bars, and for sheathing.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by repealing so much thereof as imposes any Duty of Customs on Tobacco, or on Wines, and substituting the following in lieu thereof,—

Tobacco and Snuff, 12½ per centum *ad valorem*, and 25 cents per pound.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, a specific duty of 40 cents per gallon (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), on all Wines containing less than 22 degrees of proof spirit by Sykes' Hydrometer, when imported in wood.

On all other Wines, except Sparkling, 60 cents per gallon, when imported in wood.

On all Wines, except Sparkling Wines, imported in bottles, \$1.50 per dozen of quart bottles, 5 whereof contain a gallon, and so in proportion.

On all Sparkling Wines, \$2 per dozen of quart bottles, 5 whereof contain a gallon ; being at the rate of 83 cents per gallon, and so in proportion.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to further amend the said Schedule B, by imposing an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. on the following articles :—

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and all manufactures thereof.
 Gold, Silver or Plated Ware.

Fancy Goods, viz :—

Articles embroidered with Gold, Silver, or other metals, Bracelets, Braid, &c., made of Hair, Feathers and Flowers, Fans and Fire Screens, Gold and Silver Leaf, Millinery of all kinds, Ornaments of Bronze, Alabaster, Terra Cotta or Composition, Silver and Gold Cloth, Thread and other Articles, embroidered with Gold, or for embroidering, Laces and Insertions, Writing desks, Fancy and Ornamental Cases and Boxes, and other Fancy Goods.

Hats, Caps and Bonnets.

Jewellery of all kinds.

Watches and Clocks ;

and that all goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules of this Act as charged with any other duty, or declared to be free of duty, shall be charged with a duty of Customs of sixteen and two-thirds per centum *ad valorem*.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule C, annexed to the said Act, by striking out of the said Schedule, under the heading "MANUFACTURES AND PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURES," which shall be added to the list of goods paying 10 per centum *ad valorem*—

The words following :—

Cotton netting for India Rubber Shoes and Gloves.

Cotton warp, not coarser than No. 40.

Cotton thread in hanks, colored and unfinished, Nos. 3, 4 and 6 ply—white—
not under No. 20 yarn.

Glass paper and glass cloth.

Woollen netting for *India* Rubbers and gloves.

Linen machine thread.

Plush for hatters' use and for glove.

Prunella.

Machine silk twist.

Felt used for gloves.

Felt for hats and boots.

And the several articles hereinbefore mentioned as charged with duties.

And by adding to the said schedule the words

"Wool waste."

And under the head of natural products,

"Flax seed."

And by adding the word "unmanufactured" after the word "woods" and before the words "used chiefly in dyeing," under the head of drug stuffs.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by imposing an *ad valorem* duty of seven and one half per cent. on the following articles:—

Iron, viz :—Bar, Hoop, Rod and Sheet.

Nail and Spike Rod, round, square and flat.

Canada Plates and tinned plates.

Rolled plate and boiler plate.

That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting Inland Revenue, 31 *Vict.*, c. 8, by repealing sub-section two of Section 31, and substituting the following in its place as sub-section two of the said Section 31:—

"On every wine gallon of spirits, of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon, seventy-five cents."

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, 31 *Vict.*, c. 8, by repealing sub-sections, six, seven, and eight of Section 31 (imposing Duties of Excise on Manufactured Tobacco), and substituting the following in their place as sub-sections, six, seven and eight of the said Section 31:—

"6. On Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff, and on Manufactured Tobacco of all kinds, except Cigars and common *Canada* Twist, on every pound or less quantity than a pound, twenty cents."

"7. On common *Canada* Twist, otherwise called *Tabac blanc en torquette*, being the unpresseed leaf rolled and twisted, and made wholly from raw Tobacco, the growth of *Canada*, for every pound or less quantity than a pound, ten cents."

"8. On Cigars for every pound, or less quantity than a pound, forty cents."

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing Resolutions and the alterations thereby made in the Duties of Customs and Excise on the articles therein mentioned, shall take effect upon and after the Fifteenth day of April instant.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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 Friday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 15th April, 1874.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *George Bryce*, M.A., Moderator, and *Alexander Fraser*, Clerk, on behalf of the Presbytery of *Manitoba*; the Petition of *George H. Cornish* and others, of *Greenwood*; and the Petition of *A. W. Ross* and others, of *Pickering*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of the Honorable *William H. Chaffers*, Senator, and others.

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,—The Petition of *George W. Murton* and others, of *York* and vicinity; and the Petition of *Joseph Garinger* and others, of *North and South Cayuga*, both of the County of *Haldimand*.

By Mr. *Monteith*,—The Petition of the Reverend *John Hough* and others, of the Township of *Elma*; the Petition of *William Barr* and others; the Petition of *Moses McFadden*, jun., and others; the Petition of *William Tanner* and others, of *Mornington*; the Petition of *John W. Smith* and others of *Sebringville*; and the Petition of *J. B. Rutherford* and others, of *Millbank* and vicinity, all of the County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *White (Hastings)*,—The Petition of *D. N. Demell* and others, of *Shannonville*, County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *McQuade*,—The Petition of *Annie Staples* and others, of the Township of *Verulam*; the Petition of *William Miller* and others; and the Petition of *Hugh Silver* and others, of the Town of *Lindsay*, all of the County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Rochester*,—The Petition of *Edward Watson* and others, of *Nepean*; the Petition of *Frederick Butler* and others, of the Township of *Goulburn*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Fitzroy*; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Nepean*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Torbolton*, all of the County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The Petition of *John Proctor* and others, of *Bentinck*; and the Petition of *Walter Hastie* and others, of *Egremont* and *Glenelg*, both of the County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Belleville*, County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Bowell*,—The Petition of *W. Tomblin* and others, of the Village of *Bridgewater* and the Township of *Elzevir*; the Petition of *Samuel Tummon* and others, of the Township of *Huntingdon*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sidney*, all of the County of *Hastings*.

By Mr. *Blackburn*,—The Petition of *William Lough*, sen., and others; the Petition of *Charles Hunter* and others, of *Cumberland*, County of *Russell*; and the Petition of *Robert Hopkins* and others, of *Gloucester*, County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *Higinbotham*,—The Petition of *Charles Hendry*, jun., and others, of the Township of *Maryboro*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of *William H. Wylie* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Village of *Almonte*, Township of *Ramsay*, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *James Clerihue* and others, of the County of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of *James Parsons* and others; the Petition of *J. W. Griffith*, M.D., and others, of *Salem*; the Petition of *R. B. Mair* and others; and the Petition of *Edward Farrow* and others, of *Elora*, all of the County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Donahue*,—The Petition of the Municipal Councils of *St. Armand*, East, and Village of *Frelighsburg*; and the Petition of *John S. Walton* and others of *Dunham*, County of *Missisquoi*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of *William Welsh* and others, of the Township of *Huron*; the Petition of *David McFadden* and others, of *Elderslie*, *Arran* and *Saugeen*; the Petition

of the Reverend *D. McNeal* and others; the Petition of *William Carry* and others, of *Elderslie* and *Arran*; the Petition of *John Ewing* and others, of *Elderslie* and *Saugeen*; and the Petition of *Thomas Burtón* and others, of *Bruce* and *Kincardine Union School Section No. 4*, all of the County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Borden*,—The Petition of *H. V. B. Farnsworth* and others, of *Aylesford*, County of *Kings, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Ross (Durham)*,—The Petition of *C. T. Mallon* and others, of the Township of *Hope*, County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of *William Fotheringham* and others, of *Blanchard*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *White (Renfrew)*,—The Petition of *L. E. Mitchell* and others, of the Town of *Pembroke*; and the Petition of *James Ritchie* and others, of the Township of *Bromley*, both of the County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Willson*,—The Petition of *John L. Powell* and others, of *London*; and the Petition of *P. Flint* and others, of *Byron*, Township of *Westminster*, both of the County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of *Wilson Ramshaw* and others; the Petition of *Othello Cook* and others; the Petition of *William Barrie* and others; the Petition of *James Dew* and others; the Petition of *William Hodgkinson* and others; the Petition of *Thomas Kemp* and others; and the Petition of *John McLeod* and others, all of the Township of *Eramosa*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of *George Fletcher* and others, of the Township of *Binbrook*, County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *McGregor*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Anderson*, County of *Essex*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Essex*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *D. Butters* and others.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *S. A. Barker* and others; the Petition of the Reverend *J. G. Calder* and others; and the Petition of *William Ames* and others, all of *Park Hill* and vicinity, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of *W. E. Yarnold* and others, of *Prince Albert*; the Petition of *S. S. McKinnell* and others; the Petition of *Mrs. S. Wilson* and others, of *Port Perry*; the Petition of *Andrew T. Horne* and others; the Petition of *Joseph Watson*, junior, and others; the Petition of *Sarah Jane Bush* and others; the Petition of *A. F. Johnson* and others, of *Reach*; the Petition of *James Leask* and others, of *Leakdale*; and the Petition of *James McPherson* and others, of *Rama*, all of the County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of *James Douglas* and others; and the Petition of *William Collins* and others, of the Township of *Grey*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*,—The Petition of *George Stephen* and others, of the Townships of *Hay* and *Stephen*; and the Petition of the Reverend *H. Cameron* and others, of the Township of *Hay*, both of the County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *G. C. Dayfoot* and others, of *Georgetown*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of *Martha W. Brown* and others; the Petition of *William F. Perley* and others; and the Petition of *George Brewer* and others, of the Township of *Kingston*; the Petition of *Francis W. Dobbs* and others; the Petition of *W. Baker* and others; the Petition of *R. Pugh* and others; and the Petition of *Mrs. Bannister* and others, of the Village of *Portsmouth*; the Petition of *Anson Miles Fralick* and others, of the Township of *Portland*; and the Petition of *William Lake* and others, of the Township of *Storrington*, all of the County of *Frontenac*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of the *Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings' Society*; and the Petition of the *Canada Permanent Building and Savings' Society*.

By Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*,—The Petition of *Daniel Young* and others, of *McNab*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Flesher*,—The Petition of *James Handy* and others, of *Artemesia*; the Petition of *James Yelland* and others, of *Euphrasia*; the Petition of *James Gilray* and others, of *Euphrasia*; the Petition of *T. Ferguson* and others, of *Priceville*; and the Petition of *A. Boyd* and others, of *St. Vincent*, all of the County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Smith (Peel)*,—The Petition of *Seth Campbell* and others; and the Petition of *Anson Dixon* and others, of *Chinguacousy* and *Esquesing*, County of *Peel*.

By Mr. *Farrow*,—The Petition of *George Brown Wroaxeter* and others, of the Village of *Wroaxeter*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of *William Duren*, *A. Towers*, and *J. G. Murchie*, a Committee of the City Council of *Calais*, in the State of *Maine*, in the *United States*.

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of *A. F. Hare* and others, of *Haldimand*, County of *Northumberland*.

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

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Athol*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Ameliasburg*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Marysburg*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hallowell*, of *A. Spayford* and others, of *Athol*, of *R. J. McDowall* and others, of the Township of *Sophiasburg*, of *Levi Harney* and others, of *Hallowell*, and of the Reverend *W. J. Hewitt* and others, of *Consecon*, County of *Prince Edward*; of *Richard McConnell* and others, of the Township of *Hull*, County of *Ottawa*; of *Andrew McGill* and others, of *Chatsworth*, of *E. B. Rodgers* and others, of *Leith* and *Concession A.*, of *William Beaton* and others, of the Township of *Derby*, and of *Frederick Armstrong* and others, of *Glenelg*, County of *Grey*; of *William P. Barker* and others, of *South Norwich*, County of *Oxford*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Rochester*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Malden*, County of *Essex*; of *L. F. Smith* and others, of *Mrs. R. B. Thornton* and others, and of *C. R. Tombllyn* and others, of the Township of *Clarke*, of *G. A. Jacobs*, Reeve, and others, of the Village of *Newcastle*, of *T. Hall* and others, of *Orono*, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Bowmanville*, of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Newcastle*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Darlington*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hope*, of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Port Hope*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Manvers*, and of *R. S. Libby* and others, of the Town of *Port Hope*, County of *Durham*; of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Cornwall*, of *Robert G. Kennedy* and others, of *Mount Forest*, of *Florence Wilson* and others, of the Township of *Peel*, of *Alexander McGregor* and others, of the Township of *Luther*, of *James A. Spence* and others, of *Amaranth*, of *J. H. Dolmage* and others, of the Village of *Clifford*, of *David Bettschen* and others, of the Township of *Luther*, and of *Holden Colbeck* and others, of the Township of *Luther*, County of *Wellington*; of *Francis Storr* and others, of *Whitchurch*, of *R. F. Marsh* and others, of the Village of *Laskay* and vicinity, and of *George Edwards* and others, of the Village of *Lloydtown* and vicinity, County of *York*; of the Reverend *J. Mechel* and others, of *Tiny*, County of *Simcoe*; of the Reverend *Henry Burtlett* and others, of *Rond Eau*, of *Thomas W. Wright*, Deputy Reeve, and others, of the Township of *Chatham*, of *James S. McKerecher* and others, of *Howard*, of *William Burgess*, sen., and others, of *Tilbury East*, of *John C. Bennett* and others, of *Buxton*, Township of *Raleigh*, and of the Reverend *William King* and others, of *Buxton*, County of *Kent*; of *M. H. Fieldhouse* and others, of *Brighton*, and of *Esle Terrill* and others, of the Township of *Brighton*, County of *Northumberland*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Usborne*, of the Municipal Council of the County of *Huron*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Howick*, of *George Leversage* and others, of the Township of *Fullarton*, County of *Perth*; of *John Symons* and others, of the Village of *Uxbridge*, County of *Ontario*; of the Reverend *M. Byrne*, and others, and of *James Reeves* and others, of *Eaganville*, *Gratton* and *Wilberforce*, County of *Renfrew*; of *J. D. Smith*, M. D., and others, of the Township of *Stamford*, of *William Camp* and others, of *Safe Guard Lodge*, No. 40, P. O. of G. T., of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Willoughby*, of the

Municipal Council of the Township of *Pelham*, of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Fort Erie*, and of *Albert S. Weaver* and others, of the Township of *Humberstone*, County of *Welland*; of the Reverend *William Ross* and others, of *Kirk Hill*, and of *William Fraser* and others, of the Township of *Lochiel*, County of *Glenarry*; of *Philander S. Kilborne* and others, of *Winterbourne* and vicinity, and of *S. S. Weaver* and others, of the Village of *Elmira*, County of *Waterloo*; of *George Harrington* and others, of the Township of *Carrick*, of *A. Andrews* and others, of the Village of *Kincardine*, of *Donald McGregor* and others, of the Township of *Culross*, of *D. Wardrope* and others, of the Township of *Culross*, of *R. J. Mayraw* and others, of *Greenock*, and of *Arthur H. Smith* and others, of S. S. No. 4, South Line, Township of *Brant*, County of *Bruce*; and of the Municipal Council of the Village of *New Edinburgh*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Samuel Richardson* and others, of *Wolstan Edwin Riley* and others, of *W. Moss* and others, of *Thomas Haywood* and others, of *Joseph L. Gabbet* and others, and of *E. F. R. Wells* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*; severally praying that no Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed.

Of *James Dallas* and others, of *Malcolm McDermid* and others, of *James Lang* and others, of *Kenneth McLellan* and others, of *Robert Landsborough* and others, of *John McCandless* and others, of *James Landsborough* and others, of *John Shepherd* and others, of *James Lang* and others, of *James Smillie* and others, and of *Alexander McLean* and others, all of the Township of *Tuckersmith*; severally praying that the said Township may be attached to and form part of the South Riding of the County of *Huron*.

Of the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company; praying for certain amendments to their Acts of Incorporation, and for power to change the name of the Company.

Of the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Great Western Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to sanction and confirm the issuing of the Perpetual Debenture Stock of the said Company to the amount of one million seven hundred and twenty-nine pounds sterling.

Of the Great Western Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the construction of a branch railway from some point on the line of the said railway at or near the Town of *Clifton* to a point at or near the Village of *Allanburgh*, in the County of *Welland*, and the extension thereof to some point on the *Canada Air Line* Branch of the said Great Western Railway, and for other purposes.

Of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Saving's Company; praying for a special Act of Incorporation, with power to issue debentures and otherwise to increase the borrowing and other powers of the Company, and also to change their corporate name.

Of the Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (limited); praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the *Toronto* Manufacturing Company (limited) under the name of Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (limited.)

Of the *Toronto* Manufacturing Company (limited); praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (limited), under the name of the Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (limited.)

Of *J. B. Renard* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Quebec* Fire and Life Insurance Company.

Of *James Maclaren* and others, Lumber Merchants and others, of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Bank of *Ottawa*.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed a Committee of eleven Members, viz.: the Honorable Messieurs *Flint, Bureau, Ferrier, Lacoste, Girard, Benson,*

McClelan (Hopewell), Aikins, McDonald (Toronto), Alexander and Vidal, to consider and report upon the several Petitions which have been, or may yet be, presented, praying for the enactment of a Law to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and request that this House will be pleased to appoint a Committee to act with the Committee of the Senate, as a Joint Committee of both Houses, to consider and report on the above-mentioned subject.

Mr. *Paterson*, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition and affairs of the Six Nation Indians in the Counties of *Brant* and *Haldimand*, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,
Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*, seconded by Mr. *Landerkin*,
Ordered, That Mr. *Norris* and Mr. *Domville* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return of sums paid and charged to Unforeseen Expenses (under Orders in Council) from 1st July, 1873, to 9th April, 1874, in accordance with the Act 36 Vic., Cap. 26, Sched. B. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

The Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions presented to this House, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, was, with leave of the House, enlarged; and Mr. *Rochester*, Mr. *Dymond*, Mr. *Charlton*, and Mr. *Church* were added to the Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of *Canada*.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Comparative Statement shewing the quantity and value of the principal articles of Merchandize, imported and entered for consumption, with the Duty collected thereon, at the Port of *Saint John, New Brunswick*, during the month of March, 1873, and the month of March, 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 21.*)

Mr. *Bowell* moved, seconded by Mr. *Schultz*, That *Louis Riel*, a Member of this House for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, having been charged with murder, and a Bill of Indictment for the said offence having been found against him, and Warrants issued for his apprehension, and the said *Louis Riel* having fled from justice and having failed to obey an Order of this House that he should attend in his place on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, be expelled this House;

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*, and the Question being proposed, That inasmuch as the crime of which *Louis Riel* is accused was connected with and arose out of the Civil commotions which existed in the North-West in the Autumn of 1869 and the early part of 1870; and a Committee of this House has been appointed to inquire into the causes of those commotions and the promises of Amnesty alleged to have been made to the actors in them, it

is expedient to postpone the further consideration of the Motion, now before the House, until that Committee shall have reported ;

Mr. *Mousseau* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words : "the interests of the Dominion of *Canada* require that there should be tranquillity and content in the various Provinces which compose the Confederation.

2. "That in consequence of the disturbances that occurred in the Province of *Manitoba* before its reception into the Dominion, and the acts of violence which were then committed, there exists in that Province a sense of uneasiness and disquiet, which would be dissipated, and would give place to a general feeling of peace and satisfaction, if Her Gracious Majesty would exercise Her Royal Prerogative, and grant a full and complete pardon and amnesty for all acts, crimes and offences that may have been committed in the Province of *Manitoba*, during said disturbances.

3. "That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying Her Majesty to exercise Her Royal Prerogative by granting such pardon and amnesty," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented, —Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1874, for copies of Proclamation, dated on the 6th December, 1869, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the North-West in 1869-70 ; and of all correspondence and communication between the Dominion Government, the Government of the Province of *Manitoba*, and the Imperial Government ; and all other communications in the possession of the Government, having reference to the Amnesty mentioned in the said Proclamation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning ;

Thursday, 16th April, 1874.

And the Debate continuing :

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till the next sitting of the House, this day.

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

Thursday, 16th April, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Jones* (*Halifax*),—The Petition of *James McKenzie* and others, of *Enfield*, County of *Hants* ; and the Petition of *C. A. Whitman* and others, of *St. Margaret's Bay*, County of *Halifax*.

By Mr. *Forbes*,—The Petition of *C. A. Washington* and others, of *Liverpool* ; the Petition of *William Hendry* and others, of Northern District, County of *Queen's* ; and the Petition of *John D. McCuish* and others, of *Loch Lomond*, County of *Richmond*, *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of the Reverend *John Reynolds* and others, of the Village of *Embros* and *West Zorra*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. De Villers* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Gertrude*, County of *Nicolet*.

By Mr. *Stuart*,—The Petition of *Richard Lamplin* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario* ; and the Petition of *William Bryers* and others, of the Township of *Woodhouse*, County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *O'Donohoe*,—The Petition of *A. Barnhart* and others.

By Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*),—The Petition of *John E. Goucher* and others, of *Truro, Great Village, Newton Mills, and Potampique, County of Colchester, Nova Scotia.*

By Mr. *Walker*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Waterman, Englehart and Company*, and others; the Petition of *Louis Stein* and others, Coopers; and the Petition of *Robert Reid* and others, all of the City of *London, Ontario.*

By Mr. *Buell*,—The Petition of *Seymour Bell* and others, of *Lyn, County of Leeds.*

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of *D. McGillivray* and others, of the Town of *Owen Sound, County of Grey.*

By Mr. *Oakes*,—The Petition of *Thomas C. Cook* and others, of *North Range*; the Petition of *Charles Peters* and others, of *Rossway*; the Petition of *Peter Killelia, jun.*, and others, of *Broad Cove*; the Petition of *H. W. Brooks* and others, of *Weymouth*; the Petition of *C. R. McDonald* and others, of *Plympton*; and the Petition of *E. C. Bowers* and others, of *Westport*, all of the County of *Digby.*

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of the *Uxbridge Cabinet and Organ Manufacturing Company.*

By Mr. *Ray*,—The Petition of *Anthony W. Lantz* and others, of *Clements, Virginia, County of Annapolis.*

By Mr. *Jones* (*Leeds*),—The Petition of *Joseph Wiltse* and others; the Petition of *Charles Wing* and others, of *Yonge and Escott Rear*; and the Petition of *E. Hastings* and others, of *North Crosby*, all of the County of *Leeds.*

By the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *John Stretton* and others, of the Village of *Oil Springs*; the Petition of *John Courteney* and others, of the Township of *Moor*; the Petition of *J. H. Fairbank* and others, of the Town of *Petrolia*; the Petition of *R. S. Chalmers* and others, of the Town of *Sarnia*; and the Petition of *H. G. Taylor* and others, of *Wyoming*, all of the County of *Lambton.*

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of *Charles William Covernton, M.D.*, and others, of the County of *Norfolk.*

By Mr. *Church*,—The Petition of *F. Simon Risser, J.P.*, and others, of *Ritcey's Cove*; the Petition of *Elias Mader* and others, of *Mahone Bay*; and the Petition of *Jeremiah Mader* and others, of *New Canada*, all of the County of *Lunenburg.*

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Fredericksburgh*; and the Petition of *David Chalmers* and others, of the Village of *Bath, County of Lennox and Addington.*

By the Honorable Mr. *Trupper*,—The Petition of *Robert Hannah* and others, of *Amherst*; the Petition of *J. W. Johnson* and others of *Glenville*; the Petition of *Hazen Black* and others, of *Leicester and Salem*; and the Petition of *William Logan* and others, of *Amherst*, all of the County of *Northumberland.*

By Mr. *Taschereau*,—The Petition of *Horatio Le Boutillier*, of *Gaspé Basin, Province of Quebec.*

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

Of *Carrie Tweedie* and others, of *Buckingham*; of *John McLarwin* and others, of *Templeton*, of the Reverend *James Fraser* and others, of *Chelsea and Gatineau Mills, of Donald A. Cameron* and others, of *North Nation Mills*, and of *Andrew Davidson* and others, of *Templeton, County of Ottawa*; of *S. S. Martin* and others, of the Township of *Shefford*, of *E. Lawrence* and others, of *North Stukely*, and of *George J. Shepherd* and others, of *South Stukely, County of Shefford*; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Sherbrooke, of Alfred Blunt* and others, of *Bolton, County of Brome*; of *W. Candlish* and others, of *W. H. Atkinson* and others, and of the Municipality of *South Durham, County of Drummond*; of *Horatio B. Cochrane* and others, of *Landsdown, County of Leeds*; of *H. M. Ball* and others, of the Town of *Goderich, County of Huron*; and of the Reverend *W. P. Roach* and others, of *Darlington, County of Durham*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the *Paton Manufacturing Company* and others, Manufacturers, of the Town of

Sherbrooke ; praying that the present tariff be increased to twenty per cent. on all Foreign Manufactures which may be imported into *Canada*.

Of *John Mullins* and others, Pilots for the Harbors of *Sydney, Lingan* and *Glance Bay*, in the County of *Cape Breton*, Province of *Nova Scotia* ; praying for the repeal of the Pilotage Act of 1873, in so far as it relates to the Harbors of *Sydney, Lingan* and *Glance Bay*.

Of the *Richelieu River Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company* ; praying for the passing of an Act to authorize them to proceed with certain works, for the construction of which they have obtained an Act of Incorporation from the Legislature of *Quebec*.

Of *John Oswald* and others, of the County of *Two Mountains* ; praying that the rights of the Indians regarding the domain of *Oka*, in the said County, may be defined.

Of the *Ontario Savings and Investment Society* ; praying for the passing of an Act granting them an extension of powers.

Of *W. G. Cassells* and others ; praying that the time limited for obtaining the certificate of the Treasury Board required by the Act of Incorporation of the Federal Bank of *Canada* may be extended.

Of *Hiram Easton* and others, and of *B. Rosamond* and others, Manufacturers, and others, of the Province of *Ontario* ; severally praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *M. C. Mullarkey* and others, Directors and Shareholders of the Society *Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada* ; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *James A. Mahon*, Iron Founders and others, of the City of *London*, County of *Middlesex*, presented on Tuesday last, praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Columbus and Oregon Consolidated Silver Mining Company*, be now received ;

Mr. Speaker decided, That "in accordance with Rule 86, which required the signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition, and the sheet of the prayer on this Petition not having any signature at all," it cannot be received.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Tupper* Ordered, That Mr. *Ouimet* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate on the Amendment, which was, yesterday, proposed to be made to the proposed Amendment to the Question, That *Louis Riel*, a Member of this House for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, having been charged with murder, and a Bill of Indictment for said offence having been found against him, and warrants issued for his apprehension, and the said *Louis Riel* having fled from justice and having failed to obey an Order of this House that he should attend in his place on Thursday the 9th day of April, 1874, be expelled this House ; and which Amendment was, "That inasmuch as the crime of " which *Louis Riel* is accused, was connected with and arose out of the civil commotions " which existed in the North West in the autumn of 1869, and the early part of 1870, " and a Committee of this House has been appointed to enquire into the causes of those " commotions, and the promises of Amnesty alleged to have been made to the actors in " them, it is expedient to postpone the further consideration of the motion now before " the House, until that Committee shall have reported ;" and which Amendment to the said proposed Amendment was, That the words " inasmuch as the crime of which *Louis Riel* is accused, was connected with and arose out of the civil commotions which existed in the North West in the autumn of 1869, and the early part of 1870, and a Committee of this House has been appointed to enquire into the causes of those commotions, and the promises of Amnesty alleged to have been made to the actors in them, it is expedient to postpone the further consideration of the motion now before the House, until that Committee shall have reported, be left out, and the words " the interests of the Dominion " of *Canada* require that there should be tranquillity and content in the various Provinces " which compose the Confederation.

2. "That in consequence of the disturbances that occurred in the Province of *Manitoba* before its reception into the Dominion, and the acts of violence which were then committed, there exists in that Province a sense of uneasiness and disquiet, which would be dissipated, and would give place to a general feeling of peace and satisfaction, if Her Gracious Majesty would exercise Her Royal Prerogative, and grant a full and complete pardon and amnesty for all acts, crimes and offences that may have been committed in the Province of *Manitoba*, during said disturbances.

3. "That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying "Her Majesty to exercise Her Royal Prerogative by granting such pardon and amnesty," inserted instead thereof ;

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

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cunningham (Marq.),</i>	<i>Hurtseau,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Bret.),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv.)</i>	<i>Rouleau, and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Ryan.—27.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>*Prévost,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fletcher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Puell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snyder,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stuart,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Trambly,</i>

<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oakes,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>O' Donohoe,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Walker,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Cunningham (New</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Westminster),</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Young.—164.</i>
<i>Dawson,</i>			

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

<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Pozar,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Invern.),</i>	<i>Frévo,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cap. Breton)</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv.),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>O' Donohoe,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cunningham (Marq.),</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Tremblay, and</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Yeo.—76.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scrifer,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fletcher,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>

<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Stuart,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand),</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Walker,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Oakes,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cunningham (New Westminster),</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Young.—117.</i>
	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put, That *Louis Riel*, a Member of this House for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, having been charged with murder, and a Bill of Indictment for said offence having been found against him, and warrants issued for his apprehension, and the said *Louis Riel* having fled from justice, and having failed to obey an Order of this House that he should attend in his place on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, be expelled this House; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Böwell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bouman,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Stuart,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Oakes,</i>	<i>Walker,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cunningham (N. W.),</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Young.—124.</i>

NAMES :

Messieurs

<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jodoin,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inverness),</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Robil'ard,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv.),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Cunningham (Marq.),</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>O'Donohoe,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Tremblay, and</i>
<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Yeo.—68.</i>

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Schultz* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being put, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, in the room of *Louis Riel*, expelled from this House; the House divided: and the names were taken down as in the last preceding division.

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 17th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Rules of the Election Court for the Province of *Nova Scotia*, under the provisions of the Act 36 *Vic. Cap. 28, Sec. 32.* (*Sessional Papers, No. 14*)

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

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Romney*.

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of *N. D. Monty* and others, of the Parish of *St. Luc*, County of *St. Jean d'Iberville*.

By Mr. *McDougall (Three Rivers)*,—The Petition of *T. E. Normand*, Mayor, and others, of the City of *Three Rivers*; and the Petition of the Trifluvian Temple, I. O. G. T. No. 47, located in the City of *Three Rivers*.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of *William A. Furlong* and others, and the Petition of the Reverend *Duncan Macdonald* and others, of *Nottawasaga*; the Petition of *W. B. Hamilton* and others, and the Petition of *William H. Quinn*, and others, of *Collingwood*; the Petition of the Reverend *Kennedy Creighton* and others, and the Petition of *Mary Dyker* and others, of *Orillia*, and the Petition of *John Staden* and others, of *Vespra*, all of the County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *O'Donohoe*,—The Petition of *Harry Gifford* and others; the Petition of *George Thomas* and others; the Petition of *R. J. Noble* and others; the Petition of *Samuel Beatty* and others; the Petition of *Thomas Davies* and others; the Petition of *C. G. Helliwell* and others; the Petition of *William Wilshire* and others; and the Petition of *P. H. Jacoby* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of the *Quebec Fire Assurance Company*.

By Mr. *Casey*,—The Petition of *Samuel Lynn* and others; and the Petition of *John Preston* and others, of *Dunwich* and *Southwold*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of *J. C. Ross* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of *A. M. Hatt*, Indian Commissioner for *Saugeen* Indians and others, of the Village of *Southampton*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of the Dominion Telegraph Company; and the Petition of the Imperial Building Savings and Investment Company.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*,—The Petition of *William Ralph Bell*, M.D., and others, of the City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Palmer*,—The Petition of *David Main* and others, of the Town of *St. Stephen*, County of *Charlotte*.

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

Of the Reverend *George Bryce*, M.A., Moderator, and *Alexander Fraser*, Clerk, on behalf of the Presbytery of *Manitoba*; of *George H. Cornish* and others, of *Greenwood*, of *A. W. Ross* and others, of *Pickering*, of *W. E. Yarnold* and others, of *Prince Albert*, of *S. S. McKinnell* and others, and of *Mrs. S. Wilson* and others, of *Port Perry*, of *Andrew T. Horne* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, of *James Leask* and others, of *Leaskdale*, of *Joseph Watson*, jun., and others, and of *Sarah Jane Bush* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, of *James McPherson* and others, of the Township of *Rama*, and of *A. F. Johnson* and others, of *Reach*, County of *Ontario*; of *George W. Murton* and others, of *York* and vicinity, and of *Joseph Garinger* and others, of *North* and *South Cayuga*, County of *Hal-dimand*; of the Reverend *John Hough* and others, of the Township of *Elma*, of *William Barr* and others, and of *Moses McFadden*, jun., and others, of *Mornington*, of *John W. Smith* and others, of *Sebringville*, of *J. B. Rutherford* and others, of *Milbank* and vicinity, of *William Tanner* and others, of *Mornington*, and of *William Fotheringham* and others, of *Blanshard*, County of *Perth*; of *D. N. Demill* and others, of *Shannonville*, of *W. Tomblin* and others, of the Village of *Bridgewater* and the Township of *Elzevir*, of *Samuel Tummon* and others, of the Township of *Huntingdon*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sidney*, and of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Belleville*, County of *Hastings*; of *Annie Staples* and others, of the Township of *Verulam*, of *William Miller* and others, and of *Hugh Silver* and others, of the Town of *Lindsay*, County of *Victoria*; of *Edward Watson* and others, of *Nepean*, of *Frederick Butler* and others, of the Township of *Goulburn*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Fitzroy*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Nepean*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Torbolton*, and of *Robert Hopkins* and others, of *Gloucester*, County of *Carleton*; of *John Proctor* and others, of *Bentinck*, of *Walter Hastie* and others, of *Egremont* and *Glenelg*, of *James Handy* and others, of *Artemesia*, of *James Gilray* and others, of *Euphrasia*, of *T. Ferguson* and others, of the Village of *Priceville*, of *James Yelland* and others, of *Euphrasia*, and of *A. Bond* and others, of *St. Vincent*, County of *Grey*; of *James Clerihue* and others, of the District of *Muskoka*; of *William Lough*, sen., and others, and of *Charles Hunter* and others, of *Cumberland*, County of *Russell*; of *Charles Hendry*, jun., and others, of the Townships of *Maryboro'*, of *James Parsons* and others, of *Salem*, of *J. W. Griffith*, M.D., and others, of *Salem*, of *R. B. Mair* and others, and of *Edward Farrow* and others, of *Elora*, of *Wilson Ramshaw* and others, of *Othello Cook* and others, of *William Barrie* and others, of *James Dew* and others, of *William Hodgkinson* and others, of *Thomas Kemp* and others, and of *John McLeod* and others, of the Township of *Eramosa*, County of *Wellington*; of *John S. Walton* and others, of *Dunham*, and of the Municipal Council of *St.*

Armand East, and Village of *Preleighsburg*, County of *Missisquoi*; of *William Welsh* and others, of the Township of *Huron*, of *David McFadden* and others, of *Elderslie*, *Arram*, and *Saugeen*, of the Reverend *D. McNeal* and others, of *William Carry* and others, of *Elderslie* and *Arram*, of *John Ewing* and others, of *Elderslie* and *Saugeen*, and of *Thomas Burton* and others, of *Bruce* and *Kincardine* Union School Section No. 4, County of *Bruce*; of *H. V. B. Farnsworth* and others, of *Aylesford*, County of *Kings*; of *C. T. Mallen* and others, of the Township of *Hope*, County of *Durham*; of *L. E. Mitchell* and others, of the Town of *Pembroke*, of *James Ritchie* and others, of the Township of *Bromley*, and of *Daniel Young* and others, of *McNab*, County of *Renfrew*; of *George Fletcher* and others, of the Township of *Binbrook*, County of *Wentworth*; of *John L. Powell* and others, of *London*, of *P. Flint* and others, of *Byron*, Township of *Westminster*, of *S. A. Barker* and others, of the Reverend *J. G. Calder* and others, and of *William Ames* and others, of *Park Hill* and vicinity, County of *Middlesex*; of *A. F. Hare* and others, of *Haldimand*, County of *Northumberland*; of *Anson Miles Fraleigh* and others, of the Township of *Portland*, of *Martha W. Brown* and others, of *Kingston*, of *Francis W. Dobbs* and others, of *W. Baker* and others, of *R. Pugh* and others, of *Mrs. Bannister* and others, of *Portsmouth* and vicinity, of *William F. Perley* and others, of the Township of *Kingston*, of *William Lake* and others, of the Township of *Storrington*, and of *George Brewer* and others, of the Township of *Kingston*, County of *Frontenac*; of *James Douglas* and others, of *William Collins* and others, of the Township of *Grey*, of *George Stephen* and others, of the Reverend *H. Cameron* and others, of the Townships of *Hay* and *Stephen*, and of *George Brown Wroxeter* and others, of the Village of *Wroxeter*, County of *Huron*; of *G. C. Dayfoot* and others, of *Georgetown*, of *Anson Dixon* and others, of *Chinguacousy* and *Esquesing*, and of *Seth Campbell* and others, of the Township of *Chinguacousy*, County of *Peel*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Honorable *William H. Chaffers*, Senator, and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company.

Of *William H. Wylie* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Village of *Almonte*, Township of *Ramsay*, County of *Lanark*; praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Anderson*, County of *Essex*, and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Essex*; severally praying that the Petition of the Wyandotte Indians asking for enfranchisement may be granted.

Of *D. Butters* and others; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to establish a Steam Ferry between *Montreal* and the Island of *St. Helens*.

Of the Western *Canada* Permanent Building and Savings Society, and of the *Canada* Permanent Building and Savings Society; severally praying for the passing of an Act granting them an extension of powers.

Of *William Duren*, *A. Towers*, and *J. G. Murchie*, a Committee of the City Council of *Calais*, in the State of *Maine*, in the *United States*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to build a bridge across the River *St. Croix* from some point in *St. Stephen*, *New Brunswick*, at or near the terminus of the *New Brunswick* and *Canada* Railway to some convenient place in *Calais*.

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

Your Committee have examined the notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.: of the *Canada* Mutual Marine Insurance Company,—of *H. S. Howland* and others, for incorporation of the *Lake Superior* and *Manitoba* Railway Company,—of *H. S. Howland* and others, for incorporation of the *Ontario* Pacific Junction Railway Company,—of *John C. Schultz*, M.P., and others, for incorporation of the *Winnipeg* Board of Trade,—of *James McLaren* and others, for incorporation of the Bank of *Ottawa*,—of the *Canadian* Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company, for an Act to empower them to amalgamate with the *Toronto* Manufacturing Company (limited),—of the *Great Western* Railway Company, for authority to construct a branch line from

Clifton to Allanburgh,—of the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company,—of the *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company*,—and of the *Richelieu River Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Delorme* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the General Acts relating to Railroads, so as to provide for the greater security of Life, and for the protection of property on the Railroads in *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Caron* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read 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 provide for the removal of obstructions from Navigable Rivers.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Domville* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Domville* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act to incorporate the *Canada Mutual Marine Insurance Company*."

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the better egress from Railway Cars in case of fire.

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

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Palmer*,

Ordered, That the Witnesses, now in attendance upon the Order of this House, to give evidence in the matter of the Indictment and the issue of Warrants against *Louis Kiel*, be discharged.

Ordered, That Mr. *MacIennan* have leave to bring in a Bill to amalgamate "The Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (limited)," and "The *Toronto Manufacturing Company (limited)*," under the name of "The Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (limited)."

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Lake Superior and Mamitoba Railway Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company*.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,— Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1874, for copies of Proclamation, dated on the 6th December, 1869, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the North-West in 1869, 1870 ; and of all correspondence and communications between the Dominion Government, the Government of the Province of *Manitoba* and the Imperial Government, and all other communications in the possession of the Government having reference to the Amnesty mentioned in the said Proclamation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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 on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases, as respects the Province of *New Brunswick* ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Piquet* 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.

Mr. *Ryan* reported, from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution declaring it expedient to make further provisions for the collection of demands against vessels navigating certain Lakes and Inland Waters of *Canada*, a Resolution, which was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to make further provisions for the collection of demands against vessels navigating certain Lakes and Inland Waters of *Canada* for Seamen's wages and debts contracted for necessary provisions supplied, repairs made, and for towage and other services rendered to such vessels, and for damages arising out of collisions by vessels by making the same a preferential lien on them.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Kirkpatrick* have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the recovery of claims against vessels.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Confederation Life Association ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to consolidate the Mortgages and other Preferential charges of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, and for raising further capital, and for establishing a Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, and for other purposes ;

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, acquainted the House, That His Excellency, having been informed of the purport of the Bill, gives his consent, so far as Her Majesty's interest is concerned, that the House may do therein as they shall think fit.

Then the Bill was read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *McCallum* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Comparative Statement of the Consolidated Fund Expenditure of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the nine months ended 31st March in the years 1873 and 1874. (*Sessional Papers, No. 23.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The *London and Canada Bank* ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Insurance Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses :—Financial Inspector, \$2,600 ; office of Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto, \$7,000 ; office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Montreal*, \$5,500 ; Auditor, and office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$12,000 ; Auditor, and office of Assistant Receiver-General, *St. John, N.B.*, \$9,000 ; Auditor, and office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Fort Garry*, \$4,000 ; Auditor, and office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Victoria, B.C.*, \$9,000 ; Auditor, and office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$3,000 ; Country Savings Bank, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia*, \$10,000 ; Seigniorial Tenure and Commission, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand two hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Minister of the Interior, and for Dominion Land (under Act 36 Vic., cap. 34), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Receiver General, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Treasury Board Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Marine and Fisheries Department, Agencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Dominion Lands office, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Public Works Department, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office, for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Re-adjustment of Salaries (under Act 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 31), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous Expenses in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Police of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Water-Police, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River-Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand and seventy-five dollars and twenty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Penitentiary, *Kingston, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-three thousand and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Rockwood Asylum, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *Halifax, N.S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand and seventy-two dollars and sixty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *St. John, N.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary of *St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance of prisoners, *Manitoba, British Columbia*, and *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Directors of Penitentiaries for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons per Clerk's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons as per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant to Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Printing Paper, and Bookbinding, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1875. Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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 Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 20th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Shareholders of *La Banque du Peuple*, on the 1st March, 1874; of the Merchants' Bank of *Canada*, on January 1874; of the *Niagara District Bank*, on the 7th April, 1874; of the People's Bank of *Halifax*, March, 1874; of the *Pictou Bank (Nova Scotia)*, on the 31st March, 1874; of the Union Bank of *Halifax*, on the 4th April, 1874; and of the Union Bank of Lower *Canada*, on the 31st March, 1874, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

Also, Annual Statement of the Mutual Life Association of *Canada*, for the year ended 31st December, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24.*)

And also, General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Arthabaska* and *Saint Francis*,—and in the County of *Bonaventure*, for the year 1873; and a Supplementary Return for the District of *Beauharnois*, for the years 1872 and 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 11.*)

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *M. J. Brennan* and others; and the Petition of *W. E. Spencer*, and others, both of the Township of *Richmond*, County of *Lennox and Addington*.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *James A. Mahon*, Iron Founder, and others, of the City of *London*, County of *Middlesex*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of *John Lin* and others, of the Townships of *McKellar* and *McDougall*, District of *Muskoka*.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of the President and Directors of the *Albion Mines' Savings Bank*.

By Mr. *Robillard*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Alexander Young* and others, of *St. Louis de Gonzague*, County of *Beauharnois*.

By Mr. *MacDonnell*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Murdoch Stewart* and others, of *Whycocomah*, County of *Inverness, N. S.*

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of *Thomas Davidson* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Port Elgin*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of *Henry Rinch* and others; and the Petition of *John Middleton, jun.*, and others, both of the Township of *Clarke*, County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Gaudet*,—The Petition of *J. H. Veilleux* and others, of *St. Edouard de Gentilly*; the Petition of *Hector Le Bar*, of *St. Wenceslas*; the Petition of the Reverend *L. S. Malo*, Curé, and others, of *Becancour*; and the Petition of the Reverend *L. H. Dostie* and others, of *St. Edouard de Gentilly*, all of the County of *Nicolet*.

By Mr. *Pâquet*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Joseph St. Aubin* and others, of *St. Norbert*, County of *Berthier*.

By Mr. *Mousseau*,—The Petition of the Reverend *V. Gatineau*, Curé, and others, of *St. Helène*; and the Petition of the Reverend *L. C. Blanchard* and others, of *St. Ephrem d'Upton*, both of the County of *Bagot*.

By Mr. *Goudge*,—The Petition of *J. L. Barnhill* and others; and the Petition of *John Parker* and others, both of *Shubenacadie*, County of *Hants* and *Colchester*.

By Mr. *O'Donohoe*,—The Petition of *John Switzer* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Borden*,—The Petition of *Henry Morris* and others, of the Village of *Harborville*; and the Petition of *G. Thomson* and others, of the Village of *Waterville*, both of *King's* County.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *William Harrison* and others, of *Richmond Hill*; and the Petition of *Robert McNeill* and others, of the City of *Toronto*, both of the County of *York*.

By Mr. *Metcalfe*,—The Petition of *H. M. Manning* and others; and the Petition of *William Crumpton* and others, both of the Village of *Yorkville*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—The Petition of *Leonidas Lanthier* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of *John E. Westcott* and others, of *Central Argyle*; the Petition of *Jonathan Roberts* and others, of *Argyle*; the Petition of *D. W. Slocombe* and others, of *North Glenwood*; the Petition of *Jacob Haley* and others, of *Deerfield*; the Petition of *Robert B. Hamilton* and others, of *Pleasant Valley*; and the Petition of *James Prosser* and others, of *Kemptville*, all of the County of *Yarmouth*.

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,—The Petition of *R. K. Winslow* and others, *Mariners* and *Vessel owners* on the *Inland Waters* and *Great Lakes* of *North America*.

By Mr. *Fiset*,—The Petition of *Joseph Garon*, *N.P.*, and others, of the County and District of *Rimouski*.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of *John B. Jones* and others; and the Petition of *James Taylor* and others, both of *St. Catharines*; and the Petition of *John P. Johnston* and others, of *Port Dalhousie*, all of the County of *Lincoln*.

By Mr. *Gill*,—The Petition of *Honoré Pepin* and others, of *St. Zéphirin de Courval*, County of *Yamaska*.

By Mr. *Bernier*,—The Petition of *A. D. Ross*, *Mayor*, and others, of *St. Sylvester*, County of *Lotbinière*.

By Mr. *Richard*,—The Petition of *James Clouston* and others; the Petition of *John McFarlane* and others, of the Township of *Leeds*; and the Petition of *Michael P. Cloutier* and others, of *Ste. Julie de Somerset*, County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *Smith (Peel)*,—The Petition of *George Graham* and others, of *Brampton* and vicinity, County of *Peel*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *Charles H. Gould* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of the *Provisional Directors* of the *Victoria Bank of Canada*; and the Petition of the *Canada Investment and Guarantee Agency*.

By Mr. *Harvey*,—The Petition of *James Van Velzer* and others, of the Township of *Bayham*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of *Thomas Webster* and others, of *Brantford*, County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *McCallum*,—The Petition of *O. Ansley*, Reeve of *Woodhouse*, and others, of *Port Dover*; the Petition of *Thomas Collins* and others, mariners and vessel-owners on the Inland Waters and Great Lakes of *North America*; the Petition of *William H. Vorburgh* and others; the Petition of *R. P. Fitzgerald* and others; and the Petition of *R. Wynne* and others, mariners and vessel-owners on the Inland Waters and Great Lakes of *North America*.

By Mr. *Colby*,—The Petition of *R. L. P. Adams* and others, of *Fitch Bay* and vicinity; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Magog*; the Petition of *J. L. Smith* and others of the Village of *Stanhope*; the Petition of *John McLary* and others, of the Township of *Barnston*; the Petition of *E. H. Le Baron* and others, of the Township of *Hatley*; the Petition of *Stephen Foster* and others, of the Township of *Stanstead*; and the Petition of *A. M. Elliott* and others, of the Township of *Hatley*, all of the County of *Stanstead*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *E. R. Brown* and others, of the Township of *Plympton*; and the Petition of *C. Mattenley* and others, of the Township of *Bosanquet*, both of the County of *Lambton*.

By Mr. *Plumb*,—The Petition of *D. C. McGuire* and others, of *St. Catharines*.

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

Of *James McKenzie* and others, of *Enfield*, County of *Hants*; of *C. A. Whitman* and others, of *St Margaret's Bay*, County of *Halifax*; of *C. A. Washington* and others, of *Liverpool*, County of *Queen's*; of *John D. McCuish* and others, of *Loch Lomond*, County of *Richmond*; of *William Hendy* and others, of Northern District, County of *Queen's*; of *John E. Goucher* and others, of *Truro*, *Great Village*, *Newton Mills* and *Portauipique*, County of *Colchester*; of *Thomas C. Cook* and others, of *North Range*, of *Charles Peters* and others, of *Rossway*, of *Peter Killelia*, junr. and others, of *Broad Cove*, of *H. W. Brooks* and others, of *Weymouth*, of *C. R. McDonald* and others, of *Plympton*, and of *E. C. Bowers* and others, of *Westport*, County of *Digby*; of *Anthony W. Lantz* and others, of *Clements*, *Virginia*, County of *Annapolis*; of *F. Simon Risser*, J.P. and others, of *Ritcey's Cove*, of *Elias Mader* and others, of *Mahone Bay*, and of *Jeremiah Mader* and others, of *New Canada*, County of *Lunenburg*; of *Robert Hannah* and others, of *Amherst*, of *J. W. Johnson* and others, of *Glenville*, of *Hazen Black* and others, of *Leicester* and *Salem*, and of *William Logan* and others, of *Amherst*, County of *Cumberland*, *Nova Scotia*; of the Reverend *John Reynolds* and others, of the Village of *Embros* and *West Zorra*, County of *Oxford*; of *T. E. Normand*, Mayor, and others, of the City of *Three Rivers*, of the Trifluvian Temple I. O. G. T. No. 47, located in the City of *Three Rivers*, of the Reverend *P. De Villers* and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Gertrude*, County of *Nicolet*, in the District of *Three Rivers*, of *William Bryers* and others, of the Township of *Woodhouse*, County of *Norfolk*; of *Seymour Bell* and others, of *Lynn*, of *Joseph Wiltse* and others, of *Charles Wing* and others, of *Yonge* and *Escott Rear*, and of *E. Hastings* and others, of *North Crosby*, County of *Leeds*; of *D. McGillivray* and others, of the Town of *Owen Sound*, County of *Grey*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *North Fredericksburgh*, County of *Lennox*; of *David Chalmers* and others, of the Village of *Bath*, County of *Lennox* and *Addington*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Romney*; of *N. D. Morty* and others, of the Parish of *St. Luc*, County of *St. Jean D'Iberville*; of *William A. Furlong* and others, of the Reverend *Duncan McDonald* and others, of *Nottawasaga*, of *W. B. Hamilton* and others, and of *William H. Quinn* and others, of *Collingwood*, of the Reverend *Kennedy Creighton* and others, and of *Mary Dyker* and others, of *Orillia*, and of *John Staden* and others, of *Vespra*, County of *Simcoe*; of *Samuel Lynn* and others, of *South-*

wold, and of *John Preston* and others, of *Dunwich* and *Southwold*, County of *Elgin*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Harry Gifford* and others, of *George Thomas* and others, of *R. J. Noble* and others, of *Samuel Beatty* and others, of *Thomas Davies* and others, of *C. C. Helliwell* and others, of *William Wilshire* and others, and of *P. H. Jacoby* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*; severally praying that no Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed.

Of *Richard Lampkin* and others, Manufacturers and others of the Province of *Ontario*, and of the *Uxbridge* Cabinet and Organ Manufacturing Company; severally praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *A. Barnhart* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Lake Superior* and *Manitoba* Railway Company.

Of Messrs. *Waterman, Englehart* and Company and others, of *Louis Stein* and others, Coopers, and of *Robert Reid* and others, of the City of *London, Ontario*, of *John Stretton* and others, of the Village of *Oil Springs*, of *John Courteney* and others, of the Township of *Moor*, of *J. H. Fairbank* and others, Oil Refiners and Producers, of the Town of *Petrolia*, of *R. S. Chalmers* and others, of the Town of *Sarnia*, and of *H. G. Taylor* and others, of the Village of *Wyoming*, County of *Lambton*; severally praying for the abolition of the Excise Duty on Petroleum.

Of the *Quebec* Fire Assurance Company; praying that no Act may be passed incorporating the *Quebec* Fire and Life Assurance Company.

Of *Charles William Coverton*, M.D., and others, and of *J. C. Ross* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*; severally praying that the Export Duty upon Pine, Oak, and Spruce Saw Logs, and upon Shingle Bolts and Stave Bolts, imposed by the Tariff of 1868, may be repealed.

Of *A. M. Hatt*, Indian Commissioner for *Saugeen* Indians, and others, of the Village of *Southampton*, County of *Bruce*; praying for the sale and settlement of an Indian reserve in the vicinity of the said Village.

Of the Dominion Telegraph Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to extend their Telegraph lines into the Provinces of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, and for other Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of the Imperial Building, Savings and Investment Company; praying for the passing of an Act granting them an extension of powers.

Of *William Raiph Bell*, M.D., and others, of the City of *Ottawa*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Ottawa* Loan and Investment Company.

Of *David Main* and others, of the Town of *St. Stephen*, County of *Charlotte, New Brunswick*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Saint Croix* Printing and Publishing Company.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *Horatio Le Boutillier*, of *Gaspé* Basin, Province of *Quebec*, presented on Thursday last, praying that the Return for the last Election for the Electoral District of *Gaspé* be completed and amended, as a matter of privilege, by substituting the name of the Petitioner for that of *Louis George Harper*, be now received;

And Objection being taken to the reception of this Petition on the ground that the subject is one which could only come under the cognizance of the Courts of Law as provided by Statute;

Mr. Speaker said: "I cannot find any rule or precedent to guide me in coming to a conclusion on this question. I think it would be well for the House to consider this matter, and lay down a rule with respect to similar Petitions in the future. I am of opinion that it is an Election Petition. Looking over the late English Journals, I cannot find any cases of Petitions of this nature having been ruled out. After considering all the circumstances, I think that the Petition ought not to be received."

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—

Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 7th April, 1874, for copies of all Orders in Council, and of all correspondence between the Imperial and *Canadian* Governments, and between the Government of *Canada* and any of the Provinces, since March, 1873; including any instruction to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of Provincial Legislation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 25.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 9th April, 1874, for a Return of all commitments for capital offences in the Dominion, since the 1st July, 1867; with the convictions or acquittals resulting therefrom, and punishments inflicted, or pardons or commutations of sentence. (*Sessional Papers, No. 26.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *McDougall* (*Three Rivers*,) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Blackburn* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Bank of *Ottawa*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *McDougall* (*Three Rivers*,) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and explain the Act respecting Vagrants.

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

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Pelletier*,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend at the opening of the House on Wednesday next, with the Return of the last Election for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*; together with the Poll Books, and all other papers, letters, and documents, which may have been transmitted to him with the said Return.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Collins Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate "*La Banque d'Hochelaga*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Palmer*, seconded by Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*.)

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 the correspondence between the Government of *Canada*, and the Judges of the Supreme Courts of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick* and *British Columbia*, touching the inequality of the salaries of the Judges of the same standing in the different Provinces.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Bourassa*, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*,

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 Government of *Quebec*, in relation to the transfer of certain properties, situate at *Chambly*, *St. John*, or elsewhere, for the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum for the Province of *Quebec*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Casey*, seconded by Mr. *Harvey*,

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 documents in possession of the Government relating to *Port Stanley* Harbour, other than those brought down last Session.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Pelletier*,

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 transmitted to the Dominion Government by the Honorable *Joseph Noel Bossé*, Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, from the period of his appointment as such Judge, up to the 31st December, 1873, for travelling expenses from the City of *Quebec* to the Village of *Montmagny*, and hotel expenses in the latter place, while holding the Criminal, Superior or Circuit Court, at the several ordinary or special terms of the said Courts; together with a detailed statement of the sums paid in conformity with the said accounts.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Plumb*, 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 list of persons to whom contracts have been awarded for the construction of the several sections of the works now in progress, or hereafter to be commenced on the *Welland* Canal for which tenders have been received, with the names of their sureties; also a list of all the tenders made for the same, specifying the names of persons so tendering, the sections for which they severally tendered, and the amount of each tender.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Forbes*, seconded by Mr. *Jones (Halifax)*,

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 from the different Storm Signal Stations in the Province of *Nova Scotia*; shewing how often the signal was received before the storm arrived, and how often after the storm had passed; also why the Storm-Drum is put up, when the gale has gone by.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Domville*, Mr. *Plumb*, Mr. *Laflamme*, Mr. *Brouse*, Mr. *Wright (Pontiac)*, Mr. *Haggart*, Mr. *Caron*, Mr. *Young*, Mr. *Killam*, Mr. *Wilkes*, Mr. *Bunster*, the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*, the Honorable Mr. *Holton* and Mr. *Wood*, be appointed to enquire into the Mercantile Agency system now in operation in Canada, to report thereon with all convenient speed; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Honorable Mr. *Ross*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the state of the Militia of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

On motion of Mr. *Borden*, seconded by Mr. *Oakes*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a copy of the Minute of Council, authorizing the recent increase of tariff upon the *Windsor* and *Annapolis* Railway ; and of all communications between the Government, the *Windsor* and *Annapolis* Railway Company, the Local Government of *Nova Scotia*, or any individual relating thereto ; also for a Return of the tariffs upon various lines of Railway in *Nova Scotia*, viz. : *Windsor* and *Annapolis* Railway, Intercolonial, and line between *Windsor* and *Halifax*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Flynn*, seconded by Mr. *McKay* (*Solchester*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Reports, Plans, and Specifications in connection with the contemplated extension of *St. Peter's* Canal.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Walker*, seconded by Mr. *Fleming*,

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 Railway Cars, both Freight and Passenger, that have been imported at various times from the *United States* by our *Canadian* Railway Companies, since the 1st day of January, 1873 ; also their value and the duties paid on same by each individual Company.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Orton*, seconded by Mr. *McCallum*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report to this House what will best conduce to the interests of Agriculture, with leave of the House, be increased to twenty-one Members ; and that Messrs. *Sinclair*, *McGregor*, *Bunster*, *Montplaisir*, *MacDonnell* (*Inverness*), *Biggar*, *Monteith* and *Ferris*, be added to the Committee.

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

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),

Ordered, That Messrs. *Wood*, *Ryan*, *DeVeber* and *Borden* be added to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Railway Carrying trade of the *Dominion*.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Flesher*,

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 relative to the establishment of a Post Office in *Mounteagle Valley*, in the Township of *Mounteagle*, under the name of "*Greenview*," and the establishment of a Post Office in the Township of *Dungannon* under the name of "*Brunson*" both in the North Riding of the County of *Hastings*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Prévost*, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*,

Ordered, That the General Rules of the Election Court for the *Montreal* Division, laid before the House on Tuesday the 7th April instant,—and the General Rules of the Election Court for the Province of *New Brunswick*, laid before the House on Thursday, the 9th April instant, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and

Elections, to the end that the same may be examined and considered, and a report thereon made to this House.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the inspection of Salt manufactured in Canada, and the appointment of Salt Inspectors.

On motion of Mr. *McCallum*, seconded by Mr. *Orton*,

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 (if any) between the Government and the Engineer or Engineers in charge of the *Welland Canal*, during the last two years, as to the amount of damages sustained by land owners and property holders along the *Grand River* in the Counties of *Haldimand* and *Monck*; also copies of all Reports (if any), as to the valuation and payment of said damages caused by holding the water in said River much higher than usual for the use of the said Canal, during the same period.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Norris* moved, seconded by Mr. *McGregor*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence (if any) which may have taken place between the Government of *Canada*, and that of the *United States*, or any other persons, in regard to the regulations compelling all *Canadian* vessels to call at *Duncan City* in the *Straits of Mackinaw*, before being allowed to enter *Lake Michigan*; also in reference to the tonnage dues imposed on *Canadian* vessels annually in *American Ports*; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with the leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Horton*, seconded by Mr. *Bain*,

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 Emigrants conveyed over the *Dawson Road* to *Manitoba*, since the opening of said Road; also the cost of conveyance of such Emigrants to *Manitoba*, shewing the average cost of each person so carried.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*, 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, copies of all orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments and the Dominion Government and their agents, relating to the emigration of Menonists from Southern *Russia* to *Canada*, and arrangements for their transport to this country and conveyance through it, as well as for their reception and ultimate settlement in the North-West.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Laurier*, seconded by Mr. *Gill*,

Ordered, That the General Rules of the Election Court for the *Quebec* Division, laid before the House on Monday the 13th April instant, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to the effect that the same be examined and considered, and a report made thereon to this House.

On motion of Mr. *Walker*, seconded by Mr. *Paterson*,

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 recommendations which led to the issuing of "Militia General Order," under date of 8th June, 1872, granting to the Governor General's Foot Guards, "the same precedence and status in the Active Militia of the Dominion, as is held by Her Majesty's Foot Guards in the Imperial Army."

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Harvey*, seconded by Mr. *Casey*,

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 and the *Port Burwell* Harbor Company, with reference to making said Port a Harbor of Refuge; together with any representations made by owners of vessels or navigators of inland waters, in relation thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 21st April, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Bourassa*,—The Petition of the Reverend *William J. Shaw* and others; and the Petition of *W. H. Vauviet*, Mayor, and others, both of the Parish of *Lacolle*, County of *St. John's (Quebec)*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*—The Petition of Messrs. *Eaton Bros.* and others, of the County of *Charlotte*.

By Mr. *Appleby*,—The Petition of *D. F. Merritt* and others, of *Carleton (N.B.)*

By the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,—The Petition of *W. E. Spencer* and others, of the Township of *Richmond*, County of *Lennox*.

By Mr. *MacLennan*,—Two Petitions of *Warring Kennedy* and others.

By Mr. *Domville*,—The Petition of *Alexander Simpson* and others, of the Parish of *Hampton*; the Petition of *John Hayes* and others, of the Parish of *Norton*; the Petition of *J. C. Upham* and others, of the Parish of *Upham*; the Petition of *John W. Baskin* and others, of the Parish of *Havelock*; the Petition of *Thomas E. Smyth* and others, of the Parish of *Norton*; the Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Todd* and others, of the Parish of *Sussex*; the Petition of *George A. Gillies* and others, of the Parish of *Norton*; the Petition of *Wilmot Price* and others, of *Kar's* District No. 3; the Petition of *James A. Curry* and others, of the Parish of *Upham*; the Petition of *John Little* and others, of *Studholm*; the Petition of *Joseph H. Dixon* and others, of the Parish of *Hampton*; the Petition of *Joel Fenwick* and others, of the Parish of *Studholm*; the Petition of *Gideon McLeod* and other, of *Sussex*; the Petition of *Joseph Chamberlain* and others, of the Parish of *Rothesay*; the Petition of *J. H. Crawford*, and others, of the Parish of *Hampton*; the Petition of *Shalor Cosman* and others, of the Parish of *Kingston*; the Petition of *R. Morton* and others, of the Parish of *Sussex*; the Petition of *James Douglass, J.P.*, and others, of the Parish of *Hammond*; the Petition of *W. P. Flewelling* and others, of the Parish of *Kingston*; the Petition of *Miles G. Jenkins* and others, of the Parish of *Kars*

District No 1 ; the Petition of *S. W. G. Cosseboom* and others, of *Kars* District No. 2 ; the Petition of *A. C. Evanson* and others, of *Norton* ; the Petition of *Brown Harrison* and others, of *Studholm* ; the Petition of *O. Arnold Crawford* and others, of *Kingston* ; and the Petition of *A. J. Keirstead* and others, of *Studholm*, all of the County of *Kings* ; and the Petition of *John Magee* and others.

By Mr. *Harvey*,—The Petition of *George P. Alward* and others, of the Township of *Bayham*, County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Shibley*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Newburgh* ; the Petition of the Reverend *John Tozeland* and others, of the Township of *Kalador* ; the Petition of *George Lott* and others, of the Township of *Portland* ; and the Petition of *Miles Caton* and others, of the Village of *Newburgh*, County of *Lennox* and *Addington*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of *James McAllan* and others, mariners and vessel-owners on the Inland Waters and Great Lakes of *North America* ; and the Petition of *Robert F. Blyth* and others, of *Garafraxa*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*,—The Petition of *Albert Whitney* and others, of *Prescott*, County of *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of the Reverend *R. A. O'Connor*, Dean of *Barrie*, and others ; the Petition of *Thomas Atkins* and others, the Petition of *Alexander Miller* and others, of the Townships of *Oro* and *Vespra* ; the Petition of *John Clemenger* and others, of the Townships of *Mulmur* and *Nottawasaga* ; and the Petition of *R. W. Smith* and others, of the Town of *Barrie*, all of the County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Burpee (Sunbury)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *William Brown* and others ; the Petition of *Luke E. Bailey* and others ; the Petition of *James L. Simpson*, M.D., and others, of *Blissville* ; the Petition of the Reverend *Elias Slackford* and others ; the Petition of *F. W. Macpherson*, M.D., and others ; the Petition of *James R. Hagen*, J.P., and others ; and the Petition of *Alexander McPherson* and others, of *Burton* ; the Petition of *R. T. Babbit*, Chairman, on behalf of a public temperance meeting held at the City of *St. John* ; the Petition of *James S. White*, Sheriff of *Sunbury*, and others ; the Petition of *James E. Simmons* and others, of *Sheffield* ; the Petition of the Honorable *A. M. McQueen* and others, members of the Legislature of the Province of *New Brunswick* ; the Petition of *D. W. Burpee* and others, of *Sheffield* ; and the Petition of *Samuel Jones* and others, of *Lincoln*, all of the Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Gill*,—The Petition of *J. Gilbert Arcand* and others, of *St. Michael d'Yamaska*, County of *Yamaska*.

By Mr. *Donakue*,—The Petition of *Philip Minckler* and others, of the Parish of *St. Armand West* ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dunham* ; and the Petition of *D. H. Willey* and others, of the Township of *Stanbridge*, all of the County of *Missisquoi*.

By Mr. *Buell*,—The Petition of *L. Houghton* and others, of *Brockville*, County of *Leeds* and *Grenville*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *John Zimmerman* and others, of *Cumminsville*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Ferris*,—The Petition of *M. C. Macdonald*, M.D., and others, of *Cambridge* ; and the Petition of *Henry Todd* and others, of *Johnston*, County of *Queen's*.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of *John Prindiville* and others ; the Petition of *Thomas Hood* and others ; and the Petition of *William Chuplin* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Smith (Peel)*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Barber and Brothers*, and others ; the Petition of *Emerson Taylor* and others, and the Petition of *William Barber* and others, Manufacturers, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Ross (Durham)*,—The Petition of *William Best* and others, of *Cavan* ; and the Petition of *William D. Smith* and others, of the Village of *Welcome*, both of the County of *Durham*.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select 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 Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz. :—Of the Honorable *William Chaffers* and others, for incorporation of the Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company,—of *William Duren* and others, for incorporation of a Company to build a bridge across the River *St. Croix*, at *St. Stephen, (N.B.)*—of *W. G. Cassells* and others, for a further amendment of the Act incorporating the Federal Bank of Canada,—of *M. C. Mullarky* and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating *Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada*,—of the Imperial Building Savings and Investment Company,—of *William R. Bell* and others, for incorporation of the *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*,—and of *David Main* and others, for incorporation of the *St. Croix Printing and Publishing Company*,

On the Petition of *N. Butters* and others, for authority to establish a Steam Ferry between *Montreal* and the Island of *St. Helen's*, your Committee find that the English Notice is about three weeks, and the French Notice two weeks, short of the proper time ; but as there are no existing rights to be affected, and no opposition is likely to be offered, they recommend that the Notice be deemed sufficient.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Palmer* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *St. Croix Printing and Publishing Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Robillard* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting Procedure in Criminal cases, and other matters relating to Criminal Law.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Appleby* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Calvis and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company*.

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

A Bill to amend the Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway 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 amend the Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases, as respects the Province of *New Brunswick*, 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons ;

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

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

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 22nd April, 1874.

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

By Mr. *De Veber*,—The Petition of *Charles W. Burnham* and others, of the Parish of *St. John*, County of *St. John, N. B.*

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of Township of *Sullivan*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Appleby*,—The Petition of *James A. Thompson* and others; the Petition of *W. A. Hendry* and others; the Petition of *William Deakin* and others; the Petition of the People's *Kenfrew* Lodge No. 77, O.B.T.; and the Petition of *D. J. Holden* and others, of *Woodstock*; the Petition of *Charles J. Shaw* and others; the Petition of *C. H. Ferguson* and others; the Petition of *J. C. Connolly* and others; and the Petition of *Hamilton Emery* and others, of *Wakefield*; the Petition of *John Grey*, Senior, and others, of *Richmond*; the Petition of *G. W. Honey* and others, of *Northampton*; the Petition of *Miles Sherwood* and others, and the Petition of *G. W. White* and others, both of *Simonds*; the Petition of *D. McLeod Vince* and others; and the Petition of *E. B. McIsaac* and others, of *Brighton*, all of the County of *Carleton*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Ferris*,—The Petition of *John Geron* and others, of *Wickham*; the Petition of *R. T. Babbit* and others, of *Gage Town*; the Petition of *F. Woods* and others, of *Petersville*; the Petition of *James Salmon* and others, of *Chipman*; the Petition of *John Rees* and others, of *Canning*; the Petition of *B. S. Palmer*, J.P., and others, of *Hamstead*; the Petition of *James R. Wiggins*, J.P., and others, of *Waterborough*; and the Petition of *H. J. Clark* and others, of *Brunswick*, all of *Queen's County*.

By Mr. *Mills*,—The Petition of *A. G. Harris* and others, of the Township of *Zone*, County of *Kent*; and the Petition of *Mrs. Woodley* and others, of the Township of *Dawn*, County of *Bothwell*.

By Mr. *Landerkin*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Egremont*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Laurier*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. Alexandre* and others, of *Durham*, County of *Drummond*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*,—The Petition of the *Ontario Bank*; and the Petition of *Robert Armstrong* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Palmer*,—The Petition of *John McLaughlan* and others, of the City and County of *Saint John*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *R. Londsdel*, Archdeacon, and others, of *St. Andrews*, County of *Argenteuil*.

By Mr. *Ryan*,—The Petition of *William Spicer* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of *A. Leask* and others, of *Windham*; and the Petition of *J. R. Gundy* and others, of *Townsend*, both of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of *Alexander Thompson* and others; and the Petition of *Hector McVannal* and others, both of *Elderslie*; the Petition of *John Wright* and others, of the Township of *Bruce*, and the Petition of *W. W. Hanna* and others, of *Paisley*, all of the County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Orton*,—The Petition of *Robert Phillips* and others, of *Fergus*.

By Mr. *Little*,—The Petition of *John Bridal* and others, of *Mulmur*; and the Petition of *George A. Nolan*, Reeve, and others, of *Tecumseth*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Rama*, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Moffat*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Philip H. Brown*, Rector, and others, of the County of *Restigouche*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of the the Municipal Council of the Township of *East Nissouri*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Pickard*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. F. Carr* and others, of the County of *York*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of *George Henderson* and others ; the Petition of *John Hunsford* and others ; the Petition of *J. M. Smith* and others ; the Petition of *William Prest* and others ; and the Petition of *Mrs. G. W. Gore* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Hall*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dysart* ; the Petition of *R. Graham* and others, of the Townships of *Smith* and *Harvey* ; the Petition of *R. H. McGill* and others, of *Norwood* ; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Douro* ; the Petition of *Andrew Mather* and others, of *Otonabee* ; the Petition of *J. Washington Puffer* and others, of *Stanhope* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dummer*, all of the County of *Peterborough*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Morrisburg*, County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Durham*),—The Petition of *William Moore*, Reeve, and others ; and the Petition of *H. S. Bingham* and others, both of the Township of *Hope* ; the Petition of *William Cuthbert* and others, of *Duffin's Creek* and vicinity ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Cavan*, all of the County of *Durham*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *Robert Bell* and others, of *Lowville* and *Campbellville* ; and the Petition of *George Long* and others, of *Trafalgar*, both of the County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Thomson* (*Welland*),—The Petition of *J. McCabe* and others, of the Village of *Thorold*, County of *Welland*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal*),—The Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Harvey*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Dorchester* ; and the Petition of *E. L. Chute* and others, of the Township of *Malahide*, both of the County of *Elgin*.

By Mr. *Cunningham* (*New Westminster*),—The Petition of *Cornelius Bryant* and others, of *Sumas Settlement* ; and the Petition of *Donald Gillanders* and others, of *Chilliwack*, both of the Province of *British Columbia*.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of *Edward Gurney* and others.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *John Ridley* and others, of *West Troy*, County of *Kent* ; and the Petition of *Joseph Lenneau* and others, of the Township of *Sarnia*, County of *Lambton*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Burpee* (*Saint John*),—The Petition of *M. McDonald* and others, of the City and County of *Saint John*.

By Mr. *Boyer*,—The Petition of *François Boulé*, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of *Ste. Ursule* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *N. O. Larue* and others, of *St. Paulin*, both of the County of *Muskingo*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Aylmer*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of *Dudswell*, County of *Wolfe*.

By Mr. *Barthe*,—The Petition of *Joseph Lachambre*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *St. Marcel*, County of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Costigan*,—The Petition of *Mrs. John Baird* and others, of *Andover*, County of *Victoria*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

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

Of *M. J. Brennan* and others, and of *W. E. Spencer* and others, of the Township of *Richmond*, County of *Lennox* and *Addington* ; of *John Lin* and others, of the Townships of *McKellar* and *McDougall*, District of *Muskoka* ; of the Reverend *Alexander Young* and others, of *St. Louis de Gonzague*, County of *Beauharnois* ; of *J. L. Barnhill* and others, and of *John Parker* and others, of *Shubenacadie*, County of *Hants* and *Colchester* ; of *Henry Morris* and others, of the Village of *Harborville*, and of *John G. Thomson* and others, of the Village of *Waterville*, County of *Kings* ; of *John E. Westcott* and others, of *Central Argyle*, of *Jonathan Roberts* and others, of *Argyle*, of *D. W. Slocombs* and others, of *North Glenwood*, of *Jacob Haley* and others, of *Deerfield*, of *Robert B. Hamilton* and

others, of *Pleasant Valley*, of *James Prosser* and others, of *Kemptville*, County of *Yarmouth*; and of the Reverend *Murdoch Stewart* and others, of *Whycocomah*, County of *Inverness, Nova Scotia*; of *Henry Rinch* and others, of *John Middleton, jun.*, and others, of the Township of *Clarke*, County of *Durham*; of *J. H. Veilleux*, and others, of *St. Edouard de Gentilly*, of *Hector Le Bar* and others, of *St. Wenceslas*, of the Reverend *L. S. Malo*, Curé, and others, of *Becancour*, and of the Reverend *L. H. Dostie* and others, of *St. Edouard de Gentilly*, County of *Nicolet*; of the Reverend *Joseph St. Aubin* and others, of *St. Norbert*, County of *Berthier*; of the Reverend *V. Gatineau*, Curé, and others, of *Ste. Hélène*, and of the Reverend *L. C. Blanchard* and others, of *St. Ephrem d'Upton*, County of *Bagot*; of *William Harrison* and others, of *Richmond Hill*, of *H. M. Manning* and others, and of *William Crumpton* and others, of the Village of *Yorkville*, County of *York*; of *John P. Johnston* and others, of *Port Dalhousie*, County of *Lincoln*; of *Honoré Pepin* and others, of *St. Zéphirin de Courval*, County of *Yamaska*; of *A. D. Ross*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Sylvester*, County of *Lotbinière*; of *James Clouston* and others, of the Township of *Leeds*, of *Michael P. Cloutier* and others, of *Ste. Julie de Somerset*, and of *John McFarlane* and others, of the Township of *Leeds*, County of *Megantic*; of *George Graham* and others, of *Brampton* and vicinity, County of *Peel*; of *James Van Velzer* and others, of the Township of *Bayham*, County of *Elgin*; of *Thomas Webster* and others, of *Brantford*, County of *Brant*; of *R. L. P. Adams* and others, of *Fitch Bay* and vicinity, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Magog*, of *J. L. Smith* and others, of the Village of *Stanhope*, of *John McClary* and others, of the Township of *Barnston*, of *E. H. Le Baron* and others, of the Township of *Hatley*, of *Stephen Foster* and others, of the Township of *Stanstead*, and of *A. M. Elliott* and others, of the Township of *Hatley*, County of *Stanstead*; of *E. R. Brown* and others, of the Township of *Plympton*, and of *C. Mattenley* and others, of the Township of *Bosanguet*, County of *Lambton*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Thomas Davidson* and others, of *John Switzer* and others, of *Robert McNeill* and others, of *Leonidas Lanthier* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; of *John B. Jones* and others, of *D. C. McGuire* and others, and of *James Taylor* and others, of *St. Catharines*; severally praying that no Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed.

Of *O. Ansley*, Reeve of *Woodhouse*, and others, of *Port Dover*, County of *Norfolk*; of *Thomas Collins* and others, of *William H. Vorburg* and others, of *R. P. Fitzgerald* and others, of *R. Wynne* and others, and of *R. K. Winslow* and others, Mariners and vessel owners on the Inland waters and Great Lakes of *North America*; severally praying that enquiry may be made, and the result of the same reported to the House of Commons as to the best and cheapest route for the enlargement of the *Welland Canal*.

Of *James A. Mahon*, Iron Founder, and others, of the City of *London*, County of *Middlesex*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Columbus* and *Oregon* Silver Mining Company.

Of the President and Directors of the *Albion Mines Savings Bank*; praying for a Special Act of Incorporation, with an extension of their corporate powers; and also for a continuation of their charter for a further period of twenty years.

Of *Joseph Garon*, N.P., and others, of the County and District of *Rimouski*; praying for the abolition of the tax on brush Fisheries.

Of *Charles H. Gould* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Standard Marine Insurance Company of Canada*.

Of the Provisional Directors of the *Victoria Bank of Canada*; praying for certain Amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and for power to change the name of the said Bank.

Of the *Canada Investment and Guarantee Agency*; praying for certain Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Port Elgin*, County of *Bruce*, presented on Monday last, praying that the

sum of Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to make the Harbor of *Port Elgin* safe for vessels, be now received ;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of the "prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee in submitting their Second Report beg leave to call the attention of your Honorable House to the following :—

1. That the Petitions presented this and the preceding Parliament praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, indicate a state of public feeling that demands the serious attention of the House.

2. That the intimate connection between the Liquor Traffic and Crime of all kinds, shew that the existing Laws restricting said traffic are entirely inadequate to remove the evils complained of.

3. Whereas the attempts of previous Committees to obtain full and reliable information from documentary evidence, with regard to the operation of Prohibitory Liquor Laws have not been entirely satisfactory, Your Committee is of the opinion that it would be expedient to take such steps as would put the House in possession of full and reliable information as to the operation and result of such laws in those States of the American Union, where they are now or have been in force, with the view of shewing the probable working and effect of such laws in Canada.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jodoin* have leave to bring in a Bill for granting certain powers to the *Richelieu River Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *MacDonnell* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 35 *Vict.*, Chap. 17, relating to Polling Districts in the County of *Inverness*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Cook* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the examination and licensing of persons employed as Engineers elsewhere than on Steamboats.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th April, 1874, for all reports, correspondence, Minutes of Council, and other papers in possession of the Government, in any way relating to the dismissal of Mr. *Munro* from the Office of Postmaster at *Lanark* ; and also the papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. *Robertson* from the same office. (*Sessional Papers, No. 27.*)

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, in obedience to the Order of Monday last, and laid on the Table of the House,—the Return of the last Election for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, together with the Poll Books and all other papers, letters and documents which had been transmitted to him with the said Return, and the same were read, as follow :—



CANADA.

[L.S.]

DUFFERIN.

VICTORIA, By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*,
 QUEEN, Defender of the Faith.

To the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, Province of *Quebec*,—Greeting :

Whereas, by the advice of Our Privy Council for *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 Thursday the twelfth day of March 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 *Gaspé*, 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 in the said Electoral District of *Gaspé*, 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 *Gaspé*, 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 *Gaspé*, severally from them to do and consent to those things which then and there by the favour 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 and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboye* of *Clandeboye*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboye* of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeleagh* in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of Our most Illustrious Order of *Saint Patrick*, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of *Canada*, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of *Ottawa*, in Our said Dominion, the second day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-seventh year of Our Reign.

Received this Writ the thirteenth day of January, 1874.

By Command,
 (Signed,) *Richard Pope*,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Ottawa*.

(Signed,) L. G. HARPER,
 Returning Officer.

Recorded 5th January, 1874, in Lib. 23, folio 8,685.

(Signed,) *D. Christie*,

Secretary of State and Registrar General of Canada.



CANADA.

[L.S.]

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboye* of *Clandeboye*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboye* of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeleagh* in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of *Saint Patrick*, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of *Canada*, and Vice Admiral of the same.

To LOUIS GEORGE HARPER, Registrar, Esquire, and to all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting :

Whereas, by the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign Chapter Twenty-seven, and intituled: "An Act to make temporary provision for the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons," it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that for the purpose of Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons, the Governor General shall cause Writs to be issued by such person and addressed to such Returning Officer as he thinks fit.

Now therefore Know Ye, that having confidence in the loyalty, integrity and ability of you the said LOUIS GEORGE HARPER, I, The Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, EARL OF DUFFERIN, 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 to be Returning Officer of and for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, 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 the said Dominion, the second day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(Signed), DUFFERIN.

By Command,

(Signed), *Richard Pope*,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

Recorded 5th January, 1874, Lib. 23, folio 86.

(Signed), *D. Christie*,
Secretary of State and Registrar General of *Canada*.



PROCLAMATION.

Electoral District of *Gaspé*, } Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the
 Province of *Quebec, Canada*, } Electoral District of *Gaspé*, that in obedience to Her
 TO WIT : } Majesty's Writ to me directed, and bearing date the second
 day of the month of January instant, I require the presence of the said Electors, at
Percé, in the said Electoral District in front of the Court House and Gaol on the twelfth
 day of the month of February next at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing
 a person to represent them in the House of Commons of *Canada*; and that in case a
 Poll shall be demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such Poll will be
 opened on the second day of the month of March next, to wit : in and for the Parishes
 of *St. Maxime du Mont Louis*, of *Ste. Anne des Monts* and of *St. Norbert du Cap Chat* ;
 in each of the Local Municipalities of *New Port, Grand River, Cape Cove, Percé, Mal
 Baie, Douglas, York, Gaspé Bay South, Gaspé Bay North* and *Sydenham* united, *Cap des
 Rosiers, Griffin Cove* and *Fox*, of all which every person is hereby required to take
 notice and to govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at *Percé*, this fourteenth day of January, in the year of Our
 Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed),

L. G. HARPER,
Returning Officer.

(Translation).

To *Louis Zephirin Joncas*, Esquire,
 Trader, *Grande Rivière*.

Know you, that in my capacity of Returning Officer for the Electoral District of
Gaspé, 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 *Gaspé*, which election will be opened by me on the twelfth day of the month of Feb-
 ruary next.

Given under my hand at *Percé*, this thirty-first day of the month of January, in the
 year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

L. G. HARPER,
Returning Officer.

(Translation).

Province of *Quebec*, } I, the undersigned, *Louis Zephirin Joncas*, appointed Election
 District of *Gaspé*. } Clerk for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, 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 partiality, fear, favor or affection. So help me
 God.

L. Z. JONCAS,
Election Clerk.

(Translation).

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that on the seventh day of the month of Febru-
 ary, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, *Louis Zephirin Joncas*, Election Clerk
 for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, at the election of a Member of the House of Com-
 mons of *Canada*, took and subscribed before me the Oath of Office required in such case

of an Election Clerk, by the thirty-third section of the sixth chapter of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*.

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

J. O. SIROIS,
Justice of the Peace.

Grande Rivière, Gaspé,
7th February, 1874.

(Translation).

PERCÉ, 2nd February, 1874.

To *L. Z. Joncas*, Esquire, *Grande Rivière*.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that having appointed you Election Clerk, in my capacity as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, for the Election of a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada*, I have become unable to perform the duties of such office by reason of my having become a candidate for such election, and that in consequence you are bound, by virtue of sub-section 5 of section 33 of chapter 6 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, to perform all the duties and obligations of the Returning Officer during the present election from this date.

I transmit herewith all the documents or papers having reference to the said election, of all of which you will please acknowledge the receipt.

At the same time, I declare that I surrender and place in your hands all the powers conferred upon me in my office of Returning Officer.

I further declare that henceforth I shall not in any way take part in the present election in the capacity of Returning Officer. Be so good as to inform the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at *Ottawa*.

I am confident and trust that you discharge all the duties of your position with impartiality and integrity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. G. HARPER.

(Translation.)

PERCÉ, 14th February, 1874.

SIR,—Take notice that I have withdrawn from the contest as a candidate for the House of Commons, and govern yourself accordingly.

This notice is a repetition of another sent you by mail and addressed to you and to the Returning Officer.

Your obedient servant,
E. J. FLYNN,
Advocate.

L. Z. Joncas, Esquire,
Election Clerk.

RETURN.

By Virtue of a Writ of Election for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, in the Province of *Quebec*, and Dominion of *Canada*, dated the second day of January, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, directed to *Louis George Harper*, and to me transferred, I hereby declare *Louis George Harper*, Esquire, duly returned to the House of Commons of *Canada* for the said Electoral District of *Gaspé*.

As Witness my Hand and Seal this eleventh day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

(Signed,) LOUIS Z. JONCAS, (L.S.)
Election Clerk acting as Returning Officer.

RECAPITULATION of Votes Polled for each Candidate in each sub-division of the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, in the Province of *Québec*.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES.		TOTAL.
	Louis George Harper.	Horatio Le Bouthier.	
NOTE.—In this column are to be entered the names of the Parishes, Townships, or Wards (or otherwise as the case may be), into which the said Electoral District may be divided.			
New Port.....	103	26	129
Grande Rivière.....	78	12	90
Cape Cove.....	60	64	124
Perce.....	123	22	145
Malbay.....	3	27	30
Douglas.....	0	113	113
Gaspé Bay, South.....	31	10	41
York.....	7	15	22
Gaspé Bay, North.....	7	30	37
Cap des Rosiers.....	15	21	36
Anse-a-Grisfond.....	1	32	33
Rivière au Renard.....	16	76	92
Monts Louis.....	24	3	27
Ste. Anne des Monts.....	48	41	89
Cap Chatte.....	29	8	37
Totals.....	545	500	1,045
Majority for Louis George Harper.....	45		

(Date and Signature,)

(Signed),

L. Z. JONCAS.

Grande Rivière, 12th March, 1874.

(Translation.)

GRANDE RIVIÈRE, COUNTY OF GASPÉ,
This 20th day of March, 1874.

Richard Pope, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my report on the Election of a Member to represent the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*.

I feel it my duty to make known in the first place under what circumstances I felt myself obliged to act as Returning Officer in the aforesaid Election, in the place and stead of *Louis George Harper*, Esquire, the Returning Officer appointed by his Excellency the Governor General.

The Writ of Election for the Electoral Division of *Gaspé*, dated 2nd January, 1874, was received by *Louis G. Harper*, Esq., on the 13th day of the same month of January, and signed by him on receipt. The Proclamations required by the law, copies whereof I transmit, were immediately posted in all places in the Electoral District where they had to be so posted. Some days after the publication of the Proclamations,—that is to say, on the 31st January, 1874, I received from *L. G. Harper*, Esquire, the Commission appointing me Election Clerk. On the 2nd February following I was handed a letter from Mr. *Harper*, a copy of which I have already transmitted to you, informing me that he was a Candidate at the Election, that by that fact he was incapable of acting as

Returning Officer, and that in consequence I was bound, under sub-section 5 of section 33 of chapter 6 of the Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, to undertake the duties and obligations of Returning Officer at the said Election. That letter, of which I again send you a copy, contained moreover the declaration of *L. G. Harper*, Esquire, stating that from that day (2nd February, 1874), he would take no part whatever in the said Election in the capacity of Returning Officer, and that I was to govern myself accordingly. I received moreover, at the same time, all the documents connected with the Election.

Under these circumstances, not believing that it was for me to decide whether *Mr. Harper* had or had not the right to resign his office of Returning Officer, I thought it my duty, in order to avoid the penalties imposed by the law, to act as Returning Officer in my capacity as Election Clerk and to carry matters to a close. I acted throughout in perfect good faith, and with the certain conviction that it was my duty to act, and that I was in fact bound to do so under the law.

I therefore transmitted to *L. G. Harper*, Esq., a receipt for the documents sent me by him, and from that day, 2nd January, 1874, I acted as Returning Officer in my capacity as Election Clerk, and from that day also *Mr. Harper* refrained from interfering in any manner whatsoever in the said Election.

I presided on the 12th February, 1874, at the preliminary meeting (nomination day), which was very tumultuous. I read thereat in French and in English, the Proclamation, according to form E, the Writ, Commission, &c. On asking the Electors what person they selected to represent them in the House of Commons of *Canada*, I received first a list proposing *Mr. Louis George Harper*, and another list proposing *Mr. E. J. Flynn*, both of which I read. *Mr. Horatio Le Boutillier* was also by me put in nomination, on the proposition of *John Vardon*, senior, Esq., of *Malbaie*, seconded by *Luce Urquhart*, of the same place. Immediately after the nomination of the three Candidates aforesaid, I proclaimed from the Hustings the places where the polls would be held, and the date on which such polls would be held (2nd March, 1874).

On the day following the nomination, 13th February, 1874, I set out for the purpose of appointing Deputy Returning Officers and of establishing Polling Divisions, where Polls were to be opened. I must here state that I received from *Mr. Flynn* on the 14th February, 1874, his declaration that he withdrew from the contest, and that I was to refrain from entering his name in my Poll Books; I did so.

Having to appoint Deputies in all the Municipalities ranged along the Gulf and River *St. Lawrence*, as far as *Cap Chat*, I had to follow the way of the Gulf as far as *Cap Chat*, and thence,—owing to the very great difficulty of proceeding by the same road, inasmuch as in many places there was not even paths open, and knowing that if I took that road I should not arrive in time to make my return,—I went (from *Cap Chat*) to *Ste. Flavie*, where I took the post road for home.

I must state here that the *Magdalen Islands* could not be consulted in this Election, as it was absolutely impossible to reach them at that season. This fact of its being impossible to reach the Islands is the sole reason why I do not transmit to you the Poll Books of that notable portion of the Electoral District of *Gaspé*.

On the 11th of the present month I mailed to your address a Return of Election, and I sent a copy to each of the Candidates. That return declares *L. G. Harper*, Esquire, the Candidate elected.

You will receive with this Return all the documents relating to the Election. I have already transmitted to the Registrar's Office at *Percé* copies of the Poll Books and lists of voters.

Permit me to repeat, in conclusion, that I have in all things acted with the greatest good faith, under the constant impression that it was my duty to act, and that, if I had not done so, I should have been liable to the penalties imposed by law.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

LOUIS ZÉPHIRIN JONCAS,

Grand Rivière, County of Gaspé.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

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, Orders in Council, Petitions, Resolutions, Plans and other documents, relating to the disposal or occupation, as a whole or in part, of that Government property in the town of *Chatham*, known as the Barrack Ground.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Ryan*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

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 and the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*; with copy of letters of dismissal of Messrs. *Delisle*, *Workman*, *Hudon*, and *Ryan* from said Commission; also copies of any letters and telegrams on the same subject between the Honorable Messrs. *Mackenzie*, *Dorion*, and the Honorable *John Young*, one of the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Brouse* moved, seconded by Mr. *Pâquet*, and the Question being proposed, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of asking Legislation with a view to constitute a Bureau of Sanitary Statistics in connection with one of the Public Departments; said Committee to consist of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, Mr. *Pâquet*, the Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, Mr. *Mills*, Mr. *Ferguson*, Mr. *Forbes*, Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), Mr. *DeCosmos*, Mr. *Dymond*, Mr. *Cameron* (*Huron*), Mr. *Cunningham*, Mr. *De St. Georges*, and the mover; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the International Transportation Association;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Maritime Insurance Company of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Hawkesbury* and *Lochiel* Junction Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Ingersoll*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize *Joseph Meunier* to build a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption* in the Province of *Quebec*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 35 Vic., cap. 13, by detaching the Township of *Truckersmith* from the Centre Riding, and annexing it to the South Riding of the County of *Huron* ;

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 the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Statistical Office, Halifax, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salary of 316 Deputy Registrars, Province of Nova Scotia, and allowance for getting Marriage Returns, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the organization of the Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required in the Fiscal year for the Census, *i.e.*, the unexpended balance of the year 1872-73, which is to be carried forward, and which is estimated at \$130,000 (amount actually carried forward), for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, *viz.* : Salaries of Immigration Agents and employés, \$23,450 ; salaries of Immigration Travelling Agents, \$12,000 ; Medical Inspection of the Port of *Quebec*, \$2,600 ; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$12,900 ; Quarantine, *St. John, N.B.*, \$3,400 ; Quarantine, *Miramichi, N.B., Pictou, N.S.*, \$2,000 ; Quarantine, *Sydney and Yarmouth, N.S.*, \$2,000 ; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$5,260 ; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000 ; to meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the public health, \$20,000 ; contingencies of Canadian and other regular Agencies, \$14,000 ; travelling expenses of Travelling Agents, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards assisting Immigration and meeting Immigration expenses and aid to Menonites, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following pensions, *viz.* : *Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, \$400 ; *L. Gagnè*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$72 ; *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$80 ; *Mrs. Antrobus*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray new Militia Pensions,

viz. : Mrs. *Caroline McEachern* and four children, \$265 ; *Jane Lakey*, \$146 ; *Ehoda Smith*, \$110 ; *Janet Alderson*, \$110 ; *Margaret McKenzie*, \$80 ; *Mary Ann Richey* and two children, \$336 ; *Mary Morrison*, \$80 ; *Louise Prud'homme* and two children, \$110 ; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150 ; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146 ; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73 ; *Alexander Oliphant*, \$109.50 ; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.25 ; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.25 ; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110 ; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400 ; *Richard S. King*, \$400 ; *George A. McKenzie*, \$73 ; *Edward Hilder*, \$146 ; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73 ; *John Bradley*, \$109.50 ; *Richard Pentecost*, \$91.25 ; *James Bryan*, \$149.50 ; *Jacob Stubbs*, \$73 ; *Mary Connor*, \$110 ; *Mary Hodgins* and three children, \$191 ; *John Martin*, \$110 ; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110 ; Mrs. *J. Thorburn*, \$150 ; Mrs. *P. T. Worthington* and children, \$378 ; Mrs. *J. H. Elliott* and children, \$130 ; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266 ; Mrs. *George Prentice* and children, \$400 ; *Ensign Fahey*, \$200 ; *Mary Hannah Temple* and child, \$298, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray allowances for Drill Instruction, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military College, including three ordinary schools under District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and Care of Arms, including the pay of Storekeepers and Caretakers, Storemen, and the Rents, Fuel and Light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and bands of Efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Targets (re-vote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle-Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray maintenance of Fortifications and Buildings connected with Military grounds, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for improved fire-arms ("Snider" rifles and "Henry-Martini" Rifles), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ordnance and Equipment of Field-Batteries of Artillery, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of pay, maintenance and equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries Garrison, Artillery, and Schools of Gunnery, including salaries and allowances of the Inspector of Artillery and War-like Stores and Commandant of "A" Battery at Kingston, and the Commandant of "B" Battery and Inspector of Artillery, &c., for the Province of Quebec, for the year ended 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of pay and maintenance of Dominion Forces in Manitoba, viz.: 343 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including the expense of providing barrack accommodation and contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray estimated expenses of pay and contingencies of Mounted Police, Manitoba, (under Act 36 Vict., cap. 35), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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 Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1874, for a Return of all Orders in Council, relating to the appointment of *Edward Jenkins*, Esq., as Emigrant Agent in London, Agent General for Canada in the United Kingdom, or any other office or offices he may hold under the Government of Canada; together with a copy of his Commission or Commissions, and of all instructions given to him under it or them. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 28.)

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873,—the Comparative Statement of the Revenue of the Dominion of Canada, for the nine months ended 31st March, in the years 1873 and 1874,—and the Comparative Statement of the Consolidated Fund Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, for the nine months ended 31st March, in the years 1873 and 1874, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 23rd April, 1874.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1874, for a statement shewing the number of officers appointed, and of appointments made in the Public Service between 1st January and 7th November, 1873; shewing the particular office to which the appointment was made; the salary attached to the office; the date of the appointment, and the name and residence of the person or persons so appointed. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario, in the room of *Ebenezer Vining Bodwell*, Esquire, who has been appointed to a place of emolument under the Crown.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of *T. P. White* and others; and the Petition of *John Sleigh*, Manufacturers, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *W. C. Darron* and others, of the Town of *Tilsonburg*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Farrow*,—The Petition of *Thomas M. Simpson* and others, of the Township of *Turnberry*; and the Petition of *Henry Young* and others, both of the County of *Huron*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*,—The Petition of *Arthur P. Tipper* and others, of *Salisbury*; and the Petition of *John Woodman* and others, of *Moncton*, both of the County of *Westmoreland*.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Vespra*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Fleming*,—The Petition of *James E. Mitchell* and others, of *Paris*, and vicinity, County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of *William Johnson* and others, of the Township of *Matilda*, County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Domville*,—The Petition of Messrs. *J. and T. Robinson* and others, of the City of *St. John*.

By Mr. *Schultz*,—The Petition of *G. McMicken* and others, of *Winnipeg*, Province of *Manitoba*.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,—The Petition of *J. H. Forde* and others, of *Hull*, County of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *Malcolm Macfarlane* and others; and the Petition of Messrs. *O'Keefe* and Company, and others, both of the City of *Toronto*; the Petition of *A. Holmes* and others; and the Petition of *L. E. Slater*, and others, of *Chatham*; the Petition of *Daniel White*, and others, of *Raleigh*; and the Petition of *Arthur Anderson* and others, of *Dover East*, County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *Cockburn*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Muskoka*; and the Petition of *William J. Casselman* and others, of *Chaffey*, and vicinity, County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Ryan*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Board of Trade.

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of *J. B. Poupard* and others, of the Parish of *St. Urbain*, County of *Chateauguay*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of *James Mackay* and others, of *Pennfield*, and other places in the County of *Charlotte*.

By Mr. *Bain*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Dundas*; the

Petition of *E. Matthews* and others, of *West Flamboro*, County of *Wentworth*; and the Petition of *George C. Tracy*, and others, of the Township of *Williamsburg*, County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of *J. Morrison* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mitchell*,—The Petition of *Robert Jackson* and others, of *Chatham*; the Petition of *Thomas Quigley* and others, of *Ludlow*; the Petition of *William Swine* and others of *Blissfield*; the Petition of *Miles McMillan* and others, of *Ludlow*; and the Petition of *Robert Buley* and others, of the Parishes of *Abnwick* and *Newcastle*, all of the County of *Northumberland*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*,—The Petition of *John Stephenson, jun.*, and others, of the Village of *Clinton*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of *Thomas Rogers* and others, of *St. Mary's*, County of *Perth*.

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

Of the Reverend *William J. Shaw* and others, and of *W. H. Vauvliet*, Mayor, and others, of *Lacolle*, County of *St. John's, Quebec*; of *W. E. Spencer* and others, of the Township of *Richmond*, County of *Lennox*; of *Alexander Simpson* and others, of *Joseph H. Dixon* and others, and of *J. H. Crawford* and others, of the Parish of *Hampton*; of *John Hayes* and others, of *Thomas E. Smyth* and others, of *George A. Gillies* and others, and of *A. C. Evanson* and others, of the Parish of *Norton*; of *J. C. Upham* and others, and of *James A. Curry* and others, of the Parish of *Upham*; of *John W. Baskin* and others, of the Parish of *Havelock*; of the Reverend *Thomas Todd* and others, of *Gideon McLeod* and others, and of *R. Morton* and others, of the Parish of *Sussex*; of *Miles G. Jenkins* and others, of *Kar's District, No. 1*, of *S. W. G. Cosseboom* and others, of *District No. 2*, and of *Wilmot Price* and others, of *Kar's District, No. 3*; of *John Little* and others, of *Joel Fenwick* and others, of *Brown Harrison* and others, and of *A. J. Keirstead* and others, of the Parish of *Studholm*; of *Joseph Chamberlain* and others, of the Parish of *Rothsay*; of *Shalor Cosman* and others, of *W. P. Flewelling* and others, and of *O. Arnold Crawford* and others, of the Parish of *Kingston*; of *James Douglas, J. P.*, and others, of the Parish of *Hammond*, County of *Kings*; of *George P. Alward* and others, of the Township of *Bayham*, County of *Elgin*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Newburgh*, of the Reverend *John Tozeland* and others, of the Township of *Kaledar*, and of *George Lott* and others, of the Township of *Portland*, County of *Addington*; of *Miles Gaton* and others, of the Village of *Newburgh*, County of *Lennox* and *Addington*; of *Robert Y. Blyth* and others, of *Garafrava*, County of *Wellington*; of the Reverend *R. A. O'Connor*, Dean of *Barrie*, and others, of *Thomas Atkins* and others, of *Alexander Miller* and others, of the Townships of *Oro* and *Vespra*; of *John Clemenger* and others, of the Townships of *Mulmur* and *Notawasaga*, and of *R. W. Smith* and others, of the Town of *Barrie*, County of *Simcoe*; of *R. T. Babbit*, Chairman, on behalf of a public temperance meeting, held at the City of *St. John, New Brunswick*; of the Honorable *A. M. McQueen, M.P.P.*, and others, Members of the Legislature of the Province of *New Brunswick*; of *Samuel Jones* and others, of the Parish of *Lincoln*; of the Reverend *William Brown* and others, of *Luke E. Bailey* and others, and of *James L. Simpson, M.D.*, and others, of the Parish of *Blissville*; of the Reverend *Elias Slackford* and others, of *F. W. Macpherson, M.D.*, and others, of *James R. Hagen, J.P.*, and others, and of *Alexander McPherson* and others, of the Parish of *Burton*; of *James S. White*, Sheriff of *Sunbury*, and others, of *James E. Simmons* and others, and of *D. W. Burpee* and others, of the Parish of *Sheffield*, County of *Sunbury*; of *M. C. Macdonald, M.D.*, and others, of *Cambridge*; and of *Henry Todd* and others, of the Parish of *Johnston*, County of *Queen's, New Brunswick*; of *J. Gilbert Arcand* and others, of *St. Michael d'Yamaska*, County of *Yamaska*; of *Philip Minckler* and others, of the Parish of *St. Armand West*, and of *D. H. Willey* and others, of the Township of *Stanbridge*, County of *Missisquoi*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dunkam*; of *L. Houghton* and others, of *Brockville*, County of *Leeds* and *Grenville*; of *John Zimmerman* and others, of *Cumminsville*, County of *Halton*; of *William Best* and others,

of *Cavan*, and of *William D. Smith* and others, of the Village of *Welcome*, County of *Durham* ; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Albert Whitney* and others, of *Prescott*, County of *Grenville* ; praying that no Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed.

Of Messrs. *Eaton Brothers* and others, of the County of *Charlotte*, and of *D. F. Merritt* and others, of *Carleton (N.B.)* ; severally praying that the prayer of the Petition of *William Duren* and others, for incorporation of a Company to build a Bridge across the River *St. Croix* at *St. Stephen's, N.B.*, may be granted.

Of *John Magee* and others ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Provincial Steamship Company.

Of *James McAllen* and others, of *John Prindiville* and others, and of *Thomas Hood* and others, Mariners and Vessel owners on the Inland Waters and Great Lakes of *North America* ; severally praying that inquiry may be made and the result of the same reported to the House of Commons as to the best and cheapest route for the enlargement of the *Welland Canal*.

Of *William Chuplin* and others, of Messrs. *Barber and Brothers* and others, of *William Barber* and others, and of *Emerson Taylor* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario* ; severally praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *Warring Kennedy* and others ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Commercial Traveller's Mutual Life Insurance Company of *Canada*.

Of *Warring Kennedy* and others, of the City of *Toronto* ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Commercial Traveller's Association of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Oliver* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the General Railway Acts.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Blain* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company.

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

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Prince Edward)*,

Ordered, That Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. *Kirkpatrick* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Federal Bank of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Brooks* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and assimilate the Laws respecting Libel, and the procedure on Indictments and Informations in matters of Libel, and other misdemeanors.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions :—

1. That it is expedient to provide that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of *Prince Edward Island* be \$7,000 per annum, to commence from 15th November, 1873.

2. That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the several Judges in the said Province be as follows :—

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, being also Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty . . .	\$3,000 per annum.
The Assistant Judge, being also Master of the Rolls in Chancery	2,500
The Assistant Judge, being also Vice Chancellor in Chancery	2,500

Three County Court Judges, each not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than two thousand dollars, as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. A sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for actual travelling expenses, to be fixed as aforesaid, may be allowed to any of the said Supreme Court or County Court Judges.

Such salaries and allowances to be paid from 1st July, 1874.

3. That inasmuch as by a clerical error in the Act 36 Vict., Chap. 31, the following provisions were omitted in the said Act, although passed in Committee of the House of Commons, and concurred in by the said House ; therefore, it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Province of *New Brunswick* shall be as follows :—

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	\$5,000 per annum.
Four Puisne Judges of the said Court, each	4,000

And that the said provisions shall be held to have taken effect from and after the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as if they had been inserted in the said Act at the time of its passing.

4. That inasmuch as it was the intention of Parliament that in the Province of *Quebec*, those only of the Puisne Judges of the Superior Court, who are to reside in the City of *Quebec* or the City of *Montreal*, shall receive the salary of five thousand dollars, and by the Statutes of the said Province, only nine of the said Puisne Judges are to reside in the said Cities, therefore it is expedient to provide that the following, the fourth section of the said Act, shall be repealed and the following section substituted therefor :—

IV. The Legislature of the Province of *Quebec* having, at its now last Session, enacted that the Superior Court for that Province shall be composed of one Chief Justice and twenty-five Puisne Judges, the salaries of the several Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Superior Court for the said Province shall be as follows :—

The Chief Justice for the Court of Queen's Bench . . .	\$6,000 per annum.
Four Puisne Judges of the said Court, each	5,000
The Chief Justice of the Superior Court	6,000
Nine Puisne Judges of the said Court, each	5,000
Thirteen Puisne Judges of the said Court, each	4,000
Three Puisne Judges of the said Court, each	3,500

and that the said Act shall be construed and have effect as if the said substituted section had made part of the said Act at the time of its passing as the fourth section thereof.

5. That it is expedient to provide that the salary of the Chief Justice of Appeal in *Ontario* shall be six thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries of the three additional Judges to be appointed in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, passed in its now last Session, as Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the said Province, shall be five thousand dollars each per annum, which salaries shall be payable from the time of their appointment respectively.

6. That it is expedient to provide that the salaries mentioned in the preceding Resolutions be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

7. That it is expedient to provide that the Judges mentioned in the preceding Resolutions shall have the same rights as regards retiring allowances, or annuities based upon their salaries above mentioned, as if such salaries had been fixed by the Act 31 Vict., Chap. 33, intituled "An Act respecting the *Governor General, the Civil List and the salaries of certain public functionaries*;" and further, that if any person receiving a retiring allowance or annuity under any previous Act, or the said Act, or any Act amending it, is or becomes entitled to any salary in respect of any public office under the Government of *Canada*, such salary shall be reduced by the amount of such retiring allowance or annuity.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Tuesday last, proposed, That the Bill respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons be now read a second time;

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

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, for To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Further Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1874, for copies of Proclamation, dated on the 6th December, 1869, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the North-West in 1869 and 1870; and of all correspondence and communications between the Dominion Government, the Government of the Province of *Manitoba*, and the Imperial Government; and all other communications in the possession of the Government, having reference to the Amnesty mentioned in the said Proclamation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 24th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
OTTAWA, 24th April, 1874.

This is to certify that I have received a Supplementary Return from the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Yale*, in the Province of *British Columbia*, to the Writ of Election for the Election of a Member to serve as the representative of the said Electoral District in the House of Commons, in the Parliament summoned to be holden on the 12th day of March, 1874, shewing that in the following Polling Divisions, which had not been heard from at the date of the former Return, to wit:—*Keremcos, Rock Creek, Wild Horse Creek and Perry Creek*, the voting thereat gives a further majority of three, in favor of Mr. *Edgar Dewdney*, making the majority in the whole Electoral District of *Yale*, in favor of Mr. *Edgar Dewdney*, 69 (sixty-nine), and he has been returned accordingly, as appears by the Return, and Supplementary Return, filed of record in my Office.

R. POPE, (L.S.)

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of Messrs. *David Torrance* and Co., and others, Shipowners' and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the *Quebec Harbor Commissioners*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of the Port *Whitby Harbor Company*.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of the Northern Extension Railway Company.

By Mr. *Pickard*,—The Petition of *George E. R. Burpee* and others, of the City of *Saint John, N.B.*

By Mr. *Jones (Halifax)*,—The Petition of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Rymal*,—The Petition of *Crowell Smith* and others, of the Township of *Ancaster, County of Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Sturton*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of *Robert N. Adams* and others, of *Hullett, County of Huron*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *W. J. Stuart* and others; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*; the Petition of *R. A. Tompkins* and others, of the Township of *Harwich*; the Petition of *Jeremiah G. Russell* and others, of *Raleigh*; and the Petition of *Jonathan McCully, M.D.*, and others, of the Townships of *Raleigh and Harwich, County of Kent*.

By Mr. *O'Donohoe*,—The Petition of *Alister M. Clark* and others; and the Petition of *C. J. Campbell* and others, both of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of *Thomas Bailey* and others; and the Petition of *John R. Mulloy* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Burk*,—The Petition of the *Newcastle Harbor Company*, the Corporation of the Village of *Newcastle*, and the Corporation of the Township of *Clarke*.

By Mr. *Stuart*,—The Petition of Sir *Leopold Heath*, of *Ainsley Grange, England*, and others of *England and Canada*.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of Messrs. *M. B. and J. S. Perine* and others.

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

Of *Charles W. Burnham* and others, of the Parish of *St. John*, of *John McLouchlan* and others, of the City of *St. John*, and of *M. McDonald* and others, of the City and County of *St. John*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Sullivan*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Egremont, County of Grey*; of *James A. Thompson* and others, of *W. A. Hendry* and others, of *William Deakin* and others, of the Peoples' *Renfrew Lodge, No. 77, O. B. T.*, and of *D. J. Holden* and others, of *Woodstock*, of *Charles J. Shaw* and others, of *C. H. Ferguson* and others, of *J. C. Connolly* and others, and of *Hamilton Emery* and others, of *Wakefield*, of *John Grey, senior*, and others, of *Richmond*, of *G. W. Honey* and others, of *Northampton*, of *Miles Sherwood* and others, and of *G. W. White* and others, of *Simonds*, of *D. McLeod Vince* and others, and of *E. B. McIsaac* and others, of *Brighton, County of Carleton, New Brunswick*; of *James R. Wiggins, J. P.*, and others, of *Waterborough*, of *H. J. Clark* and others, of *Brunswick*, of *John Geron* and others, of *Wickham*, of *R. T. Babbit* and others, of *Gage Town*, of *F. Woods* and others, of *Petersville*, of *James Salmon* and others, of *Chipman*, of *John Rees* and others, of *Canning*, and of *B. S. Palmer, J. P.*, and others, of *Hamstead, County of Queen's, New Brunswick*; of *A. G. Harris* and others, of the Township of *Zone*, and of *John Ridley* and others, of *West Troy, County of Kent*; of *Mrs. Woodley* and others, of the Township of *Dawn, County of Bothwell*; of the Reverend *H. Alexandre* and others, of *Durham, County of Drummond*; of *William Spicer* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; of *A. Leask* and others, of *Windham*, of *J. R. Gundy* and others, of *Townsend, County of Norfolk*; of *John Wright* and others, of the Township of *Bruce*; of *W. W. Hanna* and others, of *Paisley*, of *Alexander Thompson* and others, and of *Hector McVannal* and others, of *Elderslie, County of Bruce*; of *Robert Phillips* and others, of

Fergus, of *John Bridal* and others, of the Township of *Mulmur*, and of *George A. Nolan*, *Reeve*, and others, of *Tecumseth*, County of *Simcoe*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Rama*, County of *Ontario*; of the Reverend *Philip H. Brown*, Rector, and others, of the County of *Restigouche*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *East Nissouri*, County of *Oxford*; of the Reverend *J. P. Carr* and others, of the County of *York*, *New Brunswick*; of *J. M. Smith* and others, of *William Prest* and others, and of *Mrs. G. W. Gore* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; of the Municipal Council of *Dysart*, of *R. Graham* and others, of the Townships of *Smith* and *Harvey*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Douro*, of *Andrew Mather* and others, of *Otonabee*, of *J. Washington Puffer* and others, of *Stanhope*, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Dummer*, and of *R. H. McGill* and others, of *Norwood*, County of *Peterborough*; of *William Moore*, *Reeve*, and others, of *H. S. Bingham* and others, of the Township of *Hope*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Cavan*, County of *Durham*; of *Robert Bell* and others, of *Lowville* and *Campbellville*, County of *Halton*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Morrisburg*, County of *Dundas*; of *George Long* and others, of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*; of *J. McCabe* and others, of the Village of *Thorold*, County of *Welland*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Dorchester*, and of *E. L. Chute* and others, of the Township of *Malahide*, County of *Etgin*; of *Cornelius Bryant* and others, of *Sumas Settlement*; of *Donald Gillanders* and others, of *Chilliwack*, Municipality of *Chilliwack, B. C.*; of the Reverend *N. O. Larue* and others, of *St. Paulin*, and of *François Boulé*, Mayor, and others, of the Municipality of *Ste. Ursule*, County of *Maskinongé*; of *Joseph Lenneau* and others, of the Township of *Sarnia*, County of *Lambton*; of the Municipal Council of *Dudswell*, County of *Wolfe*; of *Joseph Lachambre*, Mayor, and others, of the Parish of *Ste. Marcel*, County of *Richelieu*; of the Reverend *R. Lonsdell*, Archdeacon, and others, of *St. Andrew's*, County of *Argenteuil*, and of *Mrs. John Baird* and others, of *Andover*, County of *Victoria*, *New Brunswick*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Robert Armstrong* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; of *George Henderson* and others, of *John Hunsford* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; and of *William Cuthbert* and others, of *Duffin's Creek* and vicinity; severally praying that no Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed.

Of the *Ontario Bank*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Edward Gurney* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Neutral Link Railway Company*.

Of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of *Montreal*; praying for certain amendments to the Act of last Session respecting the *Trinity House* and *Harbor Commissioners of Montreal*.

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

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of the *Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society*,—of the *Ontario Savings and Investment Society*,—of the *Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society*,—of the *Canada Investment and Guarantee Agency*,—of *M. C. Mullarky* and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating *Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada*,—of *James A. Mahon* and others, for incorporation of the *Columbus and Oregon Consolidated Silver Mining Company*,—of the Provisional Directors of the *Victoria Bank of Canada*,—of *Charles H. Gould* and others, for incorporation of the *Standard Marine Insurance Company of Canada*,—of the President and Directors of the *Albion Mines Savings' Bank*,—and of *J. B. Renaud* and others, for incorporation of the *Quebec Fire and Life Insurance Company*.

The Honourable *Mr. Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th April, 1874, for a copy of the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of *Victoria, B.C.*, respecting the cancelling of the

Mail contract with the owners of the Steamship *Prince Alfred*, and contracting with Messrs. *Malcolm, Hudson & Co.*, for their Steamships to call twice a month at *Esquimalt*, when making the voyage from *San Francisco* to *China* and *Japan*, and *vice versd.* (*Sessional Papers, No. 30.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* also laid before the House,—Correspondence respecting the establishment of an Election Court in the Province of *Nova Scotia.* (*Sessional Papers, No. 14.*)

Mr. *Domville*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Mercantile Agency System, now in operation in *Canada*, presented to the House a Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee respectfully recommend that their Quorum be reduced to five Members.

Ordered, That Mr. *Carmichael* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Albion Mines Savings Bank.

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

Mr. *Domville* moved, seconded by Mr. *Caron*, and the Question being proposed, That the Quorum of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Mercantile Agency System now in operation in *Canada*, be reduced to five Members ; And a Debate arising thereupon : The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Columbus* and *Oregon* Consolidated Silver Mining Company.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in a Bill to indemnify *Stanislaus Francis Perry*, for having sat and voted as a Member of the House of Commons, under the circumstances therein mentioned.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act, 1868.

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

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*, that the Question being proposed, That a Message be sent to the Senate informing their Honors, That this House will unite with them in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses to consider and report upon the several Petitions which have been or may yet be presented, praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and that the Members of the Select Committee on the said Petitions, viz. : Messrs. *Appleby, Bechard, Bowell, Burpee (Sunbury), Blake, Cameron (Ontario), Chisholm, Cunningham (New Westminster), Davies, Forbes, Carmichael, Ryan, Ross (Middlesex), Smith (Selkirk), Rochester, Dymond, Charlton* and *Church*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee ; And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That the House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to amend the Pilotage Act, 1873.
2. That it is expedient to exempt Transports employed exclusively in carrying Troops from Port and Harbour dues.
3. That it is expedient to amend the Law respecting carriers by water by better defining their liabilities.
4. That it is expedient to provide for the removal of obstructions by wreck and like causes in the Navigable Waters of *Canada*, and for other purposes respecting wrecks.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Laird*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Burpee*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That inasmuch as by the Act 33 *Vict.*, chap. 3, 1,400,000 acres of land were appropriated for the children of Half-breed heads of families residing in the Province of *Manitoba* at the time of its transfer to *Canada*, towards the extinguishment of the Indian title, but no provision was made for like purpose as respects the Half-breed heads of families themselves; it is therefore expedient to make such provision, by authorizing the Governor in Council in his discretion, and under regulations to be made in that behalf, to grant to each Half-breed head of a family resident in *Manitoba* on the 15th July, 1870, 160 acres of land, or scrip for \$160, receivable on payment for Dominion lands.

2. That it is expedient to provide that for the purposes aforesaid, the term "Half-breed heads of families" shall be held to include Half-breed mothers as well as Half-breed fathers, or both, as the case may be; but that the land or scrip to which any Half-breed mother is entitled, shall be granted or allotted and given to such Half-breed mother on such conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine; and that in the event of the death of an Half-breed father or Half-breed mother, or both, between the 15th day of July, 1870, and the granting of the land or the issuing of the scrip, the land or scrip to which such Half-breed head of a family is entitled shall be granted or distributed to such members of the family on such conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine.

3. That it is expedient to repeal Sub-section 4 of Section 32 of the said Act, 33 *Vict.*, chap. 3, which provides that all persons in peaceable possession of tracts of land at the time of the transfer to *Canada*, in those parts of the said Province in which the Indian title has not been extinguished, shall have the right of pre-emption of the same on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Governor in Council, and to provide that all titles, by peaceable possession of tracts of land at the time of the transfer to *Canada*, in those parts of the said Province in which the Indian title had not at the said time been extinguished, shall, if required by the owner, be converted into an estate in freehold by grant from the Crown.

4. That whereas by the Act 36 *Victoria*, chapter 37, it was provided that 49,000 acres should be set apart from the ungranted lands of the Crown in *Manitoba* to be divided as Free Grants to persons resident in the Province, being original white settlers who came into the country under the auspices of Lord *Selkirk*, between the years 1813 and 1835, both inclusive, or the children, not being Half-Breeds, of such original settlers, and it was thereby intended to give each of such settlers and their children 140 acres of land, and in the absence of an exact Census the number of claimants was assumed as not to exceed 350, and the grant of land, 49,000 acres, was estimated accordingly; And whereas an accurate Census of such persons and their children shews that they number 530 or thereabouts, and an equal division of the land so set apart, as above, would only give to each claimant 92 4-10 acres, and it is expedient to recognize the right of each of such claimants to a grant of 140 acres; And whereas the said persons and their children

have requested that such grant may be by any issue of scrip, and it is, &c., expedient to concede to such request.

And whereas it is also expedient to recognize the claims to free grants of land on the part of certain original white settlers in the said Province, who settled in the country at an early date, but not under the auspices of Lord *Selkirk*, and to provide for the same by an issue of scrip. It is therefore expedient to provide that each and every person now resident in the said Province, being original white settlers who came into the *Red River* country, whether under the auspices of Lord *Selkirk* or otherwise, between the years 1813 and 1855, both inclusive, or the children, not being Half-breeds, of such original white settlers, shall be entitled under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council to receive scrip for 140 dollars, the same to be receivable in payment for the purchase of Dominion Lands; and to repeal the said Act 36 Vict., chap. 37.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons; And the House having continued to sit in Committee till Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate *Lamb's Water-Proof Gum Manufacturing Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Canada Mutual Marine Insurance Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House then continued in Committee on the Bill respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons; and after some time, 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 on Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million five hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway (under Commissioners) for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, *viz*: Construction, Snow-sheds, Rolling Stock, Offices, etc., \$230,000; Branch Line, Father Point, \$250,000; Extension into Halifax, \$280,000; Increased accommodation at *St. John*, \$120,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Prince Edward Island Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Lachine* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Lawrence* Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Welland* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

SATURDAY, 25th April, 1874.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Ste. Anne's* Lock, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Carillon* and *Châte à Blondeau* Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Grenville* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Rideau* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lock at *Culbute* Rapids, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Chambly* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Peter's* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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 Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 27th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of *Halifax*, on the 18th April, 1874; of the *Quebec Bank*, on the 31st March, 1874; of *La Banque Nationale*, on the 15th April, 1874; and of *La Banque de St. Hyacinthe*, on the 18th of April, 1874, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 13.)

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *R. Robin* and others, Landholders and Proprietors of Fishing Establishments on the Coasts of *Labrador* and *Canada*.

By Mr. *McIsaac*,—The Petition of *Hugh Gillis* and others; the Petition of *Daniel J. Gillis* and others, of *Glen Road*; and the Petition of *John McDonald* and others, of *West River, Ohio*, all of the County of *Antigonish*.

By Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of Messrs. *E. and C. Gurney* and Co. and others, Manufacturers, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Kirk*,—The Petition of *James L. Whitman* and others, of *Manchester*; the Petition of *John Bigsby* and others, of *Guysborough*; the Petition of the Reverend *John F. Forbes* and others, of *Goshen, St. Mary's*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Samuel Bernard* and others, of *Glenelg* and *Cross Roads*, all of the County of *Guysborough*.

By Mr. *Yeo*,—The Petition of *L. S. Johnson* and others, of *Alberton* and vicinity; the Petition of the Reverend *Robert William Dyer*, Rector of *St. Peter's, Alberton*; the Petition of *Joseph Murphy* and others, of Township Eleven; the Petition of the Reverend *Robert S. Patterson* and others, of *Freetown*; the Petition of *John Beer* and others, of *Bedeque*; the Petition of *William Gordon* and others, of *Tignish*; the Petition of *John G. Yelland* and others, of *Cape Wolfe*; the Petition of the Reverend *Robert Laird* and others, of *Malpeque*; the Petition of *John Wilkinson* and others, of Lot No. 3, *Mimminigash*; the Petition of *James Birch* and others, of *Port Hill* and *Green Park*; the Petition of *Mrs. Jane Costain* and others, of Lot No. 4; the Petition of *John Wright* and others, of *Searle Town*; the Petition of *Daniel McKirchy* and others, of Lot No. 16; the Petition of *George A. Sharp* and others, of *St. Eleanor's*; the Petition of *N. W. R. McNab Campbell* and others, of *Summerside*; the Petition of *James Crozier* and others, of *Summerside*; the Petition of *John Mooreshead*, junr., and others, of Lot No. 10; the Petition of *W. C. Montgomery* and others, of *Dock Settlement*; the Petition of the Reverend *A. E. Le Page* and others, of *Margate*; the Petition of *William Gambel* and others, of *Fifteen Point*; the Petition of *James Beairsto* and others, of Lot No. 18; the Petition of *Robert Potts* and others, of *Tryon*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Charles Nicklin* and others, of *Egmont Bay*, all of the County of *Prince, Prince Edward Island*.

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of Messrs. *James Warnock* and Co. and others; and the Petition of Messrs. *William Young* and Co. and others, all of the Town of *Galt*, County of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Rochester*,—The Petition of *Edward Watson* and others, of *Nepean*; the Petition of the Reverend *H. J. McDiarmid* and others, of *Gloucester*; the Petition of *Richard Groves* and others, of *Fitzroy*; the Petition of *Samuel Ellison*, jun. and others, of *Fitzroy*; the Petition of *James Woodland* and others, of *Rochesterville*; the Petition of the Reverend *James Simpson* and others, of *Huntley* and *March*; the Petition of *Lewis Morton*, J. P., and others, of *Goulburn*; and the Petition of *R. M. Hammond* and others, of *North Gower*, all of the County of *Carleton*.

By Mr. *McKay (Colchester)*,—The Petition of *Andrew Logan* and others, of *Upper Stewiacke*; the Petition of *Henry W. Andrews* and others, of *South Branch Stewiacke*; the Petition of *John Dickey* and others, of *Stewiacke*; and the Petition of *Thomas M. Boggs* and others, of *Truro*, all of the County of *Colchester*.

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of *Daniel Gayton* and others, of *Lower Argyle*; the Petition of *A. Rankin* and others; the Petition of *David Pitman* and others; the Petition

of *Edsen Churchill* and others ; the Petition of *Charles S. Hamilton* and others ; and the Petition of *James N. Gardner* and others, of *Yarmouth* ; the Petition of *Walker Larth* and others, of *East Pubnico* ; the Petition of *Israel Harding Custos* and others of *Tusket* ; the Petition of *Charles Cahon* and others, of *Hebron* ; and the Petition of *George H. Goudey* and others, of *Maitland*, all of the County of *Yarmouth*.

By Mr. *Ray*,—The Petition of *D. C. Sanders* and others, of *Wilmot* ; the Petition of *Hannah Raymond* and others, of *Clement West* ; and the Petition of *Y. R. Usley* and others, of *Laurencetown*, all of the County of *Annapolis*.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of Messrs. *D. McInnes & Co.* and others, of the City of *Hamilton*.

By Mr. *MacDonnell*,—The Petition of *Peter Paint*, sen., and others, of the Straits of *Canso*, County of *Inverness*.

By Mr. *Wallace*,—The Petition of *Gilbert M. Pesk*, J. P., and others, of *Hopewell* ; the Petition of *Ephraim Steeves* and others, of *Hillsborough*, County of *Albert* ; and the Petition of *John Woodman* and others, of *Moncton*, County of *Westmoreland*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *R. H. Munn* and others, of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of the Reverend *James Bayne*, D.D., and others, of *Pictou* ; the Petition of *S. Archibald* and others, of *Watervale* ; and the Petition of *Neil Gunn*, J. P., and others, of *East River*, all of the County of *Pictou*.

By Mr. *Gouge*,—The Petition of *William Douglas* and others, of *Two Mile River* ; the Petition of *Evan McDonell* and others, of *Hardwoodland* ; the Petition of *D. W. Armstrong* and others, of *Kempt* ; the Petition of *George A. Johnson* and others, of *New Port* ; the Petition of *Edward Blanchard* and others, of *Ellershouse* ; the Petition of *D. G. McDonald* and others, of *Milford* ; the Petition of *Amos Thompson* and others, of *Gore* ; the Petition of *A. Dunbar* and others, of *Elmsdale* ; the Petition of *Osmand O'Brien* and others, of *Noel* ; the Petition of *William Mounee*, and others, of *Avondale* ; and the Petition of the Reverend *D. M. Wellton* and others, of *Windsor*, all of the County of *Hants*.

By Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*),—The Petition of *Francis Lewis*, J.P., and others, of *Little Glace Bay* ; the Petition of *Alexander Logan* and others, of *North Sydney* ; and the Petition of *Charles Carmichael* and others, of *Cow Bay*, all of the County of *Cape Breton*.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of Messrs. *A. Beattie & Co.* and others, Manufacturers, and others, of the Town of *St. Mary's*.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

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

Of *T. P. White* and others, of *John Sleigh* and others, of *Thomas Bailey*, Reeve, and others, of *John R. Mulloy* and others, and of Messrs. *M. B.* and *J. S. Perine* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the County of *Dundas* ; severally praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *W. C. Darrow* and others, of the Town of *Tilsonburg*, County of *Oxford* ; of *Thomas M. Simpson* and others, of the Township of *Turnberry*, of *Henry Young* and others, of *Robert N. Adams* and others, of *Hullett*, and of *John Stephenson*, jun., and others, of the Village of *Clinton*, County of *Huron* ; of *Arthur P. Tipper* and others, of *Salisbury*, and of *John Woodman* and others, of *Moncton*, County of *Westmoreland*, *New Brunswick* ; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Vespra*, County of *Simcoe* ; of *James E. Mitchell* and others, of *Paris* and vicinity, County of *Brant* ; of *William Johnson* and others, of the Township of *Matilda*, and of *George G. Tracy* and others, of the Township of *Williamsburg*, County of *Dundas* ; of *J. H. Forde* and others, of *Hull*, County of *Ottawa* ; of *A. Holmes* and others, of *L. E. Slater* and others, of *Chatham*, of *W. J. Stewart* and others, of the Municipal Council of the County of *Kent*, of *R. A. Tompkins* and others, of the Township of *Harwich*, of *Daniel White* and others, of the Township of *Raleigh*, of *Jeremiah G. Russell* and others, of *Jonathan McCully*, M.D., and others, of the Townships of *Raleigh* and *Harwich*, and of *Arthur Anderson* and others, of the

Township of *Dover East*, County of *Kent*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Muskoka*, District of *Muskoka*; of *William J. Casselman* and others, of *Chaffey* and vicinity, County of *Victoria*; of *J. P. Poupard* and others, of *St. Urbain*, County of *Chateauguay*; of *James McKay* and others, of *Pennfield* and other Places, County of *Charlotte*, *New Brunswick*; of the Municipal Council of the Town of *Dundas*, of *E. Matthews* and others, of *West Flamboro'*, and of *Crowell Smith* and others, of the Township of *Ancaster*, County of *Wentworth*; of *Robert Jackson* and others, of *Chatham*, of *Thomas Quigley* and others, of *Miles McMillan* and others, of *Ludlow*, of *William Swine* and others, of *Blissfield*, and of *Robert Bailey*, and others, of the Parishes of *Alnwick* and *Newcastle*, County of *Northumberland*; of *Thomas Rogers* and others, of *St. Mary's*, County of *Perth*; and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Wellington*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Malcolm Macfarlane* and others, of Messrs. *O'Keefe* and Company and others, of *J. Morison* and others, of *Alister M. Clark* and others, and of *C. J. Campbell* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; severally praying that no Prohibitory Law may be passed.

Of Messrs *J. and T. Robinson* and others, of the City of *Saint John*, *New Brunswick*; praying for a reduction of Duty lately imposed upon Sugar.

Of *G. McMicken* and others, of *Winnipeg*, Province of *Manitoba*; praying for an Act of Incorporation as a Banking and Exchange and Loan, Trust, and Agency Company, without the power of issuing Bank Notes.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that before final decision is made respecting any portion of the proposed railway communication east of *Georgian Bay*, a thorough exploration be ordered as to the merits in every respect of the different routes proposed.

Of Messrs. *David Torrance* and Company and others, Shipowners and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the prayer of the Petition of the *Quebec* Harbor Commissioners, recommending the construction at *Quebec* of a dry dock, of sufficient capacity to take in and repair the large steamships which now cross the *Atlantic*, and that the Imperial Government be solicited to contribute a proportionate share of the cost of such dock, may be granted.

Of the *Port Whitby* Harbor Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to issue Debentures upon the security of their property, to the amount of Fifty thousand dollars, and for a further increase of their powers.

Of the Northern Extension Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

Of *George E. R. Burpee* and others, of the City of *Saint John*, *New Brunswick*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *Saint John* Railway Bridge Company; and also for a suspension of so much of the rules of the House as require the rates of toll for vehicles and foot passengers to be specified in the notice of application.

Of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of *Nova Scotia*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and also a modification of the name of the said Bank.

Of Sir *Leopold Heath*, of *Ainsley Grange*, *England*, and others, of *England* and *Canada*; praying for an Act of Incorporation, under the name of the *Anglo-Canadian* Mortgage and Investment Company.

A Motion being made and [seconded, That the Petition of the *Quebec* Harbor Commissioners, recommending the construction at *Quebec* of a dry dock of sufficient capacity to take in and repair the large steamships which now cross the *Atlantic*, and that the Imperial Government be solicited to contribute a proportionate share of the cost of such dock; and the Petition of the *Newcastle* Harbor Company, the Corporation of the Village of *Newcastle*, and the Corporation of the Township of *Clarke*; praying that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars may be granted to improve the Harbor of *Port Newcastle*, provided the Corporations of the Village of *Newcastle*, the Township of *Clarke*, and the said *Newcastle* Harbor Company expend an equal sum, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, "That these Petitions cannot be received, as the granting of the prayers thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Ordered, That Mr. *Pozer* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of *Canada*, 29 *Victoria*, Chapter 17, intituled: "An Act to secure to Wives and Children the benefit of Assurances on the lives of their Husbands and Parents."

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amalgamate "The Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (Limited)," and "The Toronto Manufacturing Company (Limited)," under the name of "The Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (Limited)";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Bank of *Ottawa*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Calais* and *St. Stephen* Railway Bridge Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for granting certain powers to the *Richelieu River* Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Mr. *Schultz* moved, seconded by Mr. *McGregor*, and the Question being proposed, That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the causes of the occurrences of 1869—70 in *Manitoba*, and the occurrences themselves be inquired into in that Province by Royal Commission, or otherwise; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire as to the best and most direct route for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the Dominion of *Canada* and Europe; the possibility of navigating the *Gulf of St. Lawrence* during the winter months, and of finding on the shores of the Dominion a harbor accessible both in winter and summer to be the terminus of such shortest route; with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time; and that the Committee, by special leave of the House, be composed of seventeen Members, viz:—The Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), the Honorable Mr. *Mitchell*, the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*, Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*), Mr. *Flynn*, Mr. *Moffat*, Mr. *Ryan*, Mr. *Caron*, Mr. *Wilkes*, Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, Mr. *Thomson* (*Welland*), Mr. *Baby*, Mr. *Harper*, Mr. *Power*, Mr. *Gillmor*, and Mr. *Fiset*.

On motion of Mr. *Tremblay*, seconded by Mr. *Prévost*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st, any correspondence between the Government and the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company or any of the Directors or Agents thereof, on the subject of the leasing of the wharves below *Quebec*; and 2nd. A statement shewing the sums collected as wharfage dues established by the Department of Public Works, and the sums paid to the Government for each of the said wharves.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Farrow* moved, seconded by Mr. *Willson*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and *Thomas Holmes*, Returning Officer for the North Riding of *Huron*, relating to the last Election in that Riding for a Member to serve in the House of Commons; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of the Right Hon. Sir *John A. Macdonald*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Trupper*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* at its last Session, intituled "An Act to amend the Law respecting Escheats and Forfeitures," together with all Orders in Council, and all correspondence between the Governments of *Canada* and *Ontario* as to the said Act, or as to the matters affected by the said Act

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*,

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 Life Assurance Companies doing business in *Canada*, and the Government; and of all representations from such Companies or others to the Government for the passage of an Act authorizing the appointment of an Inspector of Insurance Companies and for such appointment.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Ryan*, seconded by Mr. *White (Hastings)*,

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 appointments made since the first of January, 1874, to the present date, to the Custom House, *Montreal*; with the names and previous occupations of the parties appointed, the salaries of each, with copies of any Reports or recommendations there may be from the Collector respecting such appointments.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mitchell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House, a comparative statement of Duties paid on Imports at the Port of *Saint John, New Brunswick*, for the first fifteen days of the month of April of the years 1873 and 1874, shewing description of goods, whether out of vessel or in Bonded Warehouse, and the name of the Importer.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Wilkes*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*,

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 Fortifications, Lands, and Material of War, which were transferred to the Government of this Country by the Imperial Government; also a Report of a competent officer on

the state of repair of the several Forts and Buildings so transferred, and of the condition of the Material of War; also a return of such properties as have been conveyed to Municipal Corporations, if any; or of any lands that it is proposed by the Government to transfer to such Corporations.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tremblay*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

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 Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, on the subject of Beach-rights.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Young*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*, Mr. *DeCosmos*, Mr. *Dymond*, Mr. *Burwell*, the Honorable Mr. *Davies*, Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), and Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), be appointed to report to this House the most effectual and cheapest mode of obtaining the publication of a Canadian Hansard, containing a correct report of the proceedings and speeches of the House; the work to be commenced next Session.

On motion of Mr. *Béchar*d, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

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, claims and certificates, presented and transmitted (from 1st July, 1867, to this day), to the Dominion Government by each of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, in his capacity as such, for all travelling expenses and hotel expenses, in any place other than that in which such Judge had orders to reside or should have resided, either for sitting or for acting therein, or for holding therein (in such capacity) any Court in civil, criminal or other matters; together with a detailed statement of the several sums paid in conformity with such accounts, claims and certificates.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

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

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, Reports of Railway Commissioners, Orders in Council, Accounts and Papers of every description, relating to the claims connected with contracts on the Inter-colonial Railway from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusive, and all payments made thereon under the authority of a Resolution passed by this House during the Session of 1873;—as well as a statement of the extra work claimed by the Contractors on the said Sections.

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 of the Minister of Public Works, Orders in Council, and correspondence with the Imperial Government, or any other parties, touching the extension of the Railway into the City of *Halifax*.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Jetté*, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*,

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 the correspondence in the possession of the Government relating to the sum voted in the first Session of 1873, to meet the costs of an appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, with reference to the constitutionality of the Common School Law of *New Brunswick*, passed in 1871, and a statement of all sums paid for the purpose above mentioned.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Palmer*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, an account of the expenditure and all correspondence, instructions to, and Reports from Engineers, in possession of the Government, relating to the expenditure for the improvement of the Harbor of *Ingonish South, Cape Breton*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Palmer*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

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 number of inhabitants, and the amount of the imports of the Harbor of *Ingonish South, Cape Breton*, for the past year.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Chisholm*, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*,

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 and *R. K. Chisholm*, Esquire, and all other persons, relating to *Oakville Harbor*, since the 1st day of January, 1870; also copy of the agreement between the Government and one *Shewell*, purchaser of said Harbor; together with a statement of the amount of money paid by the said *Shewell*, and the amount of his indebtedness to the Government on account of the said Harbor, and also an account of all moneys paid by the Government to, or received from any person in relation to the same, since the 1st day of January, 1870.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *White (Renfrew)*, seconded by Mr. *Wright (Pontiac)*,

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 sums expended on capital account, as well as the amounts chargeable to income, in the construction of Slides, Dams, Piers, Booms and other works to facilitate the passage of Timber and Saw Logs on the *Ottawa River* and its tributaries, up to 31st December last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*,

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 Imperial Government, in relation to the transfer of *Portage Island*, at the entrance of *Miramichi Bay*, to the Government of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *MacDonnell*, seconded by Mr. *McIsaac*,

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 papers and correspondence under the control of the Government, in reference to the construction of Section No. 12 of the Intercolonial Railroad, and to the claims of contractors and others in connection with such construction.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Palmer*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

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 expended on the extension of the Railway between *Shediac* and *Saint John* to the Ballast Wharf at *Saint John*, with an estimate of the amount that will be required to complete the work; also copies of all estimates of the cost of the right required from the City of *Saint John* for the terminus; also copies of all notices and correspondence between any of the officers of the Corporation of the said City and the Government in relation to acquiring such right; also all correspondence with any persons for the purpose of acquiring the right necessary for a deep-water terminus at any other point in the said harbor, with a copy of all plans and estimates for acquiring the necessary right, and the building of the works necessary to carry out such project.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Schultz*, seconded by Mr. *Killam*,

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 Acts passed, and all appointments made, by the Council for the *North-West* Territories; together with all recommendations made by the said Council to the Dominion Government in reference to Indian Treaties and Indian matters in the *North-West* Territories.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st, a list shewing all the claims filed against the Contractors for Sections 8, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 of the Intercolonial Railway; the name of each claimant, the amount claimed by him, and the name of the Contractor against whom such claim is filed; 2nd, copies of affidavits complaining of frauds committed in the carrying out of the contracts for the aforesaid various sections.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Casey*, seconded by Mr. *Harvey*,

Ordered, That Mr. *Walker* be added to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of *Port Stanley Harbor, Ontario*.

The Honorable Mr. *Tupper* moved, seconded by the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being proposed, That this House having been asked to increase the taxation of the people to the extent of three millions of dollars per annum, is entitled to the fullest information in reference to the financial position of the country, and that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General praying him to cause copies of the returns of the receipts of Revenue to the twentieth day of April instant, to be laid before the House;

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright* moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "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 receipts of Revenue to the 21st day of April, 1874; and also a comparative statement of the said receipts for the first 20 days of April, in the years 1873 and 1874; together with the quantities of excisable goods in Bond on the 1st and 15th days of April in 1873 and 1874, and on the 1st day of July, 1873," inserted instead thereof;

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 shewing the receipts of Revenue to the 21st day of April, 1874; and also a comparative statement of the said receipts for the first 20 days of April in the years 1873 and 1874; together with the quantities of excisable goods in Bond on the 1st and 15th days of April in 1873 and 1874, and on the 1st day of July 1873.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to repeal the laws relating to Usury;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for copies of all correspondence relative to the establishment of a Post Office in *Monteagle Valley* in the Township of *Monteagle*, under the name of "*Greenview*"; and the establishment of a Post Office in the Township of *Dungannon*, under the name of "*Brunson*," both in the North Riding of the County of *Hastings*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 31.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the inspection of Salt manufactured in *Canada*, and the appointment of Salt Inspectors, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Forbes* reported the Resolution accordingly; and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the inspection of Salt manufactured in *Canada*, and for the appointment of Salt Inspectors.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron (Huron)* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the inspection of Salt and the appointment of Salt Inspectors.

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

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 28th April, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Donahue*,—The Petition of the Board of Trade of *St. John's*, District of *Iberville*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Blake*,—The Petition of *Joshua Spencer Thompson*, of *Barker-ville*, Province of *British Columbia*.

By Mr. *Borron*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of *Shumiah*, in behalf of the inhabitants of the District of *Thunder Bay*.

By Mr. *Forbes*,—The Petition of *Spencer Cohan* and others, of *Port Medway*; the Petition of *Z. P. Armstrong* and others, of *East Port Medway*; the Petition of *W. A. Reed* and others, of *Mill Village*; the Petition of *Richard Freeman* and others, of *Greenfield*; and the Petition of *J. N. Freeman*, Sheriff, and others, of *Liverpool*, all of the County of *Queen's, Nova Scotia*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Davies*,—The Petition of *Elisha J. Baker* and others, of *North Lake* and vicinity; the Petition of *Henry A. Bears* and others, of *Murray River*; the Petition of *D. McLean* and others, of *Vernon River*; the Petition of *Roderick A. McDonald* and others, of *Vernon River* and vicinity; the Petition of the Reverend *S. G. Lawson* and others, of *Murray Harbor*, North; the Petition of *Catherine Campbell* and others, of *Dundas*; the Petition of *D. Fraser* and others, of *Lower Montague*; the Petition of *Benjamin Coffin*, jun., and others, of *Savage Harbor*; the Petition of *Joseph Brooks* and others, of *White Sands*; the Petition of the Reverend *John Astbury* and others, of *Montague River*; and the Petition of *Robert Cameron* and others, of *Montague Bridge*, all of the County of *King's, Prince Edward Island*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of the Reverend *R. A. Daniel* and others, of *Pugwash*, County of *Cumberland*.

By Mr. *Haggart*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Shaw* and *Matheson* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Town of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Fleming*,—The Petition of *Thomas Flanagan* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Church*,—The Petition of *John E. Shatford*, J.P. and others, of *Hubbard's Cove*; the Petition of *William McKean* and others, of *Gay's River*; the Petition of *Peter Himelman* and others, of *Cow Bay*; the Petition of *William Layton* and others, of *Middle Musquodoboit*; the Petition of *Archibald Gunn* and others, of the City of *Halifax*; the Petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of *Nova Scotia*; and the Petition of *James H. Cooler* and others, of *Tax Point*, County of *Lunenburg*, all of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Appleyby*,—The Petition of the Consolidated European and North American Railway Company.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of the Reverend *William Daunt*, M.A. and others, of the Village of *Thamesford*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Borden*,—The Petition of *Nathan L. Fuller* and others, of *Lower Horton*; the Petition of *Gideon N. Eagles* and others, of *Gaspereaux*; the Petition of *William N. Vaughan* and others, of *Gaspereaux Mountain*; and the Petition of *Charles Dickie* and others, of *Canning*, all of the County of *King's, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Oakes*,—The Petition of *William Nicholl* and others, of *Bear River*; the Petition of *Nathaniel Allen* and others, of *Beaver River*; the Petition of *John N. Barnaby* and others, of the Town of *Digby*; the Petition of *George H. Hardy* and others, of *Smith's Cove*; the Petition of *Alexander Mallett* and others, of *South Range*; the Petition of *Ephraim A. Bacon* and others, of *Digby Ridges* and *Bloomfield*; and the Petition of *Charles Sabeau*, J.P. and others, of *New Tusket*, all of the County of *Digby*.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of *Henry Zinkar* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Wallace*,—The Petition of *Mary Ann Gillis* and others, of *Hillsborough*,

County of *Albert*; and the Petition of *Arthur R. Tippet* and others, of *Salisbury*, County of *Westmoreland*.

By Mr. *Bertram*,—The Petition of *James S. Foulds* and others, Manufacturers and others, of *Hastings*, County of *Peterboro'*.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *Charles Elliott* and others, the Petition of *Thomas H. Taylor* and others, the Petition of the Reverend *J. L. Campbell* and others, the Petition of *T. H. Buckner* and others, and the Petition of *George C. Irving* and others, of *Chatham*; the Petition of *Milton Bacchus* and others, and the Petition of *William Jackson* and others, of *Raleigh*; the Petition of *James Taylor* and others, of *Howard*; the Petition of *T. S. Arnold* and others, and the Petition of *John Stone*, J.P. and others, of *Orford*, all of the County of *Kent*.

By Mr. *MacKay (Cape Breton)*,—The Petition of *Richard Springer* and others; and the Petition of *Thomas Hutchinson* and others, Manufacturers and others.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1874, for a Statement shewing full particulars regarding the progress of the work on Section 13 of the Intercolonial Railway, shewing the amount of original Contract, the bonus (if any) paid to Contractors, the amount (if any) overpaid, the amount required to complete the Contract, and the present condition of the work in progress on said section; also a statement of any other sum or sums paid by orders of the Commissioners on account of said Contract with the date of all payments made. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Caughnawaga* Ship Canal Company.

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company.

Bill to consolidate the Mortgages and other Preferential Charges of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, and for raising further capital, and for establishing a Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, and for other purposes.

Bill to incorporate the *Niagara Grand Island* Bridge Company.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given upon the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.: Of the *Ontario* Bank,—of *John Magee* and others, for incorporation of the Provincial Steam Ship Company,—of the *Port Whitby* Harbor Company,—of *Edward Gurney* and others, for incorporation of the Neutral Link Railway Company,—and of *G. McMicken* and others, for incorporation of a Banking, Exchange, and Loan and Trust Company in *Manitoba*.

Ordered, That Mr. *Tremblay* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide that the Election of Members of the House of Commons of *Canada* be by ballot.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Domville* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Provincial Steamship Company.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Irring* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Neutral Link Railway Company."

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Schultz* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Exchange, Loan and Trust Company of *Manitoba*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Palmer* have leave to bring in a Bill relating to Interest and Usury in the Province of *New Brunswick*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Standard Marine Insurance Company of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to change the name of the *Victoria Bank of Canada*, to that of the *Manufacturer's Bank of Canada*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and six, incorporating "The *Canada Investment and Guarantee Agency*."

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

The Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the best and most direct route for the conveyance of mails and passengers between the Dominion of *Canada* and *Europe*, the possibility of navigating the Gulf of *St. Lawrence* during the winter months, and of finding on the shores of the Dominion a harbor accessible both in winter and summer to be the Terminus of such shortest route, 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 five Members.

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

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Pelletier*,

Ordered, That Mr. *Fiset* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mitchell*,

Ordered, That Mr. *DeVeber* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend this House, To-morrow, with the Original and the Supplementary Return made by the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Yale*, and the papers forwarded therewith.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Ross*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions :—

1. That it is expedient to establish a Military College at one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada*, for the education of young men in those branches of Military and general scientific knowledge which are necessary for qualifying them as officers ; such college to be under the charge of a Military Officer having special qualifications for the office as commandant, assisted by two professors and such other assistants as may be found necessary and authorized by Parliament, and who shall be paid at such rates as shall be authorized by Law and voted by Parliament, and shall be appointed by the Governor, and hold their offices during pleasure ; the institution to be governed according to regulations to be made by the Governor in Council from time to time, and the Collegiate term of instruction to be four years.

2. That it is expedient to provide that a Board of Examiners be established in each Military District of the Dominion, for the examination of young men wishing to become students or cadets in the College, and without whose certificate of proficiency, good health and good moral character, no person shall be admitted as such cadet ; the total number to be admitted as cadets during the first and each subsequent year being limited by Law and the number from each Military District admitted yearly being equal if the requisite number of certified applicants be found in each ; the selection from among such applicants to be made by the Governor in Council.

3. That it is expedient to provide that persons to be admitted as cadets for the collegiate course, shall be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, but that the Governor in Council may for special reasons and in the interest of the service, admit as students for a limited time officers of the Active Militia over twenty-one years of age, in addition to the number of cadets limited by Law, provided such officers have obtained first-class certificates under the 33rd section of the Militia Act (31 Vict., cap. 40) ; the number of officers to be so admitted being limited by Law.

4. That it is expedient to provide that certain articles for the use of the cadets be furnished by themselves, but that to meet the ordinary expenses of living and procuring uniforms, a limited sum per annum may be paid and certain fixed allowances may be granted by the Governor in Council to each cadet while remaining at the college, the same to be defrayed out of moneys to be voted for the purpose by Parliament.

5. That it is expedient to provide that every cadet or officer entering the college for a course of instruction shall be subject, while remaining there for that purpose, to the Queen's Rules and Regulations, the Mutiny Act and Rules and Articles of War, and to such other Rules and Regulations as Her Majesty's troops are subjected to.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions :—

1. That it is expedient to authorize the raising, by way of loan, for the purpose of the construction of the *Canadian Pacific Railway*, and the improvement and enlargement of the *Canadian Canals*, of a sum of money not exceeding eight million pounds sterling.

2. That it is expedient to provide that such portions of the said loan as shall not be raised upon the guarantee of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (as mentioned in the following Resolutions), may be raised in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct, under the provisions of the Act 35 V., c. 6, intituled : "*An Act respecting the Public Debt and raising of Loans authorized by Parliament*," and that the principal and interest thereof shall be chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. That it is expedient to provide that of the said sum of eight million pounds, a sum not exceeding three million six hundred thousand pounds may be raised with the guarantee of the Treasury, under the Imperial Act known as "*The Canada (Public Works) Loan Act, 1873*," in such manner and form and on such conditions as they think

fit, at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum, and subject to the following provisions :—

- (1.) The Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada* shall be charged with the payment of the principal and interest of any loan guaranteed by the Treasury, under the said Imperial Act, immediately after the charge for the loan of the sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable to the *Hudson's Bay* Company, created by the Act of the Parliament of *Canada*, 32, 33 *Victoria*, chapter one.
- (2.) The Government of *Canada* shall pay a sinking fund at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the entire amount of the loan guaranteed by the Treasury as aforesaid, and the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada* shall be charged with the payment of such sinking fund, immediately after the principal and interest of each last-mentioned loan.
- (3.) The Consolidated Fund of *Canada* shall be charged with any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, under "The *Canada* (Public Works) Loan Act, 1873," with interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, immediately after the said sinking fund.
- (4.) The due payment and application of the money raised by any loan guaranteed by the Treasury, under the Act last-mentioned, shall be assured and certified in such manner as the Treasury may from time to time direct.
- (5.) The annual sums for the sinking fund shall be remitted to the Treasury by half-yearly payments in such manner as they from time to time direct, and for the investment and accumulation thereof under their direction, in the names of four trustees, nominated from time to time,—two by the Treasury and two by the Government of *Canada*.
- (6.) The said sinking fund may be invested only in such securities as the Government of *Canada* and the Treasury from time to time agree upon, and shall, whether invested or not, be applied from time to time under the direction of the Treasury, in discharging the principal of the loan guaranteed by the Treasury as aforesaid, and the interest arising from such securities (including the interest accruing in respect of any part of any loan discharged by means of the said sinking fund), and the resulting income thereof shall be invested and applied as part of such sinking fund.
- (7.) That it is expedient to provide that, subject to the foregoing provisions as aforesaid, the moneys raised shall be applied and expended for the purposes mentioned in the preceding Resolutions, only in such manner and in such proportions as the Parliament of *Canada* may have authorized; and that a detailed account of all moneys so expended shall be laid before the House of Commons of *Canada* during the first fifteen days of the then next session of the Canadian Parliament.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* 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.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 29th April, 1874.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA,
Ottawa, 29th April, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the second day of January last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Cariboo*, in the Province of *British Columbia*, *Henry Maynard Ball*, Esquire, appointed Returning Officer for the said Electoral District, for the election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the Parliament summoned to be holden on the Twelfth day of March, 1874; *Joshua Spencer Thompson*, Esquire, has been duly returned as appears by the return to the said writ bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of March last past, deposited of record in my Office.

R. POPE (L.S.),
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for *Canada*.

Alfred Patrick, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

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

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of *East Williams*.

By Mr. *Palmer*,—The Petition of *William Fowler* and others, of the Town of *Portland*, County of *Saint John*.

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,—The Petition of *Aaron Hobbs* and others.

By the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*,—The Petition of *A. G. Jones* and others; the Petition of *H. Nu Hall* and others, and the Petition of *H. Tandy* and others, Manufacturers, of the City of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of *Joseph Detwiler* and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *O. Smyth* and others, of the Town of *Galt*.

By Mr. *Scriver*,—The Petition of the *Quebec Frontier Railway Company*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,—The Petition of *W. D. Nickerson* and others, of *Clarke's Harbor*; the Petition of *James C. Smith* and others, of *Cape Sable Island*; the Petition of *Stephen S. Harrington* and others, of *Sable River*; the Petition of *William Jelly* and others; the Petition of *John A. Parker* and others, of *Lockeport*; the Petition of *Andrew Reynolds* and others, of *Baccaro*; the Petition of *Samuel W. Nickerson* and others of *Shag Harbor*; the Petition of *G. A. Crowell* and others, of *Port La Tour*; the Petition of the Reverend *M. G. Henry* and others, of *Clyde River*; and the Petition of *David Watt* and others, of *Barrington*, all of the County of *Shelburne*.

By Mr. *Carrier*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Bronson* and *Weston* and others, Lumber Manufacturers.

By Mr. *Stephenson*,—The Petition of *Matthew Hughes* and others; and the Petition of *John Hughes* and others.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of the Dominion Board of Trade.

By Mr. *McCallum*,—The Petition of *H. J. Winslow* and others.

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of *Constant Bougler*, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of *George Bewell* and others, of the Township of *Reach*; the Petition of *Martin Roach* and others, of the Township of *Scott*; and the Petition of the Synod of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church.

By the Honorable Mr. *Laird*,—The Petition of *James S. C. Moore* and others, of *Belfast*; the Petition of the Reverend *W. W. Colpitts* and others, of *Pownal*; the Petition of *Jacob Dockendoff* and others, of *North River*; the Petition of *Albert Laird*

and others, of *New Glasgow*; the Petition of *Robert McLeod* and others of *New London*; the Petition of *George Webber* and others; the Petition of *W. D. Stewart* and others; and the Petition of *J. O. Huestis* and others, of *Charlottetown*, all of the County of *Queen's, Prince Edward Island*.

By Mr. Goudge,—The Petition of *D. W. Faulkner* and others, of *Hantsport*, County of *Hants*.

By the Honorable Mr. Mitchell,—The Petition of *William Park* and others, of the Town of *New Castle*; and the Petition of *Alexander Morrison* and others, of the Town of *Chatham, New Brunswick*.

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

Of *R. Robin* and others, landowners and proprietors of Fishing Establishments on the coasts of *Labrador* and *Canada*; praying for the adoption of such measures as will prohibit the use of seines in fishing on the shores of *Labrador* and *Canada*, and to permit only the use of Hook and Line.

Of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate with the Northern Extension Railway Company, to change the gauge of their railway, and also for raising additional capital, and for other amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Hugh Gillis* and others, of *Antigonish*, of *Daniel J. Gillis*, of *Glen Road*, and of *John McDonald* and others, of *West River, Ohio*, County of *Antigonish*; of *James L. Whitman* and others, of *Manchester*, of *John Bigsley* and others, of *Guyborough*, of the Reverend *John F. Forbes* and others, of *Goshen, St. Mary's*, and of the Reverend *Samuel Bernard* and others, of *Glenelg and Cross Roads*, County of *Guyborough, Nova Scotia*; of *L. S. Johnson* and others, of *Alberton* and vicinity, of the Reverend *Robert William Dyer*, Rector of *St. Peter's, Alberton*, and others, of *Joseph Murphy* and others, of Township Eleven, of the Reverend *Robert S. Patterson* and others, of *Freetown*, of *John Beer* and others, of *Bedeque*, of *William Gordon* and others, of *Tignish*, of *John G. Yelland* and others, of *Cape Wolfe*, of the Reverend *Robert Laird* and others, of *Malpeque*, of *John Wilkinson* and others, of *Mimminigash*, Lot No. 3, of *James Birch* and others, of *Port Hill and Green Park*, of *Mrs. Jane Costain* and others, of Lot No. 4, of *John Wright* and others, of *Searle Town*, of *Daniel MacKirchey* and others, of Lot No. 16, of *George A. Sharp* and others, of *Saint Eleanors*, of *N. W. R. McNab Campbell* and others, and of *James Crozier* and others, of *Summerside*, of *John Moorshead, jun.* and others, of *West Devon*, Lot No. 10, of *W. C. Montgomery* and others, of *Dock Settlement*, of the Reverend *A. E. Le Page* and others, of *Margate, New London*, of *William Gambel* and others, of *Fifteen Point*, of *James Beairsto* and others, of *Battie*, Lot No. 18, of *Robert Potts* and others, of *Tryon* and of the Reverend *Charles Nicklin* and others, of *Egmont Bay*, County of *Prince, Prince Edward Island*; of *Edward Watson* and others, of *Nepean*, of the Reverend *H. J. McDiarmid* and others, of *Gloucester*, of *Richard Groves* and others, and of *Samuel Ellison, jun.* and others, of *Fitzroy*, of *James Woodland* and others, of *Rochesterville*, of the Reverend *James Simpson* and others, of the Townships of *Huntley and March*, of *Lewis Morton, J.P.*, and others, of the Township of *Goulburn*, and of *R. M. Hammond* and others, of the Township of *North Gower*, County of *Carleton*; of *Andrew Logan* and others, of *Upper Stewiacke*, of *Henry W. Andrews* and others, of *South Branch, Stewiacke*, of *John Dickey* and others, and of *Thomas M. Boggs* and others, of *Truro*, County of *Colchester*; of *Daniel Gayton* and others, of *Lower Argyle*, of *Alonzo Rankin* and others, of *David Pitman* and others, of *Edsen Churchill* and others, of *Charles S. Hamilton* and others, and of *James N. Gardner* and others, of *Yarmouth*, of *Walker Larth* and others, of *East Pubnico*, of *Israel Harding Custos* and others, of *Tusket*, of *Charles Cahon* and others, of *Hebron*, and of *George H. Gondey* and others; of *Maitland*, County of *Yarmouth*; of *D. C. Sanders* and others, of *Wilmot*, of *Hannah Raymond* and others, of *Clements West*, and of *Y. R. Ilsley* and others, of *Lawrencetown*, County of *Annapolis*; of *Peter Paint, sen.*, and others, of the Straits of *Canso*, County of *Inverness*; of *Gilbert M. Peck, J.P.*, and others, of *Hopewell*, and of *Ephraim Steeves* and others, of *Hillsborough*.

County of *Albert*; of *John Woodman* and others, of *Moncton*, County of *Westmoreland*; of *K. H. Munn* and others, of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*; of the Reverend *James Bayne*, D.D. and others, of *Pictou*, of *S. Archibald* and others, of *Watervale*, and of *Neill Gunn*, J.P. and others, of *East River*, *St. Mary's*, County of *Pictou*; of *William Douglas* and others, of *Two Mile River*, of *Evan McDonell* and others, of *Hardwoodland*, of *D. W. Armstrong* and others, of *Kempt*, of *George A. Johnson* and others, of *Edward Blanchard* and others, of *Ellershouse*, of *D. G. McDonald* and others, of *Milford*, of *Amos Thompson* and others, of *Gore*, of *A. Dunbar* and others, of *Elmsdale*, of *Osmond O'Brien* and others, of *Noel*, of *William Mounee* and others, of *Avondale*, and of the Reverend *J. M. Welton* and others, of *Windsor*, County of *Hants*; of *Francis Lewis*, J. P., and others, of *Little Glace Bay*, of *Alexander Logan* and others, of *North Sydney*, and of *Charles Carmichael* and others, of *Cow Bay*, County of *Cape Breton*, *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of Messrs. *E. and C. Gurney* and Company and others, of Messrs. *James Warnock* and Company and others, of Messrs. *William Young* and Company and others, of Messrs. *D. McInnes* and Company and others, and of Messrs. *A. Beattie* and Company and others, Manufacturers, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended, in obedience to the Order of yesterday, and laid on the Table of the House,—The Original and the Supplementary Return made by the Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Yale*, and the Papers forwarded therewith, and the same were read.

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

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, with amendments, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the *Collin's Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company*.

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate "*La Banque d'Hochelaga*."

And the following Bill, without amendment, viz:—

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Confederation Life Association*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*),

Ordered, That the Petition of *Constant Bougler*, of the City of *Montreal*, presented this day, be now received;

And the said Petition was read and received, complaining of certain grievances suffered by him from the *Montreal Ocean Steamship Company*, and praying that steps may be taken to protect Immigrants; and also for redress in his individual case.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Holton* have leave to bring in a Bill to further amend, thirty-first *Victoria*, Chapter forty-eight, intituled: "*An Act respecting Insurance Companies*."

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Carlwell*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "*An Act to amend and explain the Act to amend the Charter of the Ontario Bank*."

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill declaring the *Canada* Southern Railway to be a work for the general advantage of *Canada*, within the meaning of the ninety-second Section of the *British North America* Act, 1867.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Steam Ferry Company.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill for suppressing Gaming-Houses, and to punish the Keepers thereof.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,— Further Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1874, for copies of Proclamation, dated on the 6th December, 1869, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the *North-West* in 1869 and 1870 ; and of all correspondence and communications between the Dominion Government, the Government of *Manitoba*, and the Imperial Government ; and all other communications in the possession of the Government, having reference to the Amnesty in the said Proclamation. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 22.)

And also Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for the Reports, Plans and Specifications in connection with the contemplated extension of the *St. Peter's Canal*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33.)

The Honorable Mr. *Ross*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,— Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for the correspondence and recommendations which led to the issuing of " Militia General Order," under date of 8th June, 1872, granting to the Governor General's Foot Guards the same precedence and status in the Active Militia of the Dominion as is held by Her Majesty's Foot Guards in the Imperial Army. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 34.)

On motion of Mr. *De Cosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Cunningham* (*Westminster*),

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 the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of *British Columbia*, for 1873 ; and copies of all papers, and correspondence connected with the Indian Affairs of the said Province for 1873 ; also a Return shewing who recommended the appointment of Mr. *Lenahan* to the office of Assistant Indian Commissioner in the said Province, and why and when he was appointed, and whether he had had any experience in the management of Indian affairs before his appointment, and what salary and allowances have been granted to him.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *De Cosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Dymond*,

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 respecting the Province of *British Columbia*, for the year commencing on July 20, 1871, and ending

June 30, 1872; also a Return for the year commencing July 1, 1872, and ending June 30, 1873; and also an approximate Return for the half year commencing July 1, 1873, and ending December 31, 1873; showing:—1, The Public Debt taken over or payable by the Dominion; 2, the interest on such Public Debt; 3, the Sinking Fund on the same; 4, the respective Subsidies paid to the Province; 5, the total Revenue collected, showing the sources; 6, the total sum voted, shewing the respective votes, whether in the annual Estimates or provided by Statute under each departmental head; 7, the total amount expended, shewing expenditure under each departmental head; 8, the total amount voted but not expended under each departmental head; 9, the total amount expended in excess of votes, shewing excess over the respective votes, under each departmental head; 10, the total amount expended less than the votes under each departmental head; 11, the total amount expended by each department without Parliamentary vote; 12, whether the amount expended was less than the total revenue collected in the Province, and, if so, how much; 13, whether the total amount expended was more than the receipts and how much; 14, the total value of imports; 15, the total value of exports; 16, the estimated actual population; 17, the rate per head of imports entered for home consumption; 18, the rate per head of imports of Canadian produce and manufactures; 19, the rate per head of exports of Provincial products or manufactures; 20, the rate per head of exports of foreign merchandize; 21, the rate per head of taxes direct and indirect paid to Dominion; 22, the amount expended for Canadian Pacific Railway in *British Columbia* under a distinct head.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*, and the Question being proposed, That the Second Report of the Select Committee on Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, be now concurred in;

Mr. *Farrow* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *White (Renfrew)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the traffic in intoxicating liquors is an evil for which the laws of this country provide no adequate remedy, and that it is desirable to prohibit the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Dominion, except for medical and manufacturing purposes" inserted instead thereof; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said proposed Amendment was, with the leave the House, withdrawn.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Second Report of the Select Committee on Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, be now concurred in;

Mr. *Bunster* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dewdney*, and the Question being put, That the further consideration of the said Report be postponed till this day six months; The House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Second Report of the Select Committee on Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, be now concurred in;

And a further Debate arising thereupon; And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Caughnawaga* Ship Canal Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to consolidate the Mortgages and other Preferential charges of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, and for raising further capital, and for establishing a Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wood* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Niagara Grand Island* Bridge Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jetté* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Huron Trent* Valley Canal Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Lake Superior* and *Manitoba* Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Saint Croix* Printing and Publishing Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by Railway, or other means of conveyance, within the Dominion of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution with respect to *Prince Edward Island*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brouse* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Brouse* reported the Resolution accordingly; and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to continue the second and third sections of the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 40, respecting the admission of *Prince Edward Island*, until the 1st January, 1875, and thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Burpee* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time certain temporary provisions in the Act respecting the admission of *Prince Edward Island* into the Dominion.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons and respecting matters connected therewith;

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 certain, proposed Resolutions respecting Pilotage, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Appleby* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Appleby* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Pilotage Act, 1873.
2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to exempt Transports employed exclusively in carrying Troops from Port and Harbour dues.
3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Law respecting carriers by water by better defining their liabilities.
4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide for the removal of obstructions by wreck and like causes in the Navigable Waters of *Canada*, and for other purposes respecting wrecks.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Pilotage Act, 1873.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to exempt Transports from Port and Harbour Dues.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Carriers by water.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill for the removal of obstructions by wreck and like causes, in Navigable waters of *Canada*, and other purposes relative to wrecks.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works on Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, viz.: Library, \$140,000; Tower, \$12,000; Grounds, \$75,000; Retaining Walls, \$20,000; Workshops, \$40,000; Extension, West Block, \$60,000; Improvement of ventilation, Parliament Buildings, \$7,125; Fire Walls, Water Service, Attics, and other Works inside Buildings, \$95,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Bridge over *Red River* (*Fort Garry*), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Lake Superior* and *Red River* Route, Construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Improvement of Rivers, viz.: Improvement of Rivers, \$10,000; *Ste. Croix River*, N.B., \$24,000; *St. John River*, N.B., \$14,000; *St. Lawrence River*, removal of chains and anchors, \$15,000; *Richelieu River*, removal of rocks, \$21,000; *Red River* Navigation, *Manitoba*, \$2,500; *Fraser River*, removal of rocks, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Plant and Working Expenses *Lake Superior* and *Red River* Route, in connection with Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, viz.: *Ontario*—*London* Post Office, \$3,600; Immigration Station, \$2,000; *Hamilton* Post Office, \$6,000; Immigration Station, \$2,000; *Toronto* Custom House, \$100,000; Savings Bank and Inland Revenue Office, \$15,000; Examining Warehouses, \$60,000; Post Office, \$6,000; Immigration Station, \$1,200; *Ottawa* Post Office, Custom House, &c., \$100,000; *Quebec*—*Grosse Isle*, Quarantine Station, \$12,000; *Lévis*, Immigrant Depôt, \$5,000; *Quebec* Post Office, \$9,000; Marine Hospital, \$6,000; Rebuilding Observatory, \$2,000; Culler's Office, \$800; *Three Rivers*, Custom House, \$10,500; *Montreal* Immigrant Depôt, \$7,300; Post Office, \$215,000; Custom House, \$3,500; Examining Warehouse, \$50,000; *New Brunswick*—*St. John* Post Office, \$70,000; Custom House, \$3,000; Examining Warehouse, \$6,500; *St. Andrew's* Marine Hospital, \$1,300; *Westmoreland* Marine Hospital, \$5,500; *Dalhousie* Marine Hospital, \$4,800; *Chatham* and *Newcastle* Custom House, \$1,100; *St. John* or *Partridge Island* Quarantine Station, \$1,000; *Miramichi* or *Middle Island* Quarantine Station, \$800; *Nova Scotia*—*Pictou* Custom House, \$10,000; *Pictou* Quarantine Station, \$1,000; *Halifax* Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Sydney* Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Yarmouth* Quarantine Station, \$5,000; *Pictou* Marine Hospital, \$12,000; *Sydney* Marine Hospital, \$16,000; *Yarmouth* Marine Hospital, \$8,000; *Manitoba*—Custom House, Post Office, &c., \$72,200; Immigrant Depôt, \$1,000; Penitentiary, not including boundary walls, yards and out-buildings,

\$30,000; *British Columbia*—Custom House, Inland Revenue, and Marine and Fisheries, \$50,000; Post Office, Savings Bank, and Public Works, Offices, \$7,000; Marine Hospital, \$16,000; Penitentiary, not including boundary walls, yards and out-building, \$50,000; Public Buildings generally, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and five thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Piers: *Ontario*—*Collingwood* Harbor, Lake *Huron*, \$20,000; *Meaford*, Lake *Huron*, \$12,000; *Owen's Sound*, Lake *Huron*, \$10,500; *Inverhuron* Harbor, Lake *Huron*, \$5,000; *Kincardine* Harbor, Lake *Huron*, \$7,500; Port *Albert* Harbor, Lake *Huron*, \$6,000; *Bayfield* Harbor, Lake *Huron*, \$36,000; *Goderich* Harbor, Lake *Huron*, (municipality furnishing equal amount,) \$20,000; *Goderich* Harbor, Lake *Huron*, \$150,000; *Chantry Island* Breakwater, Lake *Huron*, \$100,000; *Rondeau* Harbor, Lake *Erie*, \$42,500; Port *Stanley* Lighthouse and Pier, Lake *Erie*, \$7,000; Port *Hope*, Lake *Ontario*, \$20,000; *Cobourg* Harbor, Lake *Ontario*, \$40,000; *Shannonville* Harbor, Lake *Ontario*, \$3,000; *Presqu'Île* Harbor, Lake *Ontario*, \$10,000; *Kingston* Harbor, Lake *Ontario*, \$6,000; *Picton* Harbor, Lake *Ontario*, \$6,000; *Toronto* and *St. John, N.B.*, surveys, \$4,500; *Quebec*—House Harbor, \$4,000; *Saguenay* River Pier, \$4,000; *Baie St. Paul* Pier, \$8,500; *Rivière du Loup (en haut)*, local authorities furnishing same amount, \$3,000; *Coteau* Pier extension, \$2,300; *New Brunswick*—*Bathurst*, \$4,000; *Miramichi*, \$15,000; *Richibucto* Harbor, \$20,000; *Pointe du Chêne*, \$17,000; *Hillsboro'*, \$1,500; *Dipper* Harbor, \$12,000; *St. John* Harbor, \$40,000; *Nova Scotia*—*Pictou* Landing, \$25,000; *McNair's Cove*, \$5,000; *Tracadie*, \$6,500; Port *Medway*, \$4,500; *Liverpool*, \$20,000; *Jordan Bay*, \$28,000; *Sissiboo* River, \$2,500; *Oak Point*, \$20,000; *Maitland*, \$1,000; *Cape Breton*—*Mabou* Harbor, \$15,000; *Ingonish*, South, \$40,000; *Big Pond*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 30th April, 1874.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Slides and Booms, viz:—River *Trent* District, \$600; *Ottawa* River District, \$28,500; *Rivière des Prairies*, \$4,000; *St. Maurice* River District, \$20,000; *Saguenay* River District, \$3,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredge Vessels and Dredging, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lighthouse, Cape *Beale*, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Steamers *Napoleon III*, *Druid*, *Lady Head*, and *Sir James Douglas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and

forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Moiety payable to *Allan Line* between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Quebec* and the Maritime Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *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, via Yarmouth*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Steam communication on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication from *St. John, New Brunswick*, to Ports in *Basin of Minas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria, British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Tug Service between *Montreal* and *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Tug Service between *Richibucto* and *Miramichi*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for purchase of Life Boats, Life-preservers and Rewards for Saving Life, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Register and Classification of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, viz. : to provide for Salary of Secretary for Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *St. John, N.B.*, \$800; to provide for Salary of Secretary for Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *Halifax, N.S.*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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 twenty minutes after One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 30th April, 1874.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,
Ordered, That the Question of reporting in the Committees of this House be referred to the Select Committee appointed to report to this House the most effectual and cheapest mode of obtaining the publication of a Canadian *Hansard* , containing a correct report of the proceedings and speeches of this House ; the work to be commenced next Session.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*),
Ordered, That the Committees of this House employing Reporters do not employ them for a larger sum than six dollars an hour, or twenty dollars per sitting of the Committee, such payment to include transcribing their notes.

The Honorable Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for a Return from the different Storm Signal Stations in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, showing how often the signal was received before the storm arrived, and how often after the storm had passed ; also, why the Storm Drum is put up when the gale has gone by. (*Sessional Papers, No. 35.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for a statement showing the Receipts of Revenue to the 21st day of April, 1874 ; and also a comparative statement of the said receipts for the first 20 days of April, in the years 1873 and 1874 ; together with the quantities of excisable goods in Bond on the 1st and 15th days of April in 1873 and 1874, and on the 1st day of July, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 6.*)

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

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of *George Thompson* and others, of the Township of *Woodhouse*, County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Pickard*,—The Petition of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of *Fredericton* ; the Petition of *John Swan* and others, of *Manners Sutton* ; and the Petition of *Leverett Estabrook* and others, of *Prince William*, County of *York, New Brunswick*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Aylmer*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Richmond* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Danville*, County of *Richmond*.

By Mr. *Biggar*,—The Petition of *John Chapman* and others, of *Cramahe* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Murray*, County of *Northumberland, Ontario*.

By Mr. *McQuade*,—The Petition of *Thomas Robson* and others ; and the Petition of *Peter Sennett* and others.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *Henry Foster* and others, of *Nelson*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Mitchell*,—The Petition of *William Fouton* and others, of *Chatham* and other places in the County of *Northumberland, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of *William F. Rose* and others, of *Saint Steven*, County of *Charlotte*.

By Mr. *Appleby*,—The Petition of *Freeman H. Todd* and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*.

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

Of the Board of Trade of *St. John's*, District of *Iberville* ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *St. John's* Board of Trade.

Of *Joshua Spencer Thompson*, of *Barkerville*, Province of *British Columbia* ; setting forth that he was duly elected as a Member to represent the Electoral District of *Cariboo*, in the Province of *British Columbia*, in the House of Commons of *Canada*, and praying

that he may be permitted to take his seat for the same, notwithstanding the non-arrival of the Return of the Writ of Election.

Of the Consolidated European and North American Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to confirm their Articles of Agreement and Consolidation.

Of the Municipal Council of *Skumich*, in behalf of the inhabitants of the District of *Thunder Bay*; representing the superiority of *Thunder Bay* as the terminus of the *Canada Pacific* Railway, and praying that enquiry may be made before fixing the same at *Neepigon Bay*.

Of *Spencer Cohan* and others, of *Port Medway*, of *Z. P. Armstrong* and others, of *East Port Medway*, of *W. A. Reed* and others, of *Mill Village*, of *Richard Freeman* and others, of *Greenfield*, and of *J. N. Freeman*, Sheriff, and others, of *Liverpool*, County of *Queen's, Nova Scotia*; of *Elisha J. Baker* and others, of *North Lake* and vicinity, of *Henry A. Bears* and others, of *Murray River*, of *D. McLean* and others, of *Vernon River*, of *Roderick A. McDonald* and others, of *Vernon River* and vicinity, of the Reverend *S. G. Lawson* and others, of *Murray Harbor North*, of *Catherine Campbell* and others, of *Dundas*, of *D. Fraser*, J.P. and others, of Township No. 59, *Lower Montague*, of *Benjamin Coffin*, jun., and others, of *Savage Harbor*, of *Joseph Brooks* and others, of *White Sands*, of the Reverend *John Astbury* and others, of *Montague River*, and of *Robert Cameron*, J.P. and others, of *Montague Bridge*, County of *Kings, Prince Edward Island*; of the Reverend *R. A. Daniel* and others, of *Pugwash*, County of *Cumberland*; of *John E. Shatford*, J.P. and others, of *Hubbard's Cove*, of *William McKeen* and others, of *Gay's River*, of *Peter Himelman* and others, of *Cow Bay*, of *William Layton* and others, of *Middle Musquodoboit*, and of *Archibald Gunn* and others, of the City of *Halifax*, County of *Halifax*; of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; of *James H. Cooler* and others, of *Tax Point*, County of *Lunenburg*; of the Reverend *William Dault*, M.A. and others, of the Village of *Thamesford*, County of *Oxford*; of *Nathan L. Fuller* and others, of *Lower Horton*, of *Gideon N. Eagles* and others, of *Gaspereaux*, of *William N. Vaughan* and others, of *Gaspereaux Mountain*, of *Charles Dickie* and others, of *Canning*, of *William Nicholl* and others, of *Bear River*, of *Nathaniel Allen* and others, of *Beaver River*, of *John N. Barnaby* and others, of the Town of *Digby*, of *George H. Hardy* and others, of *Smith's Cove*, of *Alexander Mallett* and others, of *South Range*, of *Ephraim A. Bacon* and others, of *Digby Ridges* and *Bloomfield*, and of *Charles Sabeau*, J.P. and others, of *New Tusket*, County of *Digby, Nova Scotia*; of *Mary Ann Gillis* and others, of *Hillsborough*, County of *Albert*; of *Arthur R. Tippek* and others, of *Salisbury*, County of *Westmoreland, New Brunswick*; of *Charles Elliott* and others, and of *Thomas H. Taylor* and others, of the Town of *Chatham*, of the Reverend *J. L. Campbell* and others, of *T. H. Buckner* and others, and of *George C. Irving* and others, of the Township of *Chatham*, of *Milton Backus* and others, and of *William Jackson* and others, of the Township of *Raleigh*, of *James Taylor* and others, of the Township of *Howard*, of *T. S. Arnold* and others, and of *John Stone*, J.P. and others, of the Township of *Orford*, County of *Kent*; severally praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of Messrs. *Shaw* and *Matheson* and others, of *Thomas Flanagan* and others, of *Henry Zinkar* and others, of *James S. Fowlds* and others, of *Richard Springer* and others, and of *Thomas Hutchinson* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Mr. *Charlton*, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report on the working of the Act 31 *Vict.*, Cap. 44, so far as it relates to imposing an Export Duty upon Saw Logs, Shingle and Stave Bolts, presented to the House, the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That the Export Duty upon sawlogs, shingles, bolts and stave bolts, imposed under Schedule F. of the Tariff Act of 1868, Cap. 44, of 31 *Vict.*, is a tax upon settlers and owners of timber who are prevented by its operation from obtaining the full advantage afforded by the best markets.

That the Export Duty, while reducing the market value of logs and bolts for the benefit of millowners, does not promote the manufacture of lumber, shingles and staves at the principal Lake *Erie* Ports, and at many other points in *Canada*.

That a large proportion of the export of pine and oak logs is long timber entering into the same class of consumption as does the square pine and square oak export of *Canada*.

That exporters of round pine and oak from Lake *Erie* Ports compete in American markets, with *Michigan* timber dealers, to whom the Canadian export duty affords a considerable protection.

That since the imposition of the Export Duty, a large amount of capital embarked in the round timber trade has been withdrawn from *Canada* and invested in *Michigan*.

That the Saw-Mill interest of *Canada* has, in the opinion of your Committee, been but slightly benefitted by the Export Duty; and that whatever benefit the Export Duty has conferred upon the Saw-mill interest has been given at the direct expense of the settlers and owners of timber.

That the Export Duty reduced to an *ad valorem* rate, would be on the average 40 per cent. on stave bolts; 30 per cent. on oak logs; 20 per cent. on pine logs; 25 per cent. on spruce logs; and 25 per cent. on shingle bolts.

That the Export Duty is an extreme protective measure, and partially, at least inoperative as such, and that the burdens imposed by it are unequally distributed, falling as they do entirely upon settlers and other owners of timber.

Mr. *Bunster*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the present tariff in the interests of Agriculture and Commerce in *British Columbia*, and report the way in which the present Tariff affects the Agricultural and Commercial interest, with a view of remodelling them in the interests of that Province until such time as the Railroad is completed, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

1. That under the Terms of Union between *British Columbia* and *Canada*, the former had a right to retain her Tariff till the Canadian *Pacific* Railway was completed, or accept the Canadian Tariff in lieu thereof.

2. That in 1872, the Legislative Assembly decided to adopt the Canadian Tariff, and an Act was passed by Parliament accordingly.

3. That there was then a strong feeling in the Province in favor of a Tariff suited expressly to its peculiar circumstances, and a majority of the Legislative Assembly would have asked for such a Tariff in lieu of either the Canadian or *British Columbian*, if it had believed that the Dominion Government would have granted it.

4. That the *British Columbian* Tariff operated as a stimulant to Agriculture, securing the contentment of the farmers.

5. That the Canadian Tariff, by not granting as much protection to Agriculture as the *British Columbia* Tariff, has produced an opposite result, has made the farmers dissatisfied, and shaken their confidence in the Agricultural industry of the Province.

6. That the majority of the people of *British Columbia* are still of the opinion that a Tariff made specially for it, without in any way diminishing the Federal Revenue, would best promote Agriculture and Commerce in that portion of the Dominion.

7. That if the Legislature were now assured that the Federal Government would concede a separate Tariff to the Province adapted to its peculiar position, it would cheerfully endorse the change, for undoubtedly a serious depression exists among the farmers in consequence of allowing American produce to enter without any check into competition with them in their own market.

8. That the Canadian Tariff of 1869 and 1870 secured a small degree of protection to Agricultural industry, and was one of the inducements to stock raisers and farmers to support confederation.

9. That the competition of *Oregon*, *California* and *Washington* Territory produce in the *British Columbia* markets has, and does have a tendency to reduce prices, carry

money out of the country ; support foreign farmers, at the expense of the Province, and materially injure Agricultural settlers.

10. That no assistance, or but little is granted by the Dominion, or provided by the Provincial Legislature to promote immigration to the Province, and consequently there is the greater necessity to so shape the Tariff as to protect and induce Agriculturists to settle in the country.

11. That the construction of Dominion Public Works, such as the railway, must attract a large number of people from abroad. The money spent in such work ought to be utilized in inducing settlers to locate there permanently on the Public Domain.

12. But unless there is an alteration in the present Tariff a very large proportion of the agricultural produce consumed in the country during the construction of such works, will be imported from the United States and the Province, and the Dominion will be but little benefitted, and the country will show but little increase in agricultural population as a result of the expenditure necessary to the completion of Public Works.

13. That an Act imposing a Special Tariff be enacted. It should be limited to the time between its passing and the formal opening of through traffic of the proposed *Pacific* Railway or until the public interest demand a change.

14. In making these recommendations your Committee wish that no change in the Tariff should be made if it could be construed in any way as amounting to a change in the terms of Union between *Canada* and *British Columbia*.

The Honorable Mr. *Laird*, a Member of the *Queen's* Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 22nd April, 1874, for all Correspondence, Orders in Council, Petitions, Resolutions, Plans, and other Documents, relating to the disposal or occupation, as a whole or in part, of that Government property in the Town of Chatham, known as the Barrack Ground. (*Sessional Papers No. 37.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the *Queen's* Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* at its last Session, intituled : “ An Act to amend the Law respecting Escheats and Forfeitures ; together with all Orders in Council, and all correspondence between the Governments of *Canada* and *Ontario* as to said Act, or as to matters affected by the said Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 36.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Walker* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the powers of the *Ontario* Savings and Investment Society.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *MacDonnell* have leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate arrangements between Railway Companies and their creditors.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*.

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

Mr. *Laflamme* moved, seconded by Mr. *Brooks*, and the Question being proposed, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend an Act relating to Banks and Banking, respecting the liability of shareholders.

And Objection being taken to the introduction of this Bill on the ground That it affects Trade and should be based on Resolutions passed in Committee of the whole House ;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That the Objection was well taken, and that the Honorable Member could not regularly proceed with his Bill.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, Resolved, That the House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution : That it is expedient to amend the Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 49, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate, and to extend to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, the Laws respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of *Canadian* produce," and to incorporate the amendments in one Act with the remaining provisions of the Act amended.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution : That inasmuch as doubts have arisen under the first section of the Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 30 intituled "*An Act to re-adjust the amounts payable to and chargeable against the several Provinces of Canada, by the Dominion Government, so far as they depend on the debt with which they respectively entered the Union,*" as to whether the increased subsidy to be allowed to the Province of *Nova Scotia* under the said Act should be based on the sum of \$8,000,000 mentioned in the 114th Section of the *British North America Act, 1867*, or on the sum of \$9,186,756 to which the said sum of \$8,000,000 was increased by the Act 32-33 *Vict.*, Cap. 2, intituled "*An Act respecting Nova Scotia ;*"—it is expedient to declare, that it was and is the intention of the said first mentioned Act (36 *Vict.* Cap. 30) that the increased subsidy to be allowed to the Province of *Nova Scotia* under the said Act, should be based upon the said sum of \$9,186,756, as if that sum had been mentioned in the 114th Section of the "*British North America Act, 1867*" instead of the said sum of \$8,000,000.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions :—

1. That it is expedient to provide that all persons carrying on the business of compounding or mixing Wine, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Old Tom, Geneva, Schnapps, British or Foreign Whiskey, Bitters, Liqueurs, Cordials, or other articles containing alcohol, and suitable for use as a beverage, or capable of being used as a beverage, or for compounding a beverage, shall be required to take out a license for carrying on such business, without which it shall be unlawful for them to carry on the same.

2. That all spirits, wines, and other articles compounded, or sold, or offered for sale under the names mentioned in the preceding resolution, or any of them, shall, in addition to all duties that may have been paid upon the ingredients of which they are composed, or to which such ingredients may be liable, pay on every gallon of the strength of proof or under a duty of Excise of *twenty-five cents* : and upon every gallon of greater strength than proof at the rate of *twenty-five cents per proof gallon*.

3. That the party in whose favor a license is granted for compounding shall, upon receiving such license, pay a fee of fifty dollars ; and such license shall be in force during one year and no longer.

4. That all the articles mentioned or included in the first resolution, and all articles of food, drink and drugs, shall be subject to chemical analysis by competent persons to be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, or determining whether they have been adulterated by the addition of any improper or deleterious ingredient, whenever such analysis is required by any purchaser or seller of such articles, or whenever such analysis may be deemed by any officer of the Revenue to be necessary in the public interest.

5. That for every such analysis the party requiring it to be made shall pay such fee as may be a fair remuneration for making the same.

6. That all such articles as are shown by analysis to have been so adulterated as to

make them unsuitable for use as food or drink, or as drugs, shall be forfeited and seized to the Crown, and shall be seized, may thereafter be destroyed or disposed of as may be directed by regulations made by the Governor in Council.

The Order of the Day being read, for receiving the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means ;

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, and the Question being proposed, That the Report be not now received, but that it be presently re-committed to the Committee of Ways and Means, for further consideration ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

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

Friday, 1st May, 1874.

And the Question being put,

Ordered, That the Report be not now received, but that it be presently re-committed to the Committee of Ways and Means for further consideration.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vict.*, cap. 44, and other Acts amending the same, and the Tariff of Duties and Customs contained in the Schedules annexed to the said Acts.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal so much of the said Schedule A as imposes any specific Duty of Customs on Cigars, or Spirits and Strong Waters, and to substitute for such duties the specific duties mentioned in the next following Resolution.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to impose on the several articles hereinafter mentioned the specific and *ad valorem* Duties of Customs set opposite to each respectively, viz :—

Cigars,	per lb.....	70 cts.
Tea, Green or Japan,	„	4 „
„ Black,	„	3 „
Coffee, Green,	„	2 „
Coffee, ground or roasted,	„	3 „

Spirits and Strong Waters, viz :—

Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by *Sykes'* Hydrometer,—for every gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, namely :—

Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin, (including Old Tom,) Whiskey,	\$ cts.
and unenumerated articles of like kind.....per gallon	1 00

Other Spirits being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely :—

Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Tafia, Scheidam Schnapps, Bitters, and	\$ cts.
unenumerated articles of like kind.....per gallon	1 50
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, not in flasks.....	do 1 50
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, when in flasks or bottles, not weighing more than four ounces, for each flask or bottle.....	0 05
Unenumerated Spirits and Strong Waters.....	1 50

Spirits and Strong Waters imported into *Canada*, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts or any other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed “Spirits or Strong Waters,” and subject to a duty as such.

Fruits preserved in Brandy or other Spirits.....per gallon	1 50
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4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend Schedule B, annexed to the said Act, by adding the following articles to the list of "good paying ten per centum ad valorem," viz:—

Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins and Connecting Rods.

Machinery for Mills and Factories which is not manufactured in the Dominion.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by adding the following articles to the list of "goods paying five per centum ad valorem."

Ships' materials, viz:—

Binnacle Lamps; Blocks and patent bushes for blocks; Bunting; Compasses; Dead Eyes; Dead Lights; Deck Plugs; Knees, iron; Pumps and pump gear; Riders, iron; Shackles; Sheaves; Signal Lamps; Steerage apparatus; Travelling tracks; Wedges; Cables, hemp or grass; Cordage; Sail cloth or canvas; Varnish, black and bright; Iron, scraps and galvanized; Bars, puddled; Blooms and billets, puddled or not puddled; Bolts and spikes, galvanized; Wire.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by repealing so much thereof as imposes any Duty of Customs on Tobacco, or on Wines, and substituting the following in lieu thereof:—

Tobacco and Snuff, 12½ per centum *ad valorem*, and 25 cents per pound.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, a specific duty of 30 cents per gallon (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), on all Wines containing less than 20 degrees of alcohol, and not worth more than 40 cents per gallon.

On all other Wines, except sparkling, 60 cents per gallon, when imported in wood, and if imported in bottle, \$1.50 per dozen of quart bottles, (5 whereof contain a gallon), and so in proportion.

On all Sparkling Wines, \$3 per dozen of quart bottles, (5 whereof contain a gallon); being at the rate of \$1.25 per gallon, and so in proportion.

7. *Resolved*. That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by imposing an *ad valorem* duty of 17½ per cent. on all goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules of this Act as charged with any other duty or declared to be free of duty.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to further amend the said Schedule C, annexed to the said Act, by striking out of the said Schedule under the heading "Manufactures and Products of Manufactures," which shall be added to the list of goods paying ten per centum *ad valorem*, the words following:—

Cotton netting, for India Rubber Shoes and Gloves; Cotton warp, not coarser than No. 40; Cotton thread in hanks, colored and unfinished Nos. 3 and 4 ply—white—not under No. 20 yarn; Glass paper and glass cloth; Woollen netting for India Rubbers and Gloves; Linen machine thread; Plush for hatters' use and for gloves; Prunella; Machine twist and silk twists; Felt used for gloves; Felt for hats and boots;

And the several articles hereinbefore mentioned as charged with duties.

And by adding to the said Schedule the words,

Wool waste.

And under the head of Natural Products,

Flax seed.

And by adding the word "unmanufactured" after the word "woods," and before the words "used chiefly in dyeing," under the head of drug stuffs.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting Inland Revenue, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 8, by repealing sub-section 2 of section 31, and substituting the following in its place as sub-section 2 of the said section 31:—

"On every wine gallon of spirits of the strength of proof by *Sykes'* Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon, seventy-five cents."

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, 31 *Vict.*, cap. 8, by repealing sub-sections 6, 7 and 8 of Section 31, (imposing Duties on Excise on Manufactured Tobacco), and substituting the following in their place as sub-sections 6, 7 and 8 of the said Section 31 :—

“6. On Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff, and on Manufactured Tobacco of all kinds, except Cigars and common *Canada* Twist, on every pound or less quantity than a pound, twenty cents.”

“7. On common *Canada* Twist, otherwise called *Tabac blanc en torquette*, being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted, and made wholly from raw Tobacco, the growth of *Canada*, for every pound or less quantity than a pound, ten cents.”

“8. On Cigars, for every pound or less quantity than a pound, forty cents.”

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing Resolutions and the Alterations thereby made in the Duties of Customs and Excise on the articles therein mentioned, shall take effect upon and after the Fifteenth day of April instant.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Young* 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. *Young* 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 twenty minutes after Two of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 1st May, 1874.

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

By Mr. *De Veber*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Troop* and Son and others, Shipbuilders, Shipowners, Merchants and others, of *Saint John* ; and the Petition of the *Saint John* Board of Trade, (*N B.*)

By Mr. *Fleming*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Robert Hume* and others, of *South Dumfries*, County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Ross* (*Durham*),—The Petition of *Peter McCabe* and others, of *Port Hope*.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Oro*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of *John Marsland* and others, Farmers, of the County of *Norfolk*.

By Mr. *Moss*,—The Petition of the Honorable *William McMaster*, Senator, and others ; and the Petition of the Provisional Directors of the Imperial Bank, and others.

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

Of the Municipal Council of *East Williams*, of *William Fowler* and others, of the Town of *Portland*, County of *St. John*, *New Brunswick* ; of the Reverend *O. Smyth* and others, of the Town of *Galt*, of *W. D. Nickerson* and others, of *Clarke's Harbour*, *Cape Sable*, of *James C. Smith* and others, of *Cape Sable Island*, of *Stephen S. Harrington* and others, of *Sable River*, of *William Jelly* and others, of *Brighton*, *Lockeport*, of *John A.*

Parker and others, of *Lockeport*, of *Andrew Reynolds* and others, of *Baccaro*, of *Samuel W. Nickerson* and others, of *Shag Harbor*, of *G. A. Crowell* and others, of *Port la Tour*, of the Reverend *M. G. Henry* and others, of *Clyde River*, and of *David Watt* and others, of *Barrington*, County of *Shelburne*, *Nova Scotia*; of *George Bewell* and others, of the Township of *Reach*, and of *Martin Roach* and others, of the Township of *Scott*, County of *Ontario*; of the Synod of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church, of *James S. C. Moore* and others, of *Belfast*, of the Reverend *W. W. Colpitts* and others, of *Pownal*, of *Jacob Dockendorf* and others, of *North River*, of *Albert Laird* and others, of *New Glasgow*, of *Robert McLeod* and others, of *New London*, of *George Webber* and others, of *W. D. Stewart* and others, and of *J. O. Heustis* and others, of *Charlottetown*, County of *Queen's*, *Prince Edward Island*; and of *D. W. Faulkner* and others, of *Hantsport*, County of *Hants*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Matthew Hughes* and others, and of *John Hughes* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; severally praying that no Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed.

Of *Aaron Hobbs* and others, of *A. G. Jones* and others, Merchants and others, of *H. NuHall* and others, of *H. Tandy* and others, and of *Joseph Detwiler* and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain Import duties.

Of the *Quebec* Frontier Railway Company; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of Messrs. *Bronson* and *Weston* and others, Lumber Manufacturers; praying that the Bill to provide for the removal of obstructions from navigable rivers, may not become law.

Of the Dominion Board of Trade; praying for the abolition of the excise duty on petroleum.

Of *H. J. Winslow* and others; praying that enquiry may be made and the result of the same reported to the House of Commons as to the best and cheapest route for the enlargement of the Welland Canal.

Of *William Park* and others, Merchants, of the Town of *Newcastle*, and of *Alexander Morrison* and others, Merchants and others, of the Town of *Chatham*, *New Brunswick*; severally praying that duties may not be imposed upon ship materials, and upon tea and sugar.

The Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select 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 examined the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, with amendments, viz. :—

Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs.

Bill to incorporate the *Hawkesbury* and *Lochiel Junction* Railway Company.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select 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 Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz. :—Of the Board of Trade of *St. John's*, *Iberville*,—of *Alfred Perry* and others, for incorporation of the Royal Canadian Chemical Fire Engine Company,—of *Warring Kennedy* and others, for incorporation of the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Life Insurance Company of *Canada*,—and of *Warring Kennedy* and others, for incorporation of the Commercial Travellers' Association of *Canada*.

On the Petition of *A. Barnhart* and others, for incorporation of a Company to construct a Railway from *Thunder Bay* to *Winnipeg*, they find the Notice in the *Official Gazette* sufficient; but the local Notices were continued for five weeks only. Your Committee recommend that this be considered sufficient, as the proposed line would pass through a territory almost entirely uninhabited.

On the Petition of the *Great Western Railway* Company, for an Act to legalize their

issue of Perpetual Debenture Stock under the Act of last Session, your Committee find that the Notice merely referred to an extension of powers, without any specific mention of these Debentures. They were issued under the authority of the Act of last Session, after it had passed both Houses, but before it had received the Royal Assent. They were thus issued through inadvertence, in consequence of information of the passage of the Bill transmitted by telegraph; and the object of the application is to remedy this defect, and to legalize their issue. Under these circumstances your Committee recommend that the Notice be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of *George E. R. Burpee* and others, for the incorporation of the *Saint John Railway Bridge Company*, and for a suspension of the Rule, so as to admit of the levying of tolls on ordinary vehicles and foot passengers, your Committee find the Notice sufficient for a Railway Bridge, but they do not recommend a relaxation of the Rule concerning tolls on vehicles and foot passengers, because they find there is opposition in the locality affected.

On the Petition of the Consolidated European and North American Railway Company, for the passing of an Act to confirm their Articles of Agreement, your Committee find that no Notice was given in the *Official Gazette*, and but one month's notice in a local paper, and it is therefore insufficient.

Ordered, That Mr. *Pickard* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Saint John Railway Bridge Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *MacIennan* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Association of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *MacIennan* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Life Insurance Company of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act for the organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of *Canada*.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)* seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient to extend the Fisheries Act (31 *Vict.*, Cap. 60) to the Provinces of *British Columbia*, *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*.

2. That it is expedient to amend the Acts respecting the office of Port Warden, at *Montreal*.

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 come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mills* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to extend the Fisheries Act (31 *Vict.*, Cap. 60) to the Provinces of *British Columbia*, *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Acts respecting the office of Port Warden, at *Montreal*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the extension and application of the Fisheries Act to and in the Provinces of *British Columbia*, *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend the Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal*.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Laird*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Burpee* (*St. John*),

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to amend the Dominion Lands Act 35 *Vict.*, Chap. 23, and to provide that the Governor in Council may issue scrip redeemable only by its receipt in payment for Dominion Lands, and may direct that claims to grants of Dominion Lands may be satisfied either in lands or in scrip;—and to confirm certain Orders in Council heretofore made, authorizing the issue of such scrip in commutation of certain rights of common and of cutting hay; and to amend certain other provisions, and supply certain omissions of detail in the said Act: and to authorize the Governor in Council to make a tariff of fees for copies of maps and other documents from the Surveyor General's office; also to provide that if any party undertakes to settle any Dominion lands, free of expense to the Government, in the proportion of not less than sixty-four families in any one Township, under the Homestead provisions of the said Act, the Governor in Council may withdraw such Township from public sale, and may, in consideration of such settlement and the expense incurred thereon, authorize the sale of other lands in the Township to such parties at a reduced price:—and to provide that any such parties shall, on certain conditions, have a lien upon the lands of such settlers, for advance made to them in bringing them out and assisting them in settling on such lands.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 44, and other Acts amending the same; and the Tariff of Duties and Customs contained in the Schedules annexed to the said Acts.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal so much of the said Schedule A as imposes any specific duty of Customs on Cigars, or Spirits and Strong Waters, and to substitute for such duties the specific duties mentioned in the next following Resolution.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to impose on the several articles hereinafter mentioned the specific and *ad valorem* duties of Customs set opposite to each respectively, viz.:—

Cigars,	per lb.....	70 cents.
Tea—Green or Japan,	„	4 „
„ Black	„	3 „
Coffee—green,	„	2 „
Coffee—ground or roasted,	„	3 „

Spirits and Strong Waters, viz.:—

Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by *Sykes'* hydrometer,—for every

gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon, namely :—

Brandy, Geneva, Alcohol, Rum, Gin, (including Old Tom,) Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kind, per gal. \$1 00

Other Spirits being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, namely :—

Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Tafia, Scheidam Schnapps, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind, per gallon	1 50
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, not in flasks, per gallon.	1 50
Cologne Water and Perfumed Spirits, when in flasks or bottles, not weighing more than four ounces for each flask or bottle.	0 05
Unenumerated Spirits and Strong Waters.....	1 50

Spirits and Strong Waters imported into *Canada*, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Proprietary Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts or any other denomination, shall be nevertheless deemed "Spirits or Strong Waters," and subject to a duty as such.

Fruits preserved in Brandy or other Spirits, per gallon..... \$1 50

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend Schedule B, annexed to the said Act, by adding the following articles to the list of "goods paying ten per centum ad valorem," viz. :—

Locomotive Engine Frames, Axles, Cranks, Hoop Iron or Steel for tires of wheels, bent and welded Crank Axles, Piston Rods, Guide and Slide Bars, Crank Pins and Connecting Rods.

Machinery for Mills and Factories which is not manufactured in the Dominion.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by adding the following articles to the list—"Goods paying five per centum ad valorem,"

Ships' materials, viz. :—Binnacle Lamps; Blocks and Patent Bushes for blocks; Bunting; Compasses; Dead Eyes; Dead Lights; Deck Plugs; Knees, iron; Pumps and Pump Gear; Riders, iron; Shackles; Sheaves; Signal Lamps; Steering apparatus; Travelling Trucks; Wedges; Cables, hemp or grass; Cordage; Sail Cloth or Canvass; Varnish, black and bright; Iron, scraps and galvanized; Bars, puddled; Blooms and Billets, puddled or not puddled; Bolts and Spikes, galvanized; Wire.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule B, by repealing so much thereof as imposes any Duty of Customs on Tobacco, or on Wines, and substituting the following in lieu thereof :—

Tobacco and Snuff, 12½ per centum *ad valorem*, and 25 cents per pound.

Wines of all kinds, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant Wines, a specific duty of 30 cents per gallon (5 quart and 10 pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), on all wines containing less than 20 degrees of alcohol, and not worth more than 40 cents per gallon.

On all other Wines, except Sparkling, 60 cents per gallon, when imported in wood and if imported in bottle, \$1.50 per dozen of quart bottles, (5 whereof contain a gallon,) and so in proportion.

On all Sparkling Wines, \$3 per dozen of quart bottles, (5 whereof contain a gallon;) being at the rate of \$1.25 cents per gallon, and so in proportion.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to further amend the said Schedule B, by imposing an *ad valorem* duty of 17½ per cent. on all goods not enumerated in any of the Schedules of this Act as charged with any other duty, or declared to be free of duty.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the said Schedule C, annexed to the said Act, by striking out of the said Schedule, under the heading "Manufactures and Products of Manufactures," which shall be added to the list of goods paying ten per centum *ad valorem*—

The words following :—Cotton Netting, for India Rubber Shoes and Gloves ; Cotton Warp, not coarser than No. 40 ; Cotton Thread in hanks, colored and unfinished Nos. 3 and 4 ply—white—not under No. 20 yarn ; Glass Paper and Glass Cloth ; Woollen Netting for India rubbers and gloves ; Linen Machine Thread ; Plush, for hatters' use, and for gloves ; Prunella ; Machine Twists and Silk Twists ; Felt used for gloves ; Felt for hats and boots ; and the several articles hereinbefore mentioned as charged with duties ;

And by adding to the said Schedule the words—Wool waste ;

And under the head of Natural Products—Flax Seed ;

And by adding the word “unmanufactured” after the word “woods” and before the words “used chiefly in dyeing,” under the head of Drug Stuffs.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting Inland Revenue, 31 *Vict.*, c. 8, by repealing sub-section two of Section 31, and substituting the following in its place as sub-section two of the said Section 31 :—

“On every wine gallon of spirits, of the strength of Proof by *Sykes'* hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any less quantity than a gallon, seventy-five cents.”

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, 31 *Vict.*, c. 8, by repealing sub-sections six, seven and eight of Section 31 (imposing Duties of Excise on Manufactured Tobacco), and substituting the following in their place as sub-sections six, seven and eight, of the said Section 31 :—

“6. On Cavendish Tobacco and Snuff, and on Manufactured Tobacco of all kinds, except Cigars and common *Canada* Twist, on every pound or less quantity than a pound, twenty cents.”

“7. On common *Canada* Twist, otherwise called *Tabac blanc en torquette*, being the unpressed leaf rolled and twisted, and made wholly from raw Tobacco, the growth of *Canada*, for every pound or less quantity than a pound, ten cents.”

“8. On Cigars for every pound, or less quantity than a pound, forty cents.”

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the foregoing Resolutions and the Alterations thereby made in the Duties of Customs and Excise on the articles therein mentioned, shall take effect upon and after the Fifteenth day of April instant.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be now read a second time.

And the 1st to the 4th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 5th Resolution being read a second time ; and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And it being Six of the Clock,—Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Collin's* Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Masson* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate *La Banque d'Hochelaga*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) reported, That the Com-

mittee 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Confederation Life Association, 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 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Federal Bank of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Steamship Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House then resumed the further consideration of the Resolutions which were this day, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means;

The 5th Resolution being again read;

And the Question being put, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Resolution:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The 6th to the 11th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 31, *Victoria*, Cap. 44, and the Acts amending the same and the Tariff of Duties and Customs annexed thereto.

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

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the prompt and speedy administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases, as respects the Province of *New Brunswick*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate,

to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases, as respects the Province of *New Brunswick*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 8.—After "of" insert "*Nova Scotia* or the Province of."

Page 1, line 9.—After "Court" insert "Stipendary Magistrate."

Page 1, line 11. } After "respects" insert "either of."

Page 1, line 13. }

Page 1, line 12. } Leave out "Province" and insert "Provinces."

Page 1, line 14. }

(*In the Title of the Bill.*)

Leave out "Province of" and insert "Provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*."

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 to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Forbes* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as by the Act 33 *Vict.*, chap. 3, 1,400,000 acres of land were appropriated for the children of Half-breed heads of families residing in the Province of *Manitoba* at time of its transfer to *Canada*, towards the extinguishment of the Indian title, but no provision was made for the like purpose as respects the Half-breed heads of families themselves; it is therefore expedient to make such provision, by authorizing the Governor in Council in his discretion, and under regulations to be made in that behalf, to grant to each Half-breed head of a family resident in *Manitoba* on the 15th July, 1870, 160 acres of land, or scrip for \$160, receivable on payment for Dominion lands.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that for the purposes aforesaid, the term "Half-breed heads of families" shall be held to include Half-breed mothers as well as Half-breed fathers, or both, as the case may be; but that the land or scrip to which any Half-breed mother is intitled, shall be granted or allotted and given to such Half-breed mother on such conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine; and that in the event of the death of an Half-breed father or Half-breed mother, or both, between the 15th day of July, 1870, and the granting of the land or the issuing of the scrip, the land or scrip to which such Half-breed head of a family is entitled shall be granted or distributed to such members of the family on such conditions as the Governor in Council may from time to time determine.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to repeal sub-section four of Section 32 of the said Act, 33 *Vict.*, chap. 3, which provides that all persons in peaceable possession of tracts of land at the time of the transfer to *Canada*, in those parts of the said Province in which the Indian title has not been extinguished, shall have the right of pre-emption of the same on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Governor in Council, and to provide that all titles, by peaceable possession of tracts of land at the time of the transfer to *Canada*, in those parts of the said Province in which the Indian title had not at the said time been extinguished, shall, if required by the owner, be converted into an estate in freehold by grant from the Crown.

4. *Resolved*, That whereas by the Act 36 *Victoria*, chapter 37, it was provided that 49,000 acres should be set apart from the ungranted lands of the Crown in *Manitoba* to be divided as Free Grants to persons resident in the Province, being original white settlers who came into the country under the auspices of Lord *Selkirk* between the years 1813 and 1835, both inclusive, or the children, not being Half-breeds, of such original settlers, and it was thereby intended to give each of such settlers and their children 140 acres of land,

and in the absence of an exact Census the number of claimants was assumed as not to exceed 350, and the grant of land, 49,000 acres, was estimated accordingly ; And whereas an accurate Census of such persons and their children shews that they number 530 or thereabouts, and an equal division of the lands so set apart, as above, would only give to each claimant 92 4-10 acres, and it is expedient to recognize the right of each of such claimants to a grant of 140 acres ; And whereas the said persons and their children have requested that such grant may be by an issue of scrip, and it is &c., expedient to concede to such request.

And whereas it is also expedient to recognize the claims to free grants of land on the part of certain original white settlers in the said Province, who settled in the country at an early date, but not under the auspices of Lord *Selkirk*, and to provide for the same by an issue of scrip. It is therefore expedient to provide that each and every person now resident in the said Province, being original white settlers who came into the Red River country, whether under the auspices of Lord *Selkirk* or otherwise, between the years 1813 and 1855, both inclusive, or the children, not being Half-breeds, of such original white settlers, shall be entitled under the regulations to be made by the Governor in Council to receive scrip for 140 dollars, the same to be receivable in payment for the purchase of Dominion Lands ; and to repeal the said Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 37.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowances of Lighthouse-keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the construction of New Lighthouses, viz. :—*Ontario*,—To re-build Lighthouses (2) at Port *Colborne*, \$8,000 ; Lighthouse, Point *A'Cadieux*, below *Ottawa*, \$1,200 ; Lighthouses, Lake *Superior*, \$4,000 ; Lighthouse, *Gloucester Bay*, *Georgian Bay*, \$3,000 ; Fog Bells, \$3,000.—*Quebec*—below *Quebec*,—Pier and Beacon, *Algernon Rock*, near *Pillows Light*, \$2,500 ; Lighthouse between *Cap Chatte* and the *Magdalen River*, \$6,000 ; Lighthouse at *St. Denis' Wharf*, River *Ouelle*, \$1,000 ; Lighthouse, *Seven Islands*, to replace the Lighthouse burned down in 1872, \$5,000 Lights (2) at the mouth of the River *Saguenay*—Range Lights, \$1,000 ; Fog Whistle—water power—*Belle Isle*, \$2,000 :—Between *Quebec* and *Montreal*,—Lighthouse, *Ash Island*, River *Richelieu*, \$1,750 ; Lighthouse, *Bloody Island*, River *Richelieu*, \$1,750. *Nova Scotia* :—Towards Pier and Lighthouse, *Wessex Ledge*, \$5,000 ; Dwelling for Engineer of *St. Paul's Island* Fog Whistle, \$1,500 ; Towards Fog Whistle and Buildings, entrance of *Halifax Harbour*, \$10,000 ; Dwelling for Keeper of *McKenzie's Point* Lighthouse, *Bras d'Or Lake (C. B.)*, \$600 ; Beacon Light, *Kidstone Island*, near *Baddeck (C. B.)*, \$1,200 ; Towards Fog Whistle and Buildings, *Cape Sable*, \$10,000 ; Towards Lighthouse on *Guion Island*, South Coast of *Cape Breton*, \$2,000 ; Bell Buoy, South-west point of *John's Island*, *Pubnico*, \$1,500 ; Beacon Light on *Metigan River Wharf*, *Digby County*, \$400 ; Lighthouse for *Bay Point*, *Guysboro County*, \$2,000 ; Beacon Light, *George's Island*, *Halifax County*, \$300 ; Towards Lighthouse, *Betty's Island*, *County of Halifax*, \$3,000 ; Spindle with Cage or Beacon on South-east Breaker,

Country Harbour, \$500. *New Brunswick* :—Lighthouse, entrance of *Beaver Harbour*, *Charlotte County, N.B.*, \$2,000 ; Beacon Light, entrance to the *Washadamoak Lake*, *Queen's County, N.B.*, \$600 ; Beacon Lights, *Mark's and Spencer's Points*, *St. Croix River*, *Charlotte County*, \$1,200 ; Beacon Lights, *Pokeshundie Island*, near *Shippegan*, \$1,200. *British Columbia* :—Lighthouse, *Victoria Harbour*, \$2,000 ; Lighthouse, *Entry Island*, *Nanaimo Harbour*, \$6,000. *Prince Edward Island* :—Lighthouse, *Wood Island*, *Indian Rocks*, *Straits of Northumberland*, \$6,000 ; Lighthouse, *West Cape*, \$5,000 ; Repairs and New Apparatus, *Cape North Light*, \$5,000 ; New Buoys and Beacons and Minor Piers and Beacon Lights for the entire Dominion, \$12,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens :—*Ontario*, \$7,850 ; *Quebec*, \$9,000 ; *Nova Scotia*, \$12,755 ; *New Brunswick*, \$7,580, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of *La Canadienne*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fishways, and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Halifax* (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant for Meteorological Observatories, including Instruments and cost of Telegraphing Weather-warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Immigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz. :—*Montreal General Hospital*, \$3,000 ; other Ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz. :—*St. Catherine's Hospital, Ontario*, \$500 ; *Kingston Hospital*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz. :—*Halifax General Hospital*, \$4,000 ; other Ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz. :—

Hospital of *St. John*, \$5,000 ; other Ports in *New Brunswick*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals at Ports in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals at Ports in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen, viz. :—For *Quebec*, \$1,000 ; for *Nova Scotia*, \$3,500 ; for *New Brunswick*, \$2,000 ; for *British Columbia*, \$500 ; for *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, viz. :—Salary of Chairman of the Board and Inspector for *West Ontario* and *Huron* District, \$1,800 ; salary of Deputy Chairman and Inspector for *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, \$1,400 ; salary of Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200 ; salary of Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000 ; salary of Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000 ; salary of Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000 ; salary of Inspector, *Montreal* District, \$1,200 ; travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with the Board of Inspection, \$1,100 ; Clerk to Chairman, \$300 ; travelling and incidental expenses of Inspector for *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, and contingencies of office, \$865 ; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Toronto* District, and contingencies of office, \$600 ; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$200 ; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$250 ; travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$330 ; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$405 ; to provide for expenses, inspecting *Prince Edward Island* steamer, \$500 ; for purchase of Instruments and Test Gauges, &c., &c., \$550 ; to provide travelling expenses of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to purchase blankets for aged and infirm Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Indians, viz. : Payment of Annuities under Treaty No. 1, \$14,425 ; Payment of Annuities under Treaty No. 2, \$4,355 ; Agricultural Implements and farming stock to be furnished Indians under Treaties 1 and 2, \$16,000 ; for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Indians, viz. : Payment of Annuities under Treaty No. 3, \$19,360 ; Agricultural Implements under Treaty No. 3, \$10,000 ; Ammunition and Twine under Treaty No. 3, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for provisions for Indians assembled to receive above annuities, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expense in connection with Indians of the *Saskatchewan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and office expenses in connection with the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

Saturday, 2nd May, 1874.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expenses in connection with Indians in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expenses in connection with Indians in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in connection with Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide one-half of the British share of the expenditure on survey of the boundary line between *Canada* and the *United States*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

38. *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, 1875.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with the Noon Gun at *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses : Expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of commutation in lieu of remission of Duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Expenses of the Council for the North West Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in the North-West, not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports in connection with Customs, viz. : In Province of *Ontario*, \$209,628 ; in Province of *Quebec*, \$190,216 ; in Province of *New Brunswick*, \$83,046 ; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$107,659.75 ; in Province of *Manitoba* and *North-West Territory*, \$9,950 ; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$21,940 ; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$22,500 ; Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Inspectors of Ports, \$11,000 ; contingencies of Head Office, covering Printing, Stationery,

Advertising, Telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000 ; to cover Appointments and Promotions, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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.

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, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Annual Report of the *Beaver* and *Toronto* Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1873 ; together with a List of Shareholders in Guarantee Stock of the said Company, on the 31st December, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24.*)

And also, List of Stockholders of the Bank of *Montreal* on the 31st March, 1874, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for—1st. A list showing all the claims filed against the contractors for Sections 8, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 of the Intercolonial Railway ; the name of each claimant, the amount claimed by him, and the name of the contractor against whom such claim is filed ; 2nd. Copies of affidavits complaining of frauds committed in the carrying out of the contracts for the aforesaid various sections. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Imperial Government, in relation to the transfer of *Portage* Island, at the entrance of *Miramichi* Bay, to the Government of *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers No. 38.*)

And also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of *Quebec*, in relation to the transfer of certain properties, situated at *Chambly*, *St. John*, or elsewhere, for the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum for the Province of *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 39.*)

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

By Mr. *Galbraith*,—The Petition of *Robert Bell* and others, of *Carleton Place* and vicinity, County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *Pickard*,—The Petition of *A. Taylor*, Moderator, and *George E. Foster*, Clerk, on behalf of the Free Christian Baptist Conference of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Hall*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Harvey* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of *Snowden* and *Glamorgan*, County of *Peterborough*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Aylmer*,—The Petition of *Joseph P. O'Ragan* and others, of *Cleveland* ; the Petition of *Alfred Knapp* and others, of *Brompton* ; the Petition of *John*

Lawson, jun., and others, of *Windsor*; and the Petition of *Emma C. Knox* and others, of *Hardwoodhill*.

By Mr. *Cheval*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. B. DuHamel*, Curé, and others, of *St. Paul d'Abbotsford*, County of *Rouville*.

By Mr. *Archibald*,—The Petition of *John J. Gallinger* and others, of the Townships of *Osnabruck* and *Williamsburg*, Counties of *Stormont* and *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *William Norman* and others, of *King*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Maclennan*,—The Petition of *George Bowles* and others, of *Fenelon*, County of *Victoria*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of *Robert McKay* and others; and the Petition of *Colin Campbell* and others, of the Township of *Sydenham*, County of *Grey*.

By Mr. *Gillies*,—The Petition of *John McCulloch* and others, of *Port Elgin*, County of *Bruce*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Huron)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *William Cavan* and others, Professors and Students of *Knox College, Toronto*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Clinton*.

By Mr. *Bouman*,—The Petition of *F. P. Gessin* and others, of *Berlin*, and vicinity, County of *Waterloo*.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,—The Petition of *James Scharf* and others.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Norwich*, County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Mills*,—The Petition of *Richard Hogue* and others, of the Township of *Dawn*, County of *Bothwell*.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of *Thomas Copland* and others, of the City of *Hamilton*, County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *White (Renfrew)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of *Renfrew, Rolph, Buchanan* and *Wylie*.

By Mr. *Brown*,—The Petition of *Henry Courtney* and others, Manufacturers.

By Mr. *Stirton*,—The Petition of *John Marshall* and others, of the Township of *Puslinch*; and the Petition of *John Kennedy* and others, of the Township of *Eramosa*, both of the County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Chariton*,—The Petition of *Edward B. Cattle* and others, Manufacturers, and others.

By Mr. *Brooke*,—The Petition of *E. T. Brooks, M.P.*, and others, in behalf of the Shareholders in the *St. Francis and Megantic International Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Thompson (Haldimand)*,—The Petition of *Isaac Fry* and others, of *South Cayuga* and vicinity, County of *Haldimand*.

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

Of *George Thompson* and others, of the Township of *Woodhouse*, County of *Norfolk*; of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of *Fredericton*, of *John Swan* and others, of *Manners Sutton*, and of *Leverett Estabrook* and others, of *Prince William*, County of *York, New Brunswick*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Danville*, and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Richmond, Quebec*; of *John Chapman* and others, of *Cramahe*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Murray*, County of *Northumberland, Ontario*; of *William Fonton* and others, of *Chatham*, and other places in the County of *Northumberland, New Brunswick*; of the Reverend *Robert Hume* and others, of *South Dumfries*, County of *Brant*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Oro*, County of *Simcoe*; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Trafalgar*, County of *Halton*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Peter Sennett* and others, of *Thomas Robson* and others, of *Henry Foster* and others, of *Nelson*; and of *Peter McCabe* and others, of *Port Hope*; severally praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *Freeman H. Todd* and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to build a Railway Bridge across the River *Saint Croix* from some point in *Saint Stephen N.B.*, at or near the terminus of the *New Brunswick and Canada Railway* to some convenient place in *Calais, U. S.*

Of *William F. Rose* and others, of *Saint Stephen, County of Charlotte, New Brunswick*; praying that no Act may be passed empowering a Company to build a Railway Bridge across the River *Saint Croix*, at *Saint Stephen, N.B.*, to *Calais, U. S.*

Of Messrs. *Troop and Son*, and others, Shipbuilders, Shipowners, Merchants and others, of *St. John, New Brunswick*; and of the *St. John Board of Trade, New Brunswick*; severally praying that a duty may not be imposed on imported materials entering into the construction and outfit of ships.

Of *John Marsland* and others, Farmers, of the County of *Norfolk*; praying that duties may be imposed on American produce and manufactures equal to those imposed by the *United States* on Canadian articles.

Of the Honorable *William McMaster*, Senator, and others; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time limited for the paying in of the subscription of Stock in the *Canada and New York Bridge and Tunnel Company* to three years from the coming into force of the Act incorporating the said Company.

Of the Provisional Directors of the Imperial Bank and others; praying that the time limited for obtaining the certificate of the Treasury Board required by their Act of Incorporation may be extended to one year; and also for power to change the name of the Bank.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement made by Insurance Companies, in compliance with the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 48, Sec. 14, (*Sessional Papers, No 24.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select 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 examined the following Bills and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the *London and Canada Bank*.

Bill to incorporate the Maritime Insurance Company of *Canada*.

And the following Bill without amendment, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Ingersoll*.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

The Committee having carefully considered the following documents, recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Return to Address,—Orders in Council and Correspondence between the Imperial and Canadian Government and between the Government of *Canada* and any of the Provinces, since March, 1873, on the subject of Provincial Legislation.

Return to Address,—For a Statement shewing the number of Officers appointed in the Public Service, between the 1st day of January and the 7th day of November, 1873, &c., &c.

Return to Address,—Statement shewing receipts of Revenue and a Comparative Statement of the said receipts for the first twenty days of April, in the years 1873 and 1874.

Comparative Statement of the Consolidated Fund Expenditure of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the nine months ended 31st March, 1873 and 1874.

Return to Address,—Statement shewing full particulars regarding the progress of the work on Section 13 of the Intercolonial Railway.

Return to Address.—Return of all commitments for capital offences in the Dominion since the 1st July, 1867, with the convictions or acquittals, &c.

Return to Address.—Statement of Mill and Factory Machinery imported into *Canada*, with duty paid thereon since 1867.

Return to Address.—Correspondence and recommendations which led to the issuing of "Militia General Order" of 8th June, 1872, granting to the Governor General's Foot Guards, certain precedence, &c. (*For distribution only.*)

Report of the Librarian of Parliament. (*Sessional Papers only.*)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz :—

Return of sums paid and charged to unforeseen expenses, from 1st July, 1873.

Statement of all allowances granted under the Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada.

Schedule of Statements from the Marine and Fisheries Department, submitted for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873.

Return to Address.—Correspondence relative to the establishment of a Post Office in *Monteagle Valley*, under the name of "*Greenview*," and one in the Township of *Dungannon*, under the name of "*Brunson*," both in the North Riding of the County of *Hastings*.

Return to Address.—Orders in Council relating to the appointment of *Edward Jenkins*, Esquire, as Emigrant Agent in *London*, &c.

Return to Address.—Reports, &c., relating to the dismissal of Mr. *Munroe* from the office of Postmaster at *Lanark*, &c.

Monthly Returns of Imports, Port of St. John, New Brunswick.

Return.—Dominion Police for fiscal year 1872 and 1873.

Return to Address.—Reports, &c., in connection with the contemplated extension of *St. Peter's Canal*.

Return to Address.—Returns from the different Storm Signal Stations in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, &c.

Official Return of the distribution of the Statutes of the Dominion of Canada.

Return to Address.—Copy of the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of *Victoria, B.C.*, respecting the cancelling of the Mail Contract with the owners of the Steamship *Prince Alfred*, &c.

Ordered, That the Petition of *E. T. Brooks*, M.P., and others, in behalf of the shareholders in the *St. Francis and Megantic International Railway Company*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying to be permitted to lay before the House their Petition for the legalization of a certain issue of Bonds by the Board of Directors under their Act of Incorporation, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Hawkesbury and Lochiel Junction Railway Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* 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 to incorporate the *Lochiel, Hawkesbury and L'Original Junction Railway Company*."

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to change the name of "The *Victoria Bank of Canada*" to that of "The *Manufacturers' Bank of Canada*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and six, incorporating "The *Canada* Investment and Guarantee Agency ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *McDougall* (*Three Rivers*), seconded by Mr. *Masson*,

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 or Reports of the Commissioners named to enquire into the causes of the High Spring-floods of the *St. Lawrence*, between *Quebec* and *Montreal*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

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

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 appointments made since the 1st November, last, to the Inside Service of the Post Office Department, with the names of such officers, dates of appointment, and their salaries respectively.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Pouliot*, 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 :

1st. Copies of the notices calling for Tenders for the transport of mails between *Rivière du Loup*, in the Province of *Quebec*, and *Edmonston*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the four years beginning on the 1st April or 1st May, 1868 ;

2nd. Copies of the Tenders received for the transport of such mails ;

3rd. Copies of correspondence between the Postmaster General or any other officer of the Post Office Department and the parties tendering or any other person acting for them ;—after the tenders were received and a statement of the time when the contract for the transport of such mails was given, together with all other written documents whatsoever having reference to such contracts ;

4th. Copies of all correspondence and other written documents having reference to the continuance of the said contract after the fixed period for which it had been given in 1868, together with copies of the last mentioned contract.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

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

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 the Reports made by the Commissioners to the *Vienna* Exhibition.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Dewdney*, seconded by Mr. *Cunningham* (*New Westminster*),

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

telegrams and correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Returning Officer of the *Yale* and *Kootenais* District; also between the Local Government or any member thereof, or any other parties and the Dominion Government with reference to the last Election in the *Yale* and *Kootenais* District, *British Columbia*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of the Honorable Messrs. *Cauchon*, *Dorion*, *Smith*, the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, the Honorable Messrs. *Holton*, *Cameron (Cardwell)* and *Blake*, be appointed to consider whether any facilities can be given for the Despatch of Business in Parliament, especially in regard to the relations of the two Houses.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors that this House had appointed a Committee of seven Members to join with a Committee of the Senate to consider whether any facilities can be given for the Despatch of Business in Parliament, especially in regard to the relations of the two Houses, and to request that their Honors will be pleased to appoint an equal number of Members to unite with the Members of this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the said subject.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to further extend and improve its connections and to authorize and confirm the issue of certain Debenture Stock.

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

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

Ordered, That Mr. *McLeod* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 Debate upon the Question, which was on Wednesday last proposed, That the Second Report of the Select Committee on Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, be now concurred in; And the Question being put: It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading the Bill to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of Canada;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce,

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to indemnify

Stanislaus Francis Perry, for having sat and voted as a Member of the House of Commons, under the circumstances therein mentioned ;

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

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve 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. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto,

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies in connection with Excise, viz. :—Salaries of Officers and Inspectors of Excise, \$168,350.00 ; Travelling Expenses, Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., \$42,500.00 ; Preventive Service, \$4,000.00 ; to provide for payment of additional salary to special class of Excisemen, \$4,000.00 ; to provide for additions to Outside Service, \$6,400.00 ; to pay Collectors of Customs allowances on Duties collected by them, \$2,700.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Culling Timber, viz. : *Quebec* Office, Supervisor, \$2,000.00 ; Deputy Supervisor and Bookkeeper, \$1,600.00 ; Cashier, \$1,200.00 ; Specification Clerks, \$1,300.00 ; Messenger, \$400.00 ; Specification Clerks (eight months), two at \$500.00, five at \$600.00, two at \$700.00, one at \$1,000.00—\$5,900.00 ; Pay of Cullers, \$57,000.00 ; Contingencies, \$3,000.00 ; *Montreal* and *Sorel* Offices, Deputy Supervisor, \$1,100.00 ; Bookkeeper, \$300.00 ; Specification Clerks, \$500.00 ; Pay of Cullers, \$4,200.00 ; Contingencies, \$300.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Standards of Weights and Measures, and Salaries of Officers of the Department of Inland Revenue engaged in connection with the inspection of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, &c., and for other expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of Canal Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collection of Slide and Boom Dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Repairs and Working Expenses in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million and fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial and other Government Rail ways in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Government Railways in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred and five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Post Office, viz. : For *Ontario* and *Quebec*, \$1,052,000 ; *New Brunswick*, \$128,000 ; *Nova Scotia*, \$172,000 ; *Manitoba*, \$26,000 ; *British Columbia*, \$78,000 ; *Prince Edward Island*, \$49,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys of Land in the North-West in connection with Dominion Lands, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Estimate of amount for which a Vote is required in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Pacific* Railway Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Baie Verte* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875. Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons and respecting matters connected therewith, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Geoffrion* 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. *Dorion*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for copies of all correspondence in the possession of the Government relating to the sum voted in the first Session of 1873, to meet the costs of an Appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, with reference to the constitutionality of the Common School Law of *New Brunswick*, passed in 1871,—and a statement of all sums paid for the purpose above-mentioned. (*Sessional Papers, No. 40.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 5th May, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Little*,—The Petition of Mrs. *John Fisher* and others; the Petition of *Christopher Whitelock* and others; the Petition of *Eliza Stephens* and others; the Petition of *F. A. H. Bowling* and others; the Petition of *John Head* and others, the Petition of *George Whiten* and others, all of *Cookstown* and vicinity; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Tecumseth*; the Petition of *Mark Vasey* and others, of the Townships of *Medonte* and *Tuy*; and the Petition of *John Kidd* and others, of *Cookstown* and vicinity, all of the County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Nottawasaga*, County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,—The Petition of *Duncan McPhail* and others, of *Wakefield* and *Masham*, County of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *O'Donohoe*,—The Petition of *Thomas Whitehead* and others; the Petition of *R. C. Bothwell* and others; the Petition of *George J. Potts, M.D.* and others; and the Petition of *Henry Thomas Sarge* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of *Isaac Walker* and others, of the Township of *Tuscarora*, County of *Brant*.

By Mr. *Hijimbotham*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Maryborough*, County of *Wellington*.

By Mr. *Brooks*,—The Petition of the Shareholders of the *Saint Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select 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 Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz :—Of the *Quebec Frontier Railway Company*,—of the Provisional Directors of the *Imperial Bank*,—of *Sir Leopold Heath* and others, for incorporation of the *Anglo-Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company*,—of the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings' Company*,—and of the *Dominion Telegraph Company*.

On the Petition of the President, Directors and Company of the *Bank of Nova Scotia*, for a modification of their corporate name, and for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, your Committee find that notice was published in the *Canada Gazette* only; but as the proposed amendments are to be submitted for the consent of the Shareholders, no private rights can be affected, and the notice may therefore be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of the Honorable *William McMaster* and others, for an Act to extend the time for commencing the subscription of Stock in the *Canada and New York Bridge and Tunnel Company*,—Your Committee find that the occasion for this application has arisen in consequence of a judicial decision so recent as to make it impossible to give the usual notice; and as a mere extension of time is asked, with no additional powers, they recommend a suspension of the Rule requiring Notice.

Your Committee have considered the Petition of *E. T. Brooks, M.P.* and others, for leave to present a Petition from the Shareholders of the *St. Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company, concerning the issuing of bonds, notwithstanding the expiration of the time; and the reasons assigned justify them in recommending that the said Petition be received.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jones (Halifax)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act relating to the *Bank of Nova Scotia*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Higinbotham* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to re-adjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Royal Canadian Chemical Fire Engine Company.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select 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 following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz:—

Bill to incorporate the International Transportation Association.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company.

Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company.

With regard to the last-mentioned Bill, your Committee have so materially diminished the powers applied for by the promoters that they recommend that the fee of \$100 be refunded.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Tupper*,

Ordered, That the fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company, be refunded, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

Ordered, That the Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st May, 1872, for copies of all correspondence, reports and plans relating to the *Paspebiac* Harbour roadstead; first, as a Harbour of Refuge; second, as a Winter Harbour, communicating with the Intercolonial Railway, presented to this House on the 8th May, 1872, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which was read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-eight thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Expenses:—Financial Inspector, \$2,600; Office of Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto, \$7,000; Office of Assistant Receiver-General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Halifax*, N.S., \$12,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *St. John*, N.B., \$9,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Fort Garry*, \$4,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Victoria*, B.C., \$9,000; Office of Auditor and Assistant Receiver-General, *Charlottetown*, P.E.I., \$3,000; Country Saving's Bank, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia* and *British Columbia*, \$10,000; Seigniorial Tenure and Commission, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand two hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Minister of the Interior, and for Dominion Lands (under Act 36 *Vict.*, cap. 34), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of the Receiver-General, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand five hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Treasury Board Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Marine and Fisheries Department, Agencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Dominion Lands Office, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of the Public Works Department, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office, for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Re-adjustment of Salaries (under Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 31), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous Expenses in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Police of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Water Police, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand and seventy-five dollars and twenty-eight cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Penitentiary, *Kingston, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty three thousand and seventy-three dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Rockwood Asylum, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *Halifax, N.S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-two thousand and seventy-two dollars and sixty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary, *St. John, N.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiary of *St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance of Prisoners, *Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Directors of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons per Clerk's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons as per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant to Parliamentary Library, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Printing Paper, and Bookbinding, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

And the 1st to the 34th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The 35th and 36th Resolutions, being again read,

Ordered, That the further consideration of the said Resolutions be postponed.

The 37th to the 42nd Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of Statistical Office, *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of 316 Deputy Registrars, Province of *Nova Scotia*, and allowance for getting Marriage Returns, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the organization of the Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the possible amount required in the Fiscal year for the Census, *i.e.*, the unexpended balance of the year 1872-73, which is to be carried forward, and which is estimated at \$130,000 (amount actually carried forward), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, *viz.*: Salaries of Immigration Agents and employes, \$23,450; salaries of Immigration Travelling Agents, \$12,000; Medical Inspection of the Port of *Quebec*, \$2,600; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$12,900; Quarantine, *St. John, N.B.*, \$3,400; Quarantine, *Miramichi, N.B., Pictou, N.S.*, \$2,000; Quarantine, *Sydney and Yarmouth, N.S.*, \$2,000; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$5,260; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000; to meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the Public Health, \$20,000; contingencies of Canadian and other regular Agencies, \$14,000; travelling expenses of Travelling Agents, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards assisting Immigration and meeting Immigration expenses and aid to Menonites, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following pensions, *viz.*: *Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, \$400; *L. Gagné*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$72; *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly, \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray new Militia Pensions, *viz.*: *Mrs. Caroline McEachern* and four children, \$265; *Jane Lakey*, \$146; *Rhoda Smith*, \$110; *Janet Alderson*, \$110; *Margaret McKenzie*, \$80; *Mary Ann Ritchey* and two children, \$336; *Mary Morrison*, \$80; *Louise Prud'homme* and two children, \$110; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73; *Alexander Oliphant*, \$109.50; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.25; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.25; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400; *Richard S. King*, \$400; *George A. McKenzie*, \$73; *Edward Hilder*, \$146; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73; *John Bradley*, \$109.50; *Richard Pentecost*, \$91.25; *James Bryan*, \$109.50; *Jacob Stubbs*, \$73; *Mary Connor*,

\$110; *Mary Hodgins* and three children, \$191; *John Martin*, \$110; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and children, \$378; *Mrs. J. H. Elliott* and children, \$130; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$400; *Ensign Fahy*, \$200; *Mary Hannah Temple* and child, \$298, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray allowances for Drill Instruction, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military College, including three ordinary schools under District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and Care of Arms, including the pay of Storekeepers and Caretakers, Storemen, and the Rents, Fuel and Light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of Efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Targets (re-vote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle-Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gunboats, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray maintenance of Fortifications and Buildings connected with Military grounds, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for improved fire-arms ("*Snider*" Rifles and "*Henry-Martini*" Rifles), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ordnance and Equipment of Field-Batteries of Artillery, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of pay, maintenance and equipment of "A" and "B"

Batteries, Garrison Artillery, and Schools of Gunnery, including salaries and allowances of the Inspector of Artillery and Warlike Stores and Commandant of "A" Battery at Kingston, and the Commandant of "B" Battery and Inspector of Artillery, &c., for the Province of Quebec, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of pay and maintenance of Dominion Forces in Manitoba, viz.: 343 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including the expense of providing barrack accommodation and contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray estimated expenses of pay and contingencies of Mounted Police, Manitoba, (under Act 36 Vict., cap. 35), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

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

Mr. Scatcherd reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million five hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway (under Commissioners) for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Intercolonial Railway, viz.: Construction, Snow-sheds, Rolling Stock, Offices, etc., \$230,000; Branch Line, Father Point, \$250,000; Extension into Halifax, \$280,000; Increased accommodation at St. John, \$120,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Prince Edward Island Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lachine Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of St. Lawrence Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Welland Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ste. Anne's Lock, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Carillon and Châte à Blondeau Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Grenville Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rideau Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lock at Culbute Rapids, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Chambly Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of St. Peter's Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

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

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works on Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and forty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, viz.: Library, \$140,000; Tower, \$12,000; Grounds, \$75,000; Retaining Walls, \$20,000; Workshops, \$40,000; Extension, West Block, \$60,000; Improvement of ventilation, Parliament Buildings, \$7,125; Fire Walls, Water Service, Attics, and other Works inside Buildings, \$95,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Bridge over *Red River (Fort Garry)*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Lake Superior and Red River* Route, Construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Improvement of Rivers, viz.: Improvement of Rivers, \$10,000; *Ste. Croix River, N.B.*, \$24,000; *St. John River, N.B.*, \$14,000; *St. Lawrence River*, removal of chains and anchors, \$15,000; *Richelieu River*, removal of rocks, \$21,000; *Red River* Navigation, *Manitoba*, \$2,500; *Fraser River*, removal of rocks, \$4,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Plant and Working Expenses *Lake Superior and Red River* Route, in connection with Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, viz.: *Ontario—London* Post Office, \$3,600; Immigration Station, \$2,000; *Hamilton* Post Office, \$6,000; Immigration Station, \$2,000; *Toronto* Custom House, \$100,000; Savings Bank and Inland Revenue Office, \$15,000; Examining Warehouses, \$60,000; Post Office, \$6,000; Immigration Station, \$1,200; *Ottawa* Post Office, Custom House, &c., \$100,000; *Quebec—Grosse Isle*, Quarantine Station, \$12,000; *Lévis*, Immigrant Dépôt, \$5,000; *Quebec* Post Office, \$9,000; Marine Hospital, \$6,000; Rebuilding Observatory, \$2,000; Culler's Office, \$800; *Three Rivers*, Custom House, \$10,500; *Montreal* Immigrant Dépôt, \$7,300; Post Office, \$215,000; Custom House, \$3,500; Examining Warehouse, \$50,000; *New Brunswick—St. John* Post Office, \$70,000; Custom House, \$3,000; Examining Warehouse, \$6,500; *St. Andrew's* Marine Hospital, \$1,300; *Westmoreland* Marine Hospital, \$5,500; *Dalhousie* Marine Hospital, \$4,800; *Chatham and Newcastle* Custom House, \$1,100; *St. John or Partridge Island* Quarantine Station, \$1,000; *Miramichi or Middle Island* Quarantine Station, \$800; *Nova Scotia—Pictou* Custom House, \$10,000; *Pictou* Quarantine Station, \$1,000; *Halifax* Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Sydney* Quarantine Station, \$3,000; *Yarmouth* Quarantine Station, \$5,000; *Pictou* Marine Hospital, \$12,000; *Sydney* Marine Hospital, \$16,000; *Yarmouth* Marine Hospital, \$8,000; *Manitoba—Custom House*, Post Office, &c., \$72,200; Immigrant Dépôt, \$1,000; Penitentiary, not including boundary walls, yards and out-buildings, \$30,000; *British Columbia—Custom House*, Inland Revenue, and Marine and Fisheries, \$50,000; Post Office, Savings Bank, and Public Works Offices, \$7,000; Marine Hospital, \$16,000; Penitentiary, not including boundary walls, yards and out-building, \$50,000; Public Buildings generally, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ninety thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and five thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Piers: *Ontario*—*Collingwood* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$20,000; *Meaford*, *Lake Huron*, \$12,000; *Owen's Sound*, *Lake Huron*, \$10,500; *Inverhuron* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$5,000; *Kincardine* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$7,500; *Port Albert* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$6,000; *Bayfield* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$36,000; *Goderich* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, (municipality furnishing equal amount,) \$20,000; *Goderich* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$150,000; *Chantry Island* Breakwater, *Lake Huron*, \$100,000; *Rondeau* Harbor, *Lake Erie*, \$42,500; *Port Stanley* Lighthouse and Pier, *Lake Erie*, \$7,000; *Port Hope*, *Lake Ontario*, \$20,000; *Cobourg* Harbor, *Lake Ontario*, \$40,000; *Shannonville* Harbor, *Lake Ontario*, \$3,000; *Presqu' Ile* Harbor, *Lake Ontario*, \$10,000; *Kingston* Harbor, *Lake Ontario*, \$6,000; *Pictou* Harbor, *Lake Ontario*, \$6,000; *Toronto* and *St. John, N.B.*, surveys, \$4,500; *Quebec*—House Harbor, \$4,000; *Saguenay* River Pier, \$4,000; *Baie St. Paul* Pier, \$8,500; *Rivière du Loup (en haut)*, local authorities furnishing same amount, \$3,000; *Coteau* Pier extension, \$2,300; *New Brunswick*—*Bathurst*, \$4,000; *Miramichi*, \$15,000; *Richibucto* Harbor, \$20,000; *Pointe du Chêne*, \$17,000; *Hillsboro'*, \$1,500; *Dipper* Harbor, \$12,000; *St. John* Harbor, \$40,000; *Nova Scotia*—*Pictou* Landing, \$25,000; *McNair's Cove*, \$5,000; *Tracadie*, \$6,500; *Port Medway*, \$4,500; *Liverpool*, \$20,000; *Jordan Bay*, \$28,000; *Sissiboo* River, \$2,500; *Oak Point*, \$20,000; *Maitland*, \$1,000; *Cape Breton*—*Mabou* Harbor, \$15,000; *Ingonish*, South, \$40,000; *Big Pond*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Slides and Booms, viz:—*River Trent* District, \$600; *Ottawa* River District, \$28,500; *Rivière des Prairies*, \$4,000; *St. Maurice* River District, \$20,000; *Saguenay* River District, \$3,200, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*. That a sum not exceeding One hundred and eighty-seven thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredge Vessels and Dredging, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lighthouse, *Cape Beale, British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of Steamers *Napoleon III*, *Druid*, *Lady Head*, and *Sir James Douglas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Moiety payable to *Allan Line* between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Quebec* and the Maritime Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *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, via Yarmouth*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Steam communication on *Lakes Huron* and *Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication from *St. John, New Brunswick*, to Ports in *Basin of Minas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria, British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Tug Service between *Montreal* and *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Tug Service between *Richibucto* and *Miramichi*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Trinity House, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for purchase of Life Boats, Life-preservers and Rewards for Saving Life, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Register and Classification of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses, viz. : to provide for Salary of Secretary for Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *St. John, N.B.*, \$800; to provide for Salary of Secretary for Pilotage Commissioners at the Port of *Halifax, N.S.*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "An Act respecting the administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North-West Territories."

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill for the suppression of Voluntary and Extra Judicial Oaths.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The Extradition Act, 1873."

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

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and thirty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and allowances of Lighthouse-keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the construction of New Lighthouses, viz. :—*Ontario*.—To re-build Lighthouses (2) at Port *Colborne*, \$3,000 ; Lighthouse, Point *A'Cadieux*, below *Ottawa*, \$1,200 ; Lighthouses, Lake *Superior*, \$4,000 ; Lighthouse, *Gloucester Bay*, *Georgian Bay*, \$3,000 ; Fog Bells, \$3,000.—*Quebec*—below *Quebec*,—Pier and Beacon, *Algernon Rock*, near *Pillows Light*, \$2,500 ; Lighthouse between *Cap Chatte* and the *Magdalen River*, \$6,000 ; Lighthouse at *St. Denis' Wharf*, River *Ouelle*, \$1,000 ; Lighthouse, *Seven Islands*, to replace the Lighthouse burned down in 1872, \$5,000 Lights (2) at the mouth of the River *Saguenay*—Range Lights, \$1,000 ; Fog Whistle—water power—*Belle Isle*, \$2,000 :—Between *Quebec* and *Montreal*,—Lighthouse, *Ash Island*, River *Richelieu*, \$1,750 ; Lighthouse, *Bloody Island*, River *Richelieu*, \$1,750. *Nova Scotia* :—Towards Pier and Lighthouse, *Wessex Ledge*, \$5,000 ; Dwelling for Engineer of *St. Paul's Island* Fog Whistle, \$1,500 ; Towards Fog Whistle and Buildings, entrance of *Halifax Harbour*, \$10,000 ; Dwelling for Keeper of *McKenzie's Point* Lighthouse, *Bras d'Or Lake (C. B.)*, \$600 ; Beacon Light, *Kidstone Island*, near *Baddeck (C. B.)*, \$1,200 ; Towards Fog Whistle and Buildings, *Cape Sable*, \$10,000 ; Towards Lighthouse on *Guion Island*, South Coast of *Cape Breton*, \$2,000 ; Bell Buoy, South-west point of *John's Island*, *Pubnico*, \$1,500 ; Beacon Light on *Metigan River Wharf*, *Digby County*, \$400 ; Lighthouse for *Bay Point*, *Guysboro County*, \$2,000 ; Beacon Light, *George's Island*, *Halifax County*, \$300 ; Towards Lighthouse, *Betty's Island*, County of *Halifax*, \$3,000 ; Spindle with Cage or Beacon on South-east Breaker, *Country Harbour*, \$500. *New Brunswick* :—Lighthouse, entrance of *Beaver Harbour*, *Charlotte County, N. B.*, \$2,000 ; Beacon Light, entrance to the *Washadamoak Lake*, *Queen's County, N. B.*, \$600 ; Beacon Lights, *Mark's and Spencer's Points*, *St. Croix River*, *Charlotte County*, \$1,200 ; Beacon Lights, *Pokeshundie Island*, near *Shippagan*, \$1,200. *British Columbia* :—Lighthouse, *Victoria Harbour*, \$2,000 ; Lighthouse, *Entry Island*, *Nanaimo Harbour*, \$6,000. *Prince Edward Island* :—Lighthouse, *Wood Island*, *Indian Rocks*, Straits of *Northumberland*, \$6,000 ; Lighthouse, *West Cape*, \$5,000 ; Repairs and New Apparatus, *Cape North Light*, \$5,000 ; New Buoys and Beacons and Minor Piers and Beacon Lights for the entire Dominion, \$12,800, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens :—*Ontario*, \$7,850 ; *Quebec*, \$9,000 ; *Nova Scotia*, \$12,755 ; *New Brunswick*, \$7,580, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs of *La Canadienne*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fishways, and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted

to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Halifax* (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant for Meteorological Observatories, including Instruments and cost of Telegraphing Weather-warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Immigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz. :—*Montreal* General Hospital, \$3,000; other Ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz. :—*St. Catherine's* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz. :—*Halifax* General Hospital, \$4,000; other Ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz. :—Hospital of *St. John*, \$5,000; other Ports in *New Brunswick*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals at Ports in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals at Ports in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen, viz. :—For *Quebec*, \$1,000; for *Nova Scotia*, \$3,500; for *New Brunswick*, \$2,000; for *British Columbia*, \$500; for *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, viz. :—Salary of Chairman of the Board and Inspector for *West Ontario* and *Huron* District, \$1,800; salary of Deputy Chairman and Inspector for *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, \$1,400; salary of Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200; salary of Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000; salary of Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000; salary of Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000; salary of Inspector, *Montreal* District, \$1,200; travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with the Board of Inspection, \$1,100; Clerk to Chairman, \$300; travelling and incidental expenses of Inspector for *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, and contingencies of office, \$865; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Toronto* District, and contingencies of office, \$600; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$200; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$250; travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$330; travelling expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$405; to provide for expenses, inspecting *Prince Edward Island* steamer, \$500; for purchase of

Instruments and Test Guages, &c., &c., \$550; to provide travelling expenses of Inspector' *British Columbia*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to purchase blankets for aged and infirm Indians of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Indians, viz.: Payment of Annuities under Treaty No. 1, \$14,425; Payment of Annuities under Treaty No. 2, \$4,355; Agricultural Implements and farming stock to be furnished Indians under Treaties 1 and 2, \$16,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Indians, viz.: Payment of Annuities under Treaty No. 3, \$19,360; Agricultural Implements under Treaty No. 3, \$10,000; Ammunition and Twine under Treaty No. 3, \$1,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for provisions for Indians assembled to receive above annuities, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expense in connection with Indians of the *Saskatchewan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and office expenses in connection with the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expenses in connection with Indians in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expenses in connection with Indians in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in connection with Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide one-half of the British share of the expenditure on survey of the boundary line between *Canada* and the *United States*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

38. *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, 1875.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses connected with the Noon Gun at *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses: Expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of commutation in lieu of remission of Duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Expenses of the Council for the North West Territories, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in the North-West, not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports in connection with Customs, viz.: In Province of *Ontario*, \$209,628; in Province of *Quebec*, \$190,216; in Province of *New Brunswick*, \$88,046; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$107,659.75; in Province of *Manitoba* and *North-West Territory*, \$9,950; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$21,940; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$22,500; Salaries and Travelling Expenses of Inspectors of Ports, \$11,000; contingencies of Head Office, covering Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000; to cover Appointments and Promotions, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

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

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions; which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries and Contingencies in connection with Excise, viz.:—Salaries of Officers and Inspectors of Excise, \$168,350.00; Travelling Expenses, Rent, Fuel, Stationery, &c., \$42,500.00; Preventive Service, \$4,000.00; to provide for payment of additional salary to special class of Excisemen, \$4,000.00; to provide for additions to Outside Service, \$6,400.00; to pay Collectors of Customs allowance on Duties collected by them, \$2,700.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-eight thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Culling Timber, viz.: *Quebec* Office, Supervisor, \$2,000.00; Deputy Supervisor and Bookkeeper, \$1,600.00; Cashier, \$1,200.00; Specification Clerks, \$1,300.00; Messenger, \$400.00; Specification Clerks (eight months), two at \$500.00, five at \$600.00, two at \$700.00, one at \$1,000.00; Pay of Cullers, \$57,000.00; Contingencies, \$3,000.00; *Montreal* and *Sorel* Offices, Deputy Supervisor, \$1,100.00; Bookkeeper, \$300.00; Specification Clerks, \$500.00; Pay of Cullers, \$4,200.00; Contingencies, \$300.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for Standards of Weights and Measures, and Salaries of Officers of the Department of Inland Revenue engaged in connection with the inspection of Weights and Measures, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for the purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, &c., and for other expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collection of Slide and Boom Dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Repairs and Working Expenses in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million and fifty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial and other Government Railways in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Government Railways in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred and five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Post Office, viz. : For *Ontario* and *Quebec*, \$1,052,000 ; *New Brunswick*, \$128,000 ; *Nova Scotia*, \$172,000 ; *Manitoba*, \$26,000 ; *British Columbia*, \$78,000 ; *Prince Edward Island*, \$49,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys of Land in the North-West in connection with Dominion Lands, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Estimate of amount for which a Vote is required in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *Pacific* Railway Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Baie Verte* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1875. The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the establishment of a Military College at one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *DeVeber* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *DeVeber* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to establish a Military College at one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada*, for the education of young men in those branches of military and general scientific knowledge which are necessary for qualifying them as officers ; such College to be under the charge of a Military Officer having special qualifications for the office as Commandant, assisted by two professors and such other assistants as may be found necessary and authorized by Parliament, and who shall be paid at such rates as shall be authorized by law and voted by Parliament, and shall be appointed by the Governor, and hold their offices during pleasure ; the institution to be governed according to regulations to be made by the Governor in Council from time to time, and the Collegiate term of instruction to be four years.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that a Board of Examiners be established in each Military District of the Dominion, for the examination of young men wishing to become students or cadets in the College, and without whose certificate of proficiency, good health and good moral character, no person shall be admitted as such cadet ; the total number to be admitted as cadets during the first and each subsequent year being limited by law, and the number from each Military District admitted yearly being equal

if the requisite number of certificated applicants be found in each; the selection from among such applicants to be made by the Governor in Council.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that persons to be admitted as cadets for the collegiate course, shall be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, but that the Governor in Council may, for special reasons and in the interest of the service, admit as students for a limited time, officers of the Active Militia over twenty one years of age, in addition to the number of cadets limited by law, provided such officers have obtained first-class certificates under the 33rd section of the Militia Act (31 *Vict.*, cap. 40); the number of officers to be so admitted being limited by law.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that certain articles for the use of the cadets be furnished by themselves, but that to meet the ordinary expenses of living and procuring uniforms, a limited sum per annum may be paid, and certain fixed allowances may be granted by the Governor in Council to each cadet while remaining at the college, the same to be defrayed out of moneys to be voted for the purpose by Parliament.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that every cadet or officer entering the college for a course of instruction shall be subject, while remaining there for that purpose, to the Queen's Rules and Regulations, the Mutiny Act and the Rules and Articles of War, and to such other Rules and Regulations as Her Majesty's troops are subjected to.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Ross* (*Victoria*) have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read 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 on the subject of raising, by way of loan, for the purpose of the construction of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway and the improvement and enlargement of the Canadian Canals, of a sum of money not exceeding Eight million pounds sterling, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Young* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to authorize the raising by way of loan for the purpose of the construction of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway and the improvement and enlargement of the Canadian Canals, of a sum of money not exceeding Eight million pounds sterling.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that such portions of the said loan as shall not be raised upon the guarantee of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (as mentioned in the following Resolutions), may be raised in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct, under the provisions of the Act thirty-fifth *Victoria*, chapter six, intituled "An Act respecting the Public Debt and raising of Loans authorized by Parliament," and that the principal and interest thereof shall be chargeable upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide, that of the said sum of Eight million pounds, a sum not exceeding Three million six hundred thousand pounds may be raised with the guarantee of the Treasury, under the Imperial Act known as "The *Canada* (Public Works) Loan Act, 1873," in such manner and form and on such conditions as they think fit, at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent. per annum, and subject to the following provisions:—

(1.) The Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada* shall be charged with the payment of the principal and interest of any loan guaranteed by the Treasury, under the said Imperial Act, immediately after the charge for the loan of the sum of Three hundred thousand pounds sterling, payable to the *Hudson's Bay* Company, created by the Act of the Parliament of *Canada*, thirty-second, thirty-third *Victoria*, chapter one;

(2.) The Government of *Canada* shall pay a sinking fund at the rate of one per cent. per annum on the entire amount of the loan guaranteed by the Treasury as aforesaid, and the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada* shall be charged with the payment of such sinking fund, immediately after the principal and interest of each last-mentioned loan ;

(3.) The Consolidated Fund of *Canada* shall be charged with any sum issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, under "The *Canada* (Public Works) " Loan Act, 1873," with interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, immediately after the said sinking fund ;

(4.) The due payment and application of the money raised by any loan guaranteed by the Treasury, under the Act last-mentioned, shall be assured and certified in such manner as the Treasury may from time to time direct.

(5.) The annual sums for the sinking fund shall be remitted to the Treasury by half-yearly payments in such manner as they from time to time direct, and for the investment and accumulation thereof under their direction, in the names of four trustees, nominated from time to time,—two by the Treasury and two by the Government of *Canada* ;

(6.) The said sinking fund may be invested only in such securities as the Government of *Canada* and the Treasury from time to time agree upon, and shall, whether invested or not, be applied from time to time under the direction of the Treasury, in discharging the principal of the loan guaranteed by the Treasury as aforesaid, and the interest arising from such securities (including the interest accruing in respect of any part of any loan discharged by means of the said sinking fund), and the resulting income thereof shall be invested and applied as part of such sinking fund ;

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that, subject to the foregoing provisions as aforesaid, the moneys raised shall be applied and expended for the purposes mentioned in the preceding Resolutions, only in such manner and in such proportions as the Parliament of *Canada* may have authorized ; and that a detailed account of all moneys so expended shall be laid before the House of Commons of *Canada* during the first fifteen days of the then next session of the Canadian Parliament.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the raising of a loan for the construction of certain Public Works, with the benefit of the Imperial Guarantee for a portion thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read 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 Salary of the Lieutenant Governor of *Prince Edward Island*, and the Salaries of the Judges of *Prince Edward Island*, *New Brunswick*, *Quebec* and *Ontario*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Young* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of *Prince Edward Island* be \$7,000 per annum, to commence from 15th November, 1873.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the several Judges in the said Province be as follows :—

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, being also Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty	\$3,000 per annum.
The Assistant Judge, being also Master of the Rolls in Chancery	2,500 „
The Assistant Judge, being also Vice-Chancellor in Chancery	2,500 „

Three County Court Judges, each not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than two thousand dollars, as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. A sum not exceeding two hundred dollars for actual travelling expenses, to be fixed as aforesaid, may be allowed to any of the said Supreme Court or County Court Judges.

Such salaries and allowances to be paid from 1st July, 1874.

3. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as by a clerical error in the Act 36 *Vict.*, Chap. 31, the following provisions were omitted in the said Act although passed in Committee of the House of Commons and concurred in by the said House, therefore it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Province of *New Brunswick* shall be as follows :—

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.....	\$5,000 per annum.
Four Puisne Judges of the said Court, each.....	4,000 „

And that the said provisions shall be held to have taken effect from and after the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as if they had been inserted in the said Act at the time of its passing.

4. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as it was the intention of Parliament that, in the Province of *Quebec*, those only of the Puisne Judges of the Superior Court, who are to reside in the City of *Quebec* or the City of *Montreal*, shall receive the salary of five thousand dollars, and by the statutes of the said Province, only nine of the said Puisne Judges are to reside in the said Cities: therefore it is expedient to provide that the following the fourth section of the said Act shall be repealed, and the following section substituted therefor :—

IV. The Legislature of the Province of *Quebec* having at its now last Session enacted that the Superior Court for that Province shall be composed of one Chief Justice and twenty-five Puisne Judges, the salaries of the several Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Superior Court for the said Province, shall be as follows :—

The Chief Justice for the Court of Queen's Bench.....	\$6,000 per annum.
Four Puisne Judges of the said Court, each.....	5,000 „
The Chief Justice of the Superior Court.....	6,000 „
Nine Puisne Judges of the said Court, each.....	5,000 „
Thirteen Puisne Judges of the said Court, each.....	4,000 „
Three Puisne Judges of the said Court, each.....	3,500 „

and that the said Act shall be construed and have effect as if the said substituted section had made part of the said Act at the time of its passing as the fourth section thereof.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the salary of the Chief Justice of Appeal in *Ontario* shall be six thousand dollars per annum, and the salaries of the three additional Judges to be appointed in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, passed in its now last Session, as Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the said Province, shall be five thousand dollars each per annum, which salaries shall be payable from the time of their appointment, respectively.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the salaries mentioned in the preceding Resolutions be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Judges mentioned in the preceding Resolutions shall have the same rights as regards retiring allowances or annuities based upon their salaries above mentioned, as if such salaries had been fixed by the Act 31 *Vict.*, chap. 33, intituled “An Act respecting the *Governor General, the Civil List, and the salaries of certain public functionaries* ;” and further, that if any person receiving a retiring allowance or annuity, under any previous Act or the said Act or any Act amending it, is or becomes entitled to any salary in respect of any public office under the Government of *Canada*, such salary shall be reduced by the amount of such retiring allowance or annuity.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend

the Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 31, for the re-adjustment of the Salaries of Judges, and other purposes.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time certain temporary provisions in the Act respecting the admission of *Prince Edward Island* into the Dominion;

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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Pilotage Act, 1873;

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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to exempt Transports from Port and Harbor Dues;

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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Carriers by Water;

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 respecting the Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stirton* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Stirton* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 49, intituled “An Act to amend and consolidate, and to extend to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, the Laws respecting the Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce,” and to incorporate the amendments in one Act with the remaining provisions of the Act amended.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Fournier* have leave to bring in a Bill to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution declaring the intention of the Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 30, as regards the subsidy to be allowed to the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Killam* reported, that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Killam* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That inasmuch as doubts have arisen under the first section of the Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 30, intituled “An Act to readjust the amounts payable to and chargeable against

the several Provinces of Canada, by the Dominion Government, so far as they depend on the debt with which they respectively entered the Union," as to whether the increased subsidy to be allowed to the Province of Nova Scotia under the said Act should be based on the sum of \$8,000,000 mentioned in the 114th section of the *British North America Act, 1867*, or on the sum of \$9,186,756 to which the said sum of \$8,000,000 was increased by the Act 32-33 *Vict.*, chap. 2, intituled "*An Act respecting Nova Scotia*;" it is expedient to declare, that it was and is the intention of the said first-mentioned Act (36 *Vict.*, chap. 30), that the increased subsidy to be allowed to the Province of Nova Scotia under the said Act, should be based upon the said sum of \$9,186,756, as if that sum had been mentioned in the 114th section of the "*British North America Act, 1867*," instead of the said sum of \$8,000,000.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Cartwright have leave to bring in a Bill to declare the intention of the Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 30, as regards the subsidy to be allowed to *Nova Scotia*.

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

On motion [of the Honorable Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*), seconded by the Honorable Mr. Coffin,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That it is expedient further to amend the Act 31 *Victoria* chapter 65, respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of passengers by them.

2. That it is expedient to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates to act as such on board Ships registered in *Canada*, trading on the Inland Waters of *Canada*, or on the Coasts of *Canada*, or in its vicinity.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. McDougall (*Renfrew*) reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

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

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient further to amend the Act 31 *Victoria* chapter 65, respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of Passengers by them,

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates to act as such on board Ships registered in *Canada*, trading on the Inland Waters of *Canada*, or on the Coasts of *Canada*, or in its vicinity.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill respecting certificates to Masters and Mates of Inland and Coasting ships.

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

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

By Mr. Smith (*Selkirk*),—The Petition of Donald A. Smith, M.P. and others, in behalf of the parties applying for an Act to incorporate the Bank of *Manitoba*; and the Petition of Donald A. Smith, M.P. and others, in behalf of the parties applying for an Act to incorporate the *Central Canada* Telegraph Company.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Donald A. Smith*, M.P. and others, in behalf of the parties applying for an Act to incorporate the Bank of *Manitoba*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying to be permitted to lay before the House their Petition for an Act to incorporate the Bank of *Manitoba*, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Donald A. Smith*, M.P. and others, in behalf of the parties applying for an Act to incorporate the Central *Canada* Telegraph Company, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying to be permitted to lay before the House their Petition for an Act to incorporate the Central *Canada* Telegraph Company, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The House, according to Order, resolved into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The *London* and *Canada* Bank," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*) 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Maritime Insurance Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wilkes* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act passed in the 34th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: "An Act to amend and explain the Act to amend the Charter of the *Ontario* Bank;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 6th May, 1874.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (Ontario),—The Petition of *Joseph Hunt* and others, of *Cedar Vale*; and the Petition of *A. B. Demill* and others, of *Oshawa*, both of the County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of *John Orchard* and others; the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Uxbridge*; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Scott*, all of the County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Donahue*,—The Petition of *John Fletcher*, Lieut.-Col., D.A.G. and others, of *St. John's*, and of the Counties of *Iberville*, *Missisquoi*, *Shefford* and *Brome*.

By Mr. *Gibson*,—The Petition of *H. Becksted* and others; the Petition of *J. N. Gauthrie* and others; and the Petition of *Fannie Gerlough* and others, all of the County of *Dundas*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *John Ross* and others, of the County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of *H. W. Allen* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of the Honorable *J. J. C. Abbott*, in behalf of the Directors of the Lower *Canada* Investment and Agency Company (Limited).

By Mr. *Mills*,—The Petition of *William Reynolds* and others, of *Harwich* and *Howard*, Counties of *Kent* and *Bothwell*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Hinchinbrook*, County of *Frontenac*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald* (Glengarry),—The Petition of *John R. McNaughton* and others, of *Notfield* and *Athol*, County of *Glengarry*.

By Mr. *Buell*,—The Petition of the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.

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

Of *Robert Bell* and others, of *Carleton Place* and vicinity, County of *Lanark*; of *A. Taylor*, Moderator, and *George E. Foster*, Clerk, on behalf of the Free Christian Baptist Conference of *New Brunswick*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Harvey*, and of the Municipal Council of *Snowden* and *Glamorgan*, County of *Peterborough*; of *Joseph P. O'Ragan* and others, of *Cleveland*, of *Alfred Knapp* and others, of *Brompton*, of *John Lawson, jun.*, and others, of *Windsor*, and of *Emma C. Knox* and others, of *Hardwood Hill*, County of *Richmond*; of the Reverend *J. B. Du Hamel*, Curé, and others, of *St. Paul d'Abbottsford*, County of *Rouville*; of *John J. Gallinger* and others, of the Townships of *Osnabruck* and *Williamsburg*, Counties of *Stormont* and *Dundas*; of *William Norman* and others, of *King*, County of *York, Ontario*; of *George Bowles* and others, of *Fenelon*, County of *Victoria*; of *Robert McRay* and others, and of *Colin Campbell* and others, of the Township of *Sydenham*, County of *Grey*; of *John McCulloch* and others, of *Port Elgin*, County of *Bruce*; of the Reverend *William Caven* and others, Professors and Students of *Knox College, Toronto*; of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Clinton*, County of *Huron*; of *F. P. Gessin* and others, of *Berlin* and vicinity, County of *Waterloo*; of *James Scharf* and others, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *South Norwich*, County of *Oxford*; of *Richard Hogue* and others, of the Township of *Dawn*, County of *Bothwell*; of *Thomas Copland* and others, of the City of *Hamilton*, County of *Wentworth*; of the Municipal Council of *Renfrew, Rolph, Buchanan* and *Wylie*; of *John Marshall* and others, of the Township of *Puslinch*, and of *John Kennedy* and others, of the Township of *Eramosa*, County of *Wellington*; and of *Isaac Fry* and others, of *South Cayuga* and vicinity, County of *Haldimand*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Henry Courtney* and others, and of *Edward B. Cuttle* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with Amendments, viz. :—

Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Insurance Company.

Bill to incorporate Lamb's Water Proof Gum Manufacturing Company.

Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the *Canada* Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

Bill to incorporate "The Bank of Ottawa."

Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, from the Select 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 considered the Bill to amalgamate "The Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (limited)," and "The *Toronto* Manufacturing Company (limited)," under the name of "The Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (limited) ;"—and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying to be permitted to lay before the House a Petition for the passing of an Act to authorize and confirm the issue by them of Mortgage Debentures or Bonds, in lieu of the Mortgages heretofore given by the said Company to the United Counties of *Lanark* and *Renfrew*, the Township of *Elizabethtown* and the Town of *Brockville*, and to authorize and confirm the acceptance of said Mortgage Debentures or Bonds by the holders of said Mortgages in lieu thereof, and for other purposes, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable *J. J. C. Abbott*, in behalf of the the Directors of the Lower *Canada* Investment and Agency Company (Limited), presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying to be permitted to lay before the House, their Petition for an Act to amend their Charter, and also for power to change the name of said Company, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. *Donahue* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Saint John's* Board of Trade, Province of *Quebec*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to define and extend the powers of the *Canada* Permanent Building and Saving Society, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 1st April, 1874, for a Return of all appointments made or offices conferred by the Government, from the 1st day of August last, until the 26th day of March, ultimo ; also of all Orders in Council recommending

any such appointments, with copies of the same ; also of all increases of Salary made or recommended to be made between the above dates ; also of all dismissals or removals from office between the above dates. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for a Return showing the number of inhabitants and the amount of the Imperts of the Harbor of *Ingonish South, Cape Breton*, for the past year. (*Sessional Papers, No. 41.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of Expenditure on certain services, from 1st July, 1873, to 31st March, 1874, as followeth :—

Mounted Police, <i>Manitoba</i>	\$ 66,495 25
Militia and Enrolled Forces	600,235 46
Dominion Forces, <i>Manitoba</i>	124,879 24

Mr. *Costigan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wright (Pontiac)*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, representing that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of *Canada* that the several Religions therein prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other, and that every Law passed either by this Parliament or by the Local Legislature, disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by one of such Religions, is of a nature to destroy that harmony ; that the Local Legislature of *New Brunswick* in 1871, adopted a Law respecting Common Schools, forbidding the imparting of any Religious education to pupils, and that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular ; that the Roman Catholics of *New Brunswick* cannot conscientiously send their children to schools established under such Law, and are nevertheless compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of those schools ; that the said Law is unjust and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of *Canada*, and that such a state of affairs, if continued, is likely to prove the cause of disastrous results to all the confederated Provinces ; and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending the "*British North America Act, 1867*," in the sense which this House believes to have been intended at the time of the passage of such Act, by providing that every religious denomination in the Province of *New Brunswick* shall continue to possess and enjoy all such rights, advantages and privileges with regard to their schools, as such denomination possessed and enjoyed in that Province at the time of the passage of the said last-mentioned Act ; to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been then duly established by Law ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of Mr. *Desjardins*, seconded by Mr. *Ouimet*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency,—Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of Penitentiaries for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 42.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion* also presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th May, 1874, for copies of all the Reports made by the Commissioners to the *Vienna Exhibition*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th May, 1874, for copies of any telegrams and correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Returning Officer of the *Yale and Koutonais District* ; also, between the Local Government or any Member thereof, or any other parties and the Dominion Government with reference to the

last election in the *Yale and Koutenais* District, *British Columbia*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for all correspondence between the Government of *Canada*, and the Judges of the Superior Courts of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and *British Columbia*, touching the inequality of the salaries of Judges of the same standing in the different Provinces. (*Sessional Papers, No. 45.*)

On motion of Mr. *Forbes*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*),

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 officers in the Customs Department of *Nova Scotia* since first of July last, who have received an increase of salary under the provisions of Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 31, by which a certain sum was provided for the increase of the pay to the Civil Service outside the employes of the House.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Palmer* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all Despatches that have passed between the Imperial Government and the Governor General, on the subject of the appointment of the Commissioners referred to in the 22nd Article of the Treaty of Washington; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Goudge* moved, seconded by Mr. *Horton*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for a copy of the Petition and all other papers upon which the *Montreal* Telegraph Company based their application to this House for increased powers to extend their operations to all parts of the Dominion, and especially to *Nova Scotia*, and upon which representation an Act passed this House conferring these powers; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Harper*,

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, reports and plans relating to *Amherst* Harbor, and *Havre aux Maisons*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*),

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 advertisement calling for tenders to carry the mails in *British Columbia*, published in 1872 in the said Province, and a copy of the tenders received, with the papers and reports relating to the tenders, and the names of the persons to whom the respective contracts were awarded, and those of their securities.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Walker* moved, seconded by Mr. *Fleming*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to order that a "Militia General Order," under date 8th June, 1872, whereby the Governor General's Foot Guards were granted precedence over all other Battalions of Militia in the Dominion, be revoked, said General Order being contrary to the Regulations and Orders for the Active Militia as approved by the Governor

in Council; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Goudge*, seconded by Mr. *Horton*,

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 correspondence between the Government with Honorable *Joseph Howe* and any other person, relating to the appointment of a Keeper to the *Walton Light House*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate acquaint this House, That the Honorable Mr. *Wark* has been added to the Committee appointed to superintend the Printing of their House during the present Session, in place of the Honorable Mr. *Muirhead* who has been relieved from further attendance thereon, and that he is instructed to act on behalf of their House with the Committee of this House, as a Member of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the British *America Assurance Company*, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said *Company*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the British *America Assurance Company*, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said *Company*" 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 House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Maritime Insurance Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jetté* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Ingersoll*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *International Transportation Association*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jetté* 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 back to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ryan* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *Albion* Mines Saving's Bank;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Standard Marine Insurance Company of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Montreal* Steam Ferry Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred 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 35 *Victoria*, chapter 13, by detaching the Township of *Tuckersmith* from the Centre Riding and annexing it to the South Riding of the County of *Huron*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Flynn* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the general Acts relating to Railroads, so as to provide for the greater security of Life and for the protection of Property on the Railroads in *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 7th May, 1874,

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

By Mr. *Charlton*,—The Petition of *R. K. McDonnell* and others, of *Walsingham*, County of *Norfolk*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of the General Assembly of the *Canada* Presbyterian Church.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *Robert Noble* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *McDougall (Three Rivers)*,—The Petition of the Honorable *John Hamilton*, Senator, on behalf of the *Rouge* Boom Company.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Albion*, and others.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Thomas Walker* and others, of the Township of *Edwardsburg*.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Richmond Hill*.

By Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)*,—Two Petitions of *Donald A. Smith*, M.P. and others.

By Mr. *Archibald*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. McIntyre* and others, of *Osnabruck*, County of *Stormont*.

By Mr. *Mackenzie (Montreal)*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Hugh* and *Andrew Allan* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Farrow*,—The Petition of *W. H. Leech* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Domville*,—The Petition of *M. P. Ryan*, M.P.

By the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,—Two Petitions of *Louis A. Jetté*, M.P.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of the Honorable *J. J. O. Abbott*, M.P., a Director of the *Montreal* Northern Colonization Company.

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

Of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Tecumseth*, of *Mark Vasey* and others, of the Townships of *Medonte* and *Tay*, of *John Kidd* and others, of *Mrs. John Fisher* and others, of *Christopher Whitelock* and others, of *Eliza Stephens* and others, of *F. A. H. Bowling* and others, of *John Head* and others, and of *George Whiten* and others, of *Cookstown* and vicinity, County of *Simcoe*; of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Notawasaga*, County of *Halton*; of *Duncan McPhail* and others, of *Wakefield* and *Masham*, County of *Ottawa*; of *Thomas Whitehead* and others, of *R. C. Bothwell* and others, of *George J. Potts*, M.D. and others, and of *Henry Thomas Sarge* and others, of *Toronto*, County of *York*; of *Isaac Walker* and others, of the Township of *Tuscarora*, County of *Brant*; and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Maryborough*, County of *Wellington*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Shareholders of the *Saint Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company; praying for the legalization of a certain issue of Bonds by the Board of Directors under their Act of Incorporation.

The Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for copies of all appointments made since the 1st January, 1874, to the present date, to the Custom House, *Montreal*, with the names and previous occupations of the parties appointed, the salaries of each, with copies of any reports or recommendations there may be from the Collector respecting such appointments. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bill, and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the *Huron Trent Valley Canal Company*.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select 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 Notice given on the Petition of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, and find it sufficient.

They have considered the Petitions praying for leave to present Petitions in behalf of the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*,—the Bank of *Manitoba*,—and the Central *Canada* Telegraph Company, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited therefor ; and in each case the reasons assigned justify them in recommending that the Petition be received.

The time for receiving Private Bills will expire to-day, and if Your Honorable House should authorize the reception of the above mentioned Petitions and others in a like position, it will be necessary to extend the same, Your Committee therefore recommend that the time for receiving Private Bills be extended to Friday, the 15th instant.

Your Committee recommend that the 51st Rule of Your Honorable House (relating to Notice of applications for Private Bills) be amended by striking out the words "In the Province of *Quebec*," and inserting the words "In the Provinces of *Quebec* and *Manitoba*." The effect of this amendment will be, to require that notices published in *Manitoba* shall be given in an English and a French newspaper, as is now required in the Province of *Quebec*.

On motion of Mr. *Rymal*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Private Bills be further extended to Friday, the 15th May, instant.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,

Ordered, That the Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for a list showing all the claims filed against the Contractors for Sections 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 19 of the Intercolonial Railway, which was presented on Monday last, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bluin* have leave to bring in a Bill to attach the Village of *Richmond Hill* to the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *York*.

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

Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable *John Hamilton*, Senator, on behalf of the *Rouge Boom Company*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying to be permitted to lay before the House a Petition for the incorporation of the said Company, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Donohoe* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Great North West Railway Company,

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

Ordered, That the Petition of *M. P. Ryan*, M.P., presented this day be now received, And the said Petition was read and received; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition of *M. H. Gault* and others, for an Act to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. Domville then brought up and laid on the Table, the Petition of *M. H. Gault* and others, of the City and District of *Montreal*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That *Mr. Scriver* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Quebec Frontier Railway Company*.

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

Ordered, That *Mr. Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company.

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

Ordered, That *Mr. Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings Society.

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

On motion of the Honorable *Mr. Fournier*, seconded by the Honorable *Mr. Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the expenses of Judges and Sheriffs, or other officers, in connection with the trial of Election Petitions.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. Pâquet* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Pâquet reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion for the payment of the travelling expenses of Judges at the trial of Election Petitions, and all expenses incurred by the Sheriff or other Officers in consequence of any sitting for the trial of an Election Petition, and for providing a Court-room and accessories.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Donald A. Smith*, M.P. and others, of the Province of *Manitoba*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act of Incorporation, under the name of "The Central *Canada* Telegraph Company."

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Donald A. Smith*, M.P. and others, of the Province of *Manitoba*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying for the passing of an Act to revive the Act incorporating the Bank of *Manitoba*, and also to extend the time for paying in of the subscription of Stock, for one year from the date of the passing thereof.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Louis A. Jetté*, M.P., presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition from *William Rodden* and others, for an Act to incorporate the Colonial Building and Investment Association, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Louis A. Jetté*, M.P., presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition from *Ashley Hibbard* and others, for an Act to incorporate "The International Express Company," notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable *John J. C. Abbott*, M.P., a Director of the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received ; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition from the said Company for an Act to authorize the construction of a Railway Bridge between *Hull* and *Ottawa City*, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, *Resolved*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Fees to be allowed for services and disbursements at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein ; Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Wilkes* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Wilkes* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient (in the Bill No. 2, respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons) to provide, That the fees hereinafter mentioned and no other, subject to the provisions hereinafter made, shall be allowed to the several officers hereinafter mentioned, respectively, for their services and disbursements at any Election, that is to say :—

TO RETURNING OFFICERS, WHEN NO POLL IS TAKEN.

1. For the personal services of the Returning Officer, forty dollars.
2. For the personal services of the Election Clerk, four dollars.
3. For one Constable, if considered necessary, one dollar.
4. For printing proclamations, actual cost.

5. For posting proclamations, not less than four in each Polling District, for each mile necessarily travelled from place to place as allowed to Sheriffs on summoning Jurors, ten cents.

6. For each mile necessarily travelled by Returning Officer and Election Clerk in going to and returning from the place of Nomination, ten cents.

6½. For use, when a public building is not attainable, of private building for nomination—actual cost not exceeding, four dollars.

TO RETURNING OFFICERS, WHEN POLLS ARE TAKEN.

7. For the personal service of the Returning Officer, sixty dollars.

8. For the personal service of the Election Clerk, eight dollars.

9. For services of one Constable if considered necessary at the nomination, one dollar.

10. For printing proclamations, list of candidates, and directions to voters, actual cost.

11. For posting proclamations (as in item 5) per mile, ten cents.

12. For each mile necessarily travelled posting up any advertisement to be so posted up, in appointing and swearing the Deputy Returning Officers, and furnishing them with ballot boxes, ballot papers, envelopes, printed directions for the guidance of voters and voters' lists, ten cents.

13. For each mile necessarily travelled for collecting the ballot boxes and voters' lists, used at each poll, and for swearing the Deputy Returning Officers after the close of the poll, ten cents.

14. For each mile necessarily travelled by Returning Officer and Election Clerk in going to and returning from the place of nomination, ten cents.

15. For each mile travelled in establishing polling sub-divisions when such divisions have not been made by the local authorities or preceding Returning Officer, ten cents.

16. For copies of voters' lists duly certified by the custodian thereof, ten cents per folio of 100 words.

17. For each certificate of such custodian, fifty cents.

18. For making up and transmitting returns to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, postage and telegrams, actual disbursements.

19. For services necessary under Section 65.—A reasonable sum to be determined by Order in Council.

20. For use when a public building is not obtainable, of a private building for nomination—cost not exceeding four dollars.

20½. For ballot boxes when furnished by him, and for ballot papers and envelopes, and for any other disbursements absolutely required and not hereinbefore provided for, actual disbursement.

TO DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICERS.

21. For swearing the Poll Clerk before and after the Polls, one dollar.

21½. For taking the Polls, four dollars.

22. For services of Poll Clerk, two dollars.

23. For services of one Constable, if considered necessary, one dollar.

24. For mileage of Deputy and Polling Clerk in going to and returning from the polling station, neither exceeding in any case 20 miles, each mile, ten cents.

25. Actual expenses incurred for the use of polling stations not exceeding ten dollars in cities, nor four dollars in other constituencies.

26. For making compartment or screen in polling-room, not exceeding three dollars.

2. Resolved, That such fees, allowances and disbursements shall be paid to the Returning Officer by Warrant of the Governor directed to the Receiver General out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, and shall be distributed by such Returning Officer to the several officers and persons entitled to the same under the provisions of this Act, which distribution he shall report to the Governor through the Secretary of State: That Returning Officers shall certify the correctness of the accounts of their respective Deputy Returning Officers.

3. *Resolved*, That whenever an Election is held for the Electoral District of *Gaspé* or *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay* in the Province *Quebec*, or for the Electoral District of *Algoma* in the Province of *Ontario*, or for any Electoral District in either of the Provinces of *Manitoba* or *British Columbia*, and it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the fees and allowances above provided are not sufficient remuneration for the services required to be performed, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment of such further and additional sum or sums of money for such services as may be considered just and reasonable compensation therefor.

4. *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the mode of conducting Elections established by this Act is new in *Canada*, it is expedient to provide that if it should appear to the Governor in Council that the provisions made in the foregoing Resolutions are inadequate or insufficient for the purposes for which they are intended (that is a fair and just, but economical remuneration for the services performed), the Governor in Council may make a tariff of fees, costs and expenses to be paid and allowed to Returning Officers and other persons employed at or with respect to Elections under this Act, and may from time to time revise and amend such Tariff, which shall then be substituted for that mode by the preceding Resolutions as respects any Election held after the making or the revising or amending thereof, but a copy of any such Tariff and of any amendment thereof shall be laid before the House of Commons at the then next session of Parliament.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill respecting the Election of Members of the House of Commons.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to expenses of Returning Officers and others.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wilkes* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Wilkes* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the reasonable expenses incurred by the Returning Officer and by the other officers and clerks, under this Act, for printing, providing compartments, transmission of the packets, and reasonable fees and allowances for services rendered under this Act, shall be paid to the Returning Officer out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*, and shall be distributed by him to the several persons entitled thereto, which distribution he shall report to the Governor through the Secretary of State.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons, 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 amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

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

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be reprinted.

The Honorable Mr. *Holton* brought up, and laid on the Table, a Petition of *Louis A Jetté*, M.P., on behalf of the *Montreal Credit Company*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now read and received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying to be permitted to lay before

the House, a Petition for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Company, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills; and also to suspend the Rule relative to Notice, so far as it effects the said Petition.

Ordered, The the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Geoffrion* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

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

Ordered, That the Bill, as amended, be reprinted.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to further amend thirty-first *Victoria*, Chapter forty-eight intituled: "An Act respecting Insurance Companies;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 8th May, 1874.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*),—The Petition of the Town Council of *St. John's*.

By Mr. *Buell*,—The Petition of the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.

By Mr. *Bain*,—The Petition of the Session of the *Nairne* Church, *Strabane*; the Petition of *Joshua Pitt*, President, and *A. McPherson*, Secretary, on behalf of the *Dundas* Temperance Union; the Petition of the Sunday School Association of the Town of *Dundas*; the Petition of *Henry Valick* and others, of *West Flamboro'*; and the Petition of *Enoch Eaton* and others, of *East Flamboro'*, all of the County of *Wentworth*.

By Mr. *Ryan*,—The Petition of the *Montreal*; Northern Colonization Railway Company.

By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa*),—The Petition of the Honorable *John Hamilton*, Senator, and others.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *William Rodden* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of *Ashley Hibbard* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the *Montreal* Credit Company.

By the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*,—The Petition of *Henry Mulholland* and others, Provisional Directors of the *Lower Canada* Investment and Agency Company (Limited).

By Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal*),—The Petition of Messrs. *A. A. Ayres & Co.* and others.

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

Of *Joseph Hunt* and others, of *Cedar Dale*; of *A. B. Demill* and others, of *Oshawa*; of *John Orchard* and others, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Uxbridge*, and of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Scott*, County of *Ontario*; of *H. Becksted* and others, of the County of *Dundas*; of *J. N. Cuthrie* and others, and of *Fannie*

Gerlough and others, of the County of *Dundas*; of *William Reynolds* and others, of *Harwich* and *Howard*, Counties of *Kent* and *Bohewell*; of the Municipal Council of *Hinchinbrooke*, County of *Frontenac*; and of *John R. McNaughton* and others, of *Notfield* and *Athol*, County of *Glengarry*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *John Fletcher*, Lieutenant-Colonel, D.A.G., and others, of *St. John's*, and of the Counties of *Iberville*, *Missisquoi*, *Shefford* and *Brome*, Province of *Quebec*; praying for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary for the purpose of establishing an Immigrants' Home at the Town of *St. John's, Quebec*.

Of *John Ross* and others, of the County of *Halton*; praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of *H. W. Allan* and others, of the County of *Norfolk*; praying that the Export Duty upon pine, oak, and spruce saw logs, and upon shingle bolts and upon stove bolts, imposed by the Tariff of 1868, may be repealed.

Mr. Young, from the Select Committee appointed to report the most effectual and cheapest mode of obtaining the publication of a Canadian Hansard, containing a correct report of the proceedings and speeches of this House, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee having examined the systems in force in *Great Britain*, the *United States*, *Australia* and other countries, beg to recommend the following:—

CHARACTER OF THE REPORT.

1. That the Report shall not ordinarily be *verbatim*, but sufficiently full to give a fair and accurate rendering of the speeches and proceedings of the House, each speech being reported in the language in which it is delivered.

THE REPORTING STAFF.

2. That the Reporting shall be under the control of a gentleman of acknowledged ability, experience and impartiality, as a shorthand writer, who shall be known as the Chief Reporter, and be a permanent employe.

(a.) He shall have control of the Staff of Reporters, edit the Report of the Debates, and be responsible for its proper execution.

(b.) The staff shall consist of not more than four others besides himself, one of whom shall be a good French Reporter.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HANSARD.

3. That an edition of 2,000 copies of the Hansard be printed—1,500 copies in sheets under the heading of the "Dominion Hansard," six copies of which shall be supplied daily to each Member, and one to each newspaper in the Dominion, the remaining 500 copies to be bound, two for each Member, and the balance (88 copies) for the Library, or for purposes of exchange.

(a.) The sheets to be delivered in the Post Office wrapped up and ready for mailing not later than three o'clock upon the day after each speech is delivered.

THE CONTRACTOR FOR PRINTING.

4. That the printing and publishing be let by tender (efficiency to be considered as essential as cheapness) and under proper stipulations for the prompt and efficient performance of the work.

(a.) The Contractor to have liberty to sell additional copies of the daily sheets, as well as bound volumes of the Hansard to regular subscribers or others, for his own use and benefit.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

5. That a Select Standing Committee of not more than five Members, shall be appointed next Session, and each Session thereafter, to make rules and regulations and manage generally all matters connected with the Reporting and Publishing of the Hansard.

(a.) That until this Committee is appointed, the Commissioners for the "Internal Management of the House of Commons" be authorized to engage the Chief Reporter, organize the Staff of Reporters, let the Contracts for publishing the Hansard, and do all things necessary to secure the commencement of the work next Session.

ESTIMATED COST.

In 1867, the Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing reported as follows:— "That the cost of publishing the speeches as delivered, say 2,000 copies in sheets, and " 500 copies bound, containing matter equal to a daily issue of fourteen columns of the " *Globe* newspaper, for a clear sixty days' Session, will amount to \$7,801." In 1870, a Special Committee reported to the House an offer from *Hunter, Rose & Co.*, a firm quite responsible and competent to do the whole work, speeches to be reported as delivered, for \$9,829.

From careful enquires and computation made by this Committee, they find that a Hansard, the same size as the "Confederation Debates," being one thousand pages, (which would be about eleven columns of the *Globe* Newspaper each day, for a sixty day's Session) can be supplied for the following maximum estimate, and possibly for considerable less:—

Reporting	\$5,000 00
Composition, 2,500 Mille ems, @ 50 cts.....	1,250 00
Press work, 1,000 tokens @ 40 cts.....	400 00
Paper, 276 reams @ \$3 25 cts	897 00
Binding, 500 copies @ 50 cts	250 00
Folding, wrapping, etc	187 50
Total	\$7,984 50

Considering the importance of a Hansard to the public, as the only means at their command of knowing correctly what their representatives say and do in Parliament, as well as its immense future value as a record of our Constitutional, Commercial and Political history, your Committee consider the outlay moderate, and cordially recommend that the work be proceeded with as above proposed.

Mr. *Young*, from the Select Committee appointed to report the most effectual and cheapest mode of obtaining the publication of a Canadian Hansard, containing a correct report of the proceedings and speeches of this House, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee recommend that Reporters required for Committees be hereafter engaged by Order of the House; and that the remuneration for their services be \$5 for each sitting of a Committee, and thirty cents per folio of 100 words.

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

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Saint Croix* Printing and Publishing Company, and have agreed to report the same with an amendment, which they submit for the consideration of your Honorable House.

As the Session is probably approaching its close, your Committee recommend that the notice required by the 60th Rule to be given by Committees prior to the consideration of Private Bills, be reduced to three days for the remainder of the Session.

Mr. *Paterson*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition and affairs of the *Six Nation* Indians in the Counties of *Brant* and *Haldimand*, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 11.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for copies of all documents in possession of the Government, relating to *Port Stanley Harbor*, other than those brought down last session. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49.*)

Also, Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 9th April, 1874, for a Return shewing the number of pieces of timber, squared timber, spars, masts, planks, or deals and boards exported each year, since the month of April, 1873, up to the present date, from the Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Suguenay*; such Return particularizing the kinds of wood, the quantity of each kind, the localities whence the timber was shipped, and the names of the proprietors of the establishments from which the timber was shipped. (*Sessional Papers, No. 50.*)

Ordered, That the Petition of *William Rodden* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act to incorporate the Colonial Building and Investment Association.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Ashley Hibbard* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act to incorporate the International Express Company.

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act to authorise and confirm the issue by them of Mortgage Debentures or Bonds, in lieu of the Mortgages given by the said Company to the United Counties of *Lamark* and *Renfrew*, the Township of *Elizabethtown*, and the Town of *Brockville*; and to authorize and confirm the acceptance of said Mortgage Debentures or Bonds, by the holders of said Mortgages in lieu thereof, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Montreal Credit Company*, presented this day, be received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for further amendments to their Act of Incorporation; and also for an extension of their corporate powers.

Ordered, That the Petition of the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act to authorize the construction of a Railway Bridge between *Hull* and *Ottawa City*.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Honorable *John Hamilton*, Senator, and others, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act to incorporate the *Rouge Boom Company*.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Henry Mulholland* and others, Provisional Directors of the *Lower Canada Investment and Agency Company (Limited)*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for an Act to amend their Charter, and also for power to change the name of the said Company.

Mr. *Rymal*, 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 Notices given on the following Petitions; and

find them sufficient, viz :—Of *Donald A. Smith*, M.P., and others, for incorporation of the *Central Canada Telegraph Company*,—of *Donald A. Smith*, M.P., and others, for amendments to the Act incorporating the Bank of *Manitoba*,—and of *M. H. Gault* and others, for incorporation of the *Alliance Assurance Association of Canada*.

On the Petition of the *St. Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company, no notice was given ; but as the consent of all the Shareholders is proven, they beg to recommend a suspension of the Rule on this Petition.

Your Committee have considered the following Petitions, praying for leave to present Petitions for Private Bills, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited therefor ; and the reasons assigned for the delay in each case are such as to justify a recommendation that leave be granted, viz :—Of *Louis A. Jetté*, M.P., on behalf of the *Colonial Building and Investment Association*,—of the same, on behalf of the *Montreal Credit Company*,—of the same, on behalf of the *International Express Company*,—of the Honorable *J. J. C. Abbott*, M.P., on behalf of the *Lower Canada Investment and Agency Company (Limited)*,—of the same, on behalf of the *Montreal Northern Colonization Company*, for authority to construct a Railway Bridge between *Hull* and *Ottawa*,—and of the Honorable *John Hamilton*, on behalf of the *Rouge Boom Company*.

In view of the probability of an early close of the Session, your Committee recommend that the Notice required by the 60th Rule to be given by Committees prior to the consideration of Private Bills, be reduced from a week to three days, for the remainder of the Session.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th May, 1874, for a Return of all appointments made since 1st November last, to the inside service of the Post Office Department, with the names of such Officers, dates of appointment and their salaries respectively. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Forbes*,

Ordered, That the notice required by the 60th Rule to be given by Committees prior to the consideration of Private Bills, be reduced from a week to three days for the remainder Session.

Ordered, That Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for compulsory voting at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Manitoba*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Central Canada Telegraph Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Brooks* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the issue of bonds by the *St. Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Moss* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the *Northern Railway Company of Canada* to amalgamate with the *Northern Extension Railways Company*, and to consolidate the various Acts relating to the said Company.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen'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 :—

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General transmits Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1874 ; 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. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 8th May, 1874.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Canadian *Pacific Railway*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Graving Dock at *Esquimalt*, in the Province of *British Columbia*.

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into further consideration the postponed Resolutions which were, on Tuesday last, reported from the Committee of Supply.

The 35th and 36th Resolutions were read a second time, as follow :—

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of the House of Commons per Clerks' estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

And the said Resolutions were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to continue for a limited time certain temporary provisions in the Act respecting the admission of *Prince Edward Island* into the Dominion, 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 the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the *Pilotage Act, 1873* ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the

Chair ; and Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to exempt Transports from Port and Harbor Dues, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *DeVeber* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the removal of obstructions, by wreck and like causes, in navigable waters of *Canada*, and for other purposes relative to wrecks ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Archibald* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act for the organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of *Canada* ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Piquet* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the extension and application of the Fisheries Act to and in the Provinces of *British Columbia*, *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba* ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Ryan* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal* ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Rymal* 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, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution to amend the Dominion Lands Act, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Ferris* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Ferris* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Dominion Lands Act 35 *Victoria*, chapter 23, and to provide that the Governor in Council may issue scrip redeemable only by its receipt in payment for Dominion Lands, and may direct that claims to grants of Dominion Lands may be satisfied either in lands or in scrip ;—and to confirm certain Orders in Council heretofore made, authorizing the issue of such scrip in commutation of certain rights of common and of cutting hay ; and to amend certain other provisions and supply certain omissions of detail in the said Act : and to authorise the Governor in Council to make a Tariff of fees for copies of maps and other documents from the Surveyor General's office ; also to provide, that if any party undertakes to settle any Dominion Lands, free of expense to the Government, in the proportion of not less than sixty-four families in any one Township, under the Homestead provisions of the said Act, the Governor in Council may withdraw such Township from public sale, and may in consideration of such settlement and the expense incurred thereon, authorise the sale of other lands in the Township to such parties at a reduced price :—and to provide that any such parties shall on certain conditions, have a lien upon the lands of such settlers, for advance made to them in bringing them out and assisting them in settling on such lands. *

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba* ;

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

Resolved, That the House do 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. *Archibald* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill for the suppression of Voluntary and Extra-Judicial Oaths ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Tuesday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the raising of a loan for the construction of certain Public Works, with the benefit of the Imperial Guarantee for a portion thereof ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Young* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian produce ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 31 *Vict.*, cap. 44, and the Acts amending the same, and the Tariff of Duties and Customs annexed thereto ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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 Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.

The Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)* brought up and laid on the Table, a Petition of *Angus Morrison*, Solicitor to the Western Assurance Company.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition from the said Company for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, so far as relates to their carrying on business in the *United States of America*, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating The Royal Canadian Insurance Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Durham)* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate *Lamb's Water Proof Gum Manufacturing Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Archibald* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice 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 on the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the *Canada Mutual Marine Insurance Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Boswell* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Bank of *Ottawa*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Currier* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amalgamate The Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (Limited), and The Toronto Manufacturing Company (Limited), under the name of The Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (Limited), and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Irving reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Columbus and Oregon Consolidated Silver Mining Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate The Neutral Link Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *British America* Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by the Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate The Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company;"

Bill intituled: "An Act to consolidate the Mortgages and other Preferential charges of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada*, and for raising further capital, and for establishing a Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, and for other purposes."

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Crime of Libel," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have appointed a Committee of seven Members, viz.: the Honorable Messieurs *Aikins, Botsford, Bureau, Dickey, Dickson, Miller and Scott*, to consider whether any facilities can be given for the despatch of business in Parliament, especially in regard to the relations of the two houses, who are to confer with an equal number of Members of this House for the purpose aforesaid.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Coughnawaga* Ship Canal Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Brooks*, seconded by Mr. *Colby*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act respecting the Crime of Libel," 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 amendments made by the Senate, to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Coughnawaga* Ship Canal Company," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 20.—Leave out from “present” to “Provided” in line 25.

Page 1, line 26.—Leave out “at least three” and insert “a majority.”

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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act relating to the Bank of *Nova Scotia*:

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *St. John's* Board of Trade, Province of *Quebec*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House then continued in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 31 *Vic*: Cap. 44, and the Acts amending the same, and Tariff of Duties of Customs annexed thereto, and after some time, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions providing that all persons carrying on the business of compounding or mixing Wine, Brandy, or other articles containing Alcohol, and suitable for use as a beverage, shall be required to take out a license for carrying on such business, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Stirton* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Stirton* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that all persons carrying on the business of compounding or mixing Wine, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Old Tom, Geneva Schnapps, British or Foreign Whiskey, Bitters, Liqueurs, Cordials, or other article containing alcohol, and suitable for use as a beverage, or capable of being used as a beverage, or for compounding a beverage, shall be required to take out a license for carrying on such business, without which it shall be unlawful for them to carry on the same.

2. *Resolved*, That the party in whose favor a license is granted for compounding shall, upon receiving such license, pay a fee of fifty dollars; and such license shall be in force during one year and no longer.

3. *Resolved*, That all the articles mentioned or included in the first Resolution, and all articles of food, drink and drugs, shall be subject to chemical analysis by competent persons, to be appointed for that purpose by the Governor, or determining whether they have been adulterated by the addition of any improper or deleterious ingredient, whenever such analysis is required by any purchaser or seller of such articles, or whenever such analysis may be deemed by any officer of the Revenue to be necessary in the public interest.

4. *Resolved*, That for every such analysis the party requiring it to be made shall pay such fee as may be a fair remuneration for making the same.

5. *Resolved*, That all such articles as are shown by analysis to have been so adulterated as to make them unsuitable for use as food or drink, or as drugs, shall be forfeited and seized to the Crown, and shall be seized, may thereafter be destroyed or disposed of as may be directed by regulations made by the Governor in Council.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the adulteration of Food and Liquors.

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

The House, according to Order, proceeded to take into consideration the amendment, made in Committee of the Whole, to the Bill to amend the Act 35 *Vict.*, Cap. 13, by detaching the Township of *Tuckersmith* from the Centre Riding, and annexing it to the South Riding of the County of *Huron* ; and the amendment was twice 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 to amend the Act 35 *Victoria*, Chapter 13, intituled, ' An Act to re-adjust the Representation in the House of Commons. ' "

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate the recovery of claims against vessels ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the General Railway Acts ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and assimilate the Laws respecting Libel and the procedure of Indictments and Informations in matters of Libel and other Misdemeanors ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the examination and licensing of persons employed as Engineers elsewhere than on Steamboats ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the better egress from Railway Cars in case of fire ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 11th May, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,—The Petition of the *Niagara Annual Conference* of the Methodist Episcopal Church in *Canada* in session at *Strathroy*.

By Mr. *Little*,—The Petition of the Reverend *G. F. Lee* and others, of the Township of *Mono*, County of *Simcoe*.

By Mr. *Snider*,—The Petition of *Thomas Camerton* and others, of *Kippel*.

By Mr. *Chisholm*,—The Petition of *W. M. King*, of *Oakville*; the Petition of *S. H. Hannan* and others, of *Kilbride*; and the Petition of the County Council of the County of *Halton*.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *A. Muldoon* and others, of the Village of *Thornhill*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)*,—The Petition of *S. Pritchard* and others, Merchants and others, of the Province of *Manitoba*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of *Thomas G. Robinson* and others, of *Saint Stephen* and *Milltown*, County of *Charlotte*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of the Western Assurance Company.

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

Of *R. K. McDonnell* and others, of *Walsingham*, County of *Norfolk*; of the General Assembly of the *Canada Presbyterian Church*, of the Reverend *Thomas Walker* and others, of the Township of *Edwardsburg*, of the Reverend *J. McIntyre* and others, of *Osnabrock*, County of *Stormont*; of the Town Council of *Saint John's*, of the Session of the *Nairne Church, Strabane*, of the Sunday School Association of the Town of *Dundas*, of *Henry Vallick* and others, of *West Flamboro'*, of *Enoch Eaton* and others, of the Township of *East Flamboro'*, and of *Joshua Pitt*, President, and *A. McPherson*, Secretary, on behalf of the *Dundas Temperance Union*, County of *Wentworth*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Robert Noble* and others, of the Municipal Council of the Township of *Albion*, and others, and of *W. H. Leech* and others, manufacturers, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that the manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of the Municipal Council of the Village of *Richmond Hill*; praying that the said Village may be attached to and form part of the West Riding of the County of *York* for Parliamentary Election purposes.

Of Messrs. *Hugh* and *Andrew Allan* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act declaring null all existing laws and by-laws, whether of the Parliament of the Province of *Canada*, the City of *Quebec*, or the Town of *Lévis*, preventing the free navigation of the *St. Lawrence* opposite the City of *Quebec*, at all times, or at any particular time.

Of Messrs. *A. A. Ayers* and Company and others, dealers in butter; praying for certain amendments to the Act respecting the inspection of certain articles of Canadian produce.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the *St Stephen's Bank, St. Stephen, N.B.*, April, 1874, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, from the Select 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 considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the Provincial Steamship Company.

Bill to further amend the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, Chapter forty-eight, intituled :
 "An Act respecting Insurance Companies."

And the following Bill without amendment, viz :—
 Bill respecting the Federal Bank of *Canada*.

Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*, from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the *Quebec* Office, for the culling and measuring of timber, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select 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 Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz :—Of the Honorable *John Hamilton* and others, for incorporation of the Rouge Boom Company,—of *William Rodden* and others, for incorporation of the Colonial Building and Investment Association,—of *Ashley Hibbard* and others, for incorporation of the International Express Company,—of the *Montreal* Credit Company,—and of the *Brookville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company with reference to their issue of Mortgage Debentures.

Your Committee have considered the Petition of *Angus Morrison*, Solicitor to the Western Assurance Company, for permission to present a Petition from the said Company, notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited therefor ; and the reasons assigned for the delay are of such a nature as to induce them to recommend the reception of the Petition.

Ordered, That the Petition of the Western Assurance Company, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Ordered, That Mr. *Ryan* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting their Honors will give leave to the Honorable Mr. *Letellier de St. Just*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Standing Committee of this House on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

A Bill to amalgamate, The Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (Limited) and The *Toronto* Manufacturing Company (Limited), under the name of The Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (Limited), 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 on the Bill to incorporate the *Saint Croix* Printing and Publishing Company ; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the powers of the *Ontario* Savings and Investment Society;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. *Blain* moved, seconded by Mr. *Metcalf*, and the Question being proposed, That inasmuch as the existing means of transportation to the sea-board for the enormous surplus products of the vast regions having their drainage into the Great Lakes, and the carriage to those regions of the required manufactures of the East are entirely inadequate to the demands of the Trade, and therefore increased facilities for these purposes are indispensable, and it appearing that the Government of the *United States*, in order to meet these requirements, have appointed a Committee to consider the whole question of cheap and speedy transportation, and the Committee are now pursuing their labors; and inasmuch as by the terms on which the British North American Provinces were agreed to be confederated, the Dominion Government is pledged and in duty bound to improve the navigation of the *St. Lawrence* River, and enlarge the canals thereon so as to admit vessels of greater capacity to pass between Lake *Ontario* and Tide Waters, and it appearing that the construction of the projected *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal between Lake *Ontario* and the *Georgian Bay*, would greatly shorten the distance by water from West to East, and otherwise afford a better and safer channel of communication, a Committee of seven Members of this House, with power to call for persons and papers, be appointed to consider the matters above referred to, and to report on the feasibility of the scheme for the construction of the projected *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal, and also on some uniform system whereby vessels of greater dimensions than those in present use, and of sufficient carrying capacity for the present and probable increased trade might pass from Tide Water to the head of the great Lakes, and that it be resolved; That it is expedient and would tend to promote the interests of the Dominion that Commissioners should be appointed to confer with the *United States* Transportation Committee and discuss with it the feasibility of the scheme for the construction of the projected *Huron* and *Ontario* Ship Canal and the proposed improved uniform water communication between the Upper Lakes and Tide Water required to meet the present and prospective trade, and to report the results to this House and any proposed aid that might be offered by the *United States* or any State thereof in furtherance of the proposed works or any of them.

And Objection being taken by Mr. *Thompson*, Member for the Electoral District of *Haldimand*, That the Motion was not in order, inasmuch as it involved an expenditure of Public Money, in recommending the appointment of certain Commissioners;

Mr. Speaker decided, That the Motion was an abstract proposition, such as could be regularly proposed to the House by a Private Member. If it should pass, it would not necessarily bind the House in any way; and therefore overruled the Objection.

And the Question being again proposed; and a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Niagara Grand Island* Bridge Company," without any amendment.

Also, The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Imperial Bank*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,
Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The
Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company," 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. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr.
Cartwright,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to
 incorporate the Imperial Bank," 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 Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—
 Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for an account of
 the expenditure and all correspondence, instructions to, and reports from Engineers in
 possession of the Government relating to the expenditure for the improvement of the
 Harbor of *Ingonish South, Cape Breton*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 41.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 22nd April, 1874, for copies
 of all correspondence between the Government and the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*,
 with copies of letters of dismissal of Messrs. *Delisle, Workman, Hudon and Ryan*
 from said Commission; also copies of any letters and telegrams on the same subject
 between the Honorable Messrs. *Mackenzie, Dorion*, and the Honorable *John Young*, one
 of the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 52.*)

And, also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for
 copies of all correspondence (if any) between the Government and the Engineer or Engineers
 in charge of the *Welland Canal* during the last two years, as to the amount of damages
 sustained by landowners and property holders along the *Grand River* in the Counties of
Haldimand and Monck; also, copies of all Reports (if any), as to the valuation and pay-
 ment of said damages caused by holding the water in said river much higher than usual
 for the use of the said Canal during the same period. (*Sessional Papers, No. 53.*)

Mr. *Dewdney* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cunningham (New Westminster)*, and the
 Question being proposed, That it is desirable that the Government cause such further
 surveys for the Canadian *Pacific Railway* to be made between *Kamloops* and *Fort Hope*
 on *Fraser River*, as will determine the best available line for a Railway between those
 points, and at the same time establish beyond question, whether that route is not the
 most favorable as being the shortest and therefore the least expensive to construct as well
 as operate through *British Columbia* to the best sea-port on the Western coast of the
 Dominion; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the
 House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)*, seconded by Mr. *Gordon*,

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
 leases and sales of wood limits in *Manitoba* and the *North-West*; the dates of the leases
 or sales, together with the terms of lease or purchase, and the names of the lessees or pur-
 chasers.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of
 this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Cook*, seconded by Mr. *Pozer*,

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, Orders and Correspondence between the Military authorities and the Militia or any other Department, in reference to the Military movements on *Niagara* Frontier in the year 1866.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Bunster* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cunningham* (*New Westminster*), and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the present Tariff in the interest of Agriculture and Commerce in *British Columbia*, and report the way in which the present Tariff affects the Agricultural and Commercial interests, with a view of remodelling them in the interests of that Province until such time as the Railroad is completed ;

And Objection being taken to the Motion on the ground that it asked for concurrence in a Report which ought not to have been received by the House ;

Mr. Speaker decided, That the objection was well taken. The Report was clearly out of Order, inasmuch as it recommended the enactment of a special Tariff, which could only be originated with the sanction of the Crown, and in a Committee of the Whole.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Irving*, the Right Honorable Sir *John A. Macdonald*, Mr. *Laflamme*, Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), Mr. *DeVeber*, Mr. *Moss*, and Mr. *Jetté*, be appointed to consider what changes it is desirable to make in an Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation (35 *Victoria*, Chapter 31.)

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, 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 all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of *Ontario*, in reference to certain provisions of the Municipal Act of that Province, in which Municipal bodies are empowered to impose discriminating taxes upon the trade with other Provinces and with foreign Countries.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), 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, a full statement of all the expenses connected with the issuing of the Royal Commission entrusted with the examination of the charges made by the Honorable *L. S. Huntington* against the late Administration,—the statement to contain the amounts paid, and the persons to whom paid.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McLeod*, seconded by Mr. *DeVeber*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of contract for the removal of wreck at the entrance of *Richibucto* Harbor in *New Brunswick*, with names of sureties and sums paid on such contract ; also, copy of Report of Engineer or other officer, of work performed, on which Report payment was made.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Costigan*, Mr. *Pickard*, Mr. *Appley*, Mr. *Ferris*, Mr. *Pouliot*, Mr. *Ryan* and Mr. *Pelletier*, be appointed to enquire into the navigation of the River *Saint John*, and to report upon the best means of improving the same.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

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

On motion of Mr. *McKay (Colchester)*, seconded by Mr. *Kirk*,

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 papers and correspondence under control of the Government, relating to contract for the construction of Section 22, Intercolonial Railway, shewing amount of contract, names of contractors, sureties, and condition of their release, with sum paid original contractor before, during and after the giving up of said contract to the Commissioners; also, account of all moneys paid for plant, buildings, material and claims, of whatever nature or kind, with the names of the parties receiving such moneys, and date of payment; also, amount still due contractors (if any.)

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Stephenson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of the Report of the Geological Exploration and Surveys of 1873 in *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories*, by Professor *Bell*; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Walker*,

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 and correspondence relating to *Freeman's Patent Tent Spring*, the right to manufacture which has been purchased by the Dominion Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Walker*, seconded by Mr. *Fleming*,

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 Employés in each Department of the Civil Service of the Dominion; giving the name of each Employé and his age, when first appointed to the service; also his occupation prior to his said appointment, and the country in which he was born.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McLeod*, seconded by Mr. *DeVeber*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, detailed accounts of coal purchased for the Intercolonial Railway in *New Brunswick* during the years 1872, and 1873, with names of parties from whom purchased.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *De St. Georges*, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*,

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: 1st, of correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, and of the Reports and documents included in this correspondence, in the matter of the offer made by Mr. *John Webb*, of *Cap Santé*, Manufacturer, for the purchase of a certain point of land, in order to establish manufacturing establishments on it, the

said point of land situate in the Parish of *St. Jeanne de Neuville*, having been in former times required by the Imperial Government for military purposes, and now placed under the control of the Dominion Government; 2nd, of the correspondence between the Dominion Government and Mr. *John Webb* on this subject; 3rd, of the lease referred to in a letter from the Militia Department of date the 8th April, of the said point of land, made by the Government in favor of *J. H. Boswell*, Esquire, of *Quebec*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

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

Tuesday, 12th May, 1874.

On motion of Mr. *Paterson*, seconded by Mr. *Fleming*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition and affairs of the *Six Nation* Indians in the Counties of *Brant* and *Haldimand*.

On motion of Mr. *Geoffrion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the difficulties which existed in the *North-West* in 1869 and 1870, have leave to report from time to time.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 12th May, 1874.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of *Frederic Chase Capreol*, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *Joseph Browelt* and others; the Petition of *Alexander Bain* and others, of *Ingersoll*; the Petition of *Henry Clouse* and others, of the Baptist School Section, *Gloucester*; the Petition of *F. Folden* and others; the Petition of *James Buchan* and others, of *West Oxford*; and the Petition of *John Wilkinson* and others, of *Dereham*, all of the County of *Oxford*.

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of the Faculty and Students of *Victoria University, Cobourg*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of *Martin Roach* and others, of the Township of *Scott*, County of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Burpee (Suntury)*,—The Petition of *C. B. Lockhart* and others, of *Blissville*; the Petition of *George Stewart* and others, of *Mangerville*; and the Petition of *George M. Ingraham* and others, of *Queensborough*.

By Mr. *Shibley*,—The Petition of *James Parrott* and others, Manufacturers and others of the Province of *Ontario*.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

On the Petition of the *Western Assurance Company*, Your Committee find that sufficient notice was given.

On the Petition of the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company*, for authority to construct a Railway Bridge between *Hull* and the City of *Ottawa*, Your Committee

find that full notice was published in the *Canada Gazette*, and in the *Montreal* papers, but not in any *Ottawa* paper. To remedy this omission, Your Committee have directed that notice of the application be given to the Managing Director of the *St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company*, which Company is empowered by its Charter to build a Railway Bridge in the same locality, but has not yet availed itself of the privilege. The right of the general public could not be prejudicially affected, and Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the notice, so supplemented, be deemed sufficient.

On the Petition of *Henry Mulholland* and others, Provisional Directors of the Lower *Canada Investment and Agency Company (Limited)*, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation, Your Committee find that no notice was given,—the necessity for the application having arisen too recently to admit of it. But as the Company has not yet gone into operation, and the proposed amendments will merely assimilate their Charter to that of another Company of a like nature previously incorporated, Your Committee recommend a suspension of the Rule requiring notice in this case.

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

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without amendments, viz. :—

Bill to change the name of The *Victoria Bank of Canada* to that of The *Manufacturers' Bank of Canada*.

Bill to amend an Act relating to the Bank of *Nova Scotia*.

And the following Bill with amendments, viz. :—

Bill to amend the Act passed in the 34th year of Her Majesty's Reign intituled :
" An Act to amend and explain the Act to amend the Charter of the *Ontario Bank*."

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Abbott* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company* to build a Bridge over the *Ottawa River*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *O'Donohoe* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Western Assurance Company*, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *International Express Company*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Colonial Building and Investment Association*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Rouge Boom Company*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act respecting the *Public Works of Canada*.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for copies of all Correspondence, Reports of Railway Commissioners, Orders in Council, Accounts and Papers of every description relating to the claims connected with contracts on the Intercolonial Railway from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusive, and all payments made thereon under the authority of a Resolution passed by this^s House during the Session of 1873 ;—as well as a statement of the extra work claimed by the Contractors on the said Sections. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32.*)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*),

Ordered, That the said Return be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act respecting Vagrants.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill relating to Insolvency.

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

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen'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 :—

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General transmits for the information of the House of Commons, a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3rd September, 1873, in reply to an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Naturalization Treaties.—(*Sessional Papers, No. 54.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 16th May, 1874.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution extending certain provisions of The Seamen's Act, 1873, to vessels employed in navigating the Inland Waters of *Canada*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting Customs Duties, and the importation and Manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors in the North-West.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relating to the construction of a Graving Dock at *Quebec*.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to the Canadian *Pacific* Railway, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

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

1. *Resolved*, That in view of the terms and conditions on which *British Columbia* was admitted into Union with the Dominion, it is expedient to provide for the construction of a Railway to be called the The Canadian *Pacific* Railway, from some point near to and south of Lake *Nipissing*, to some point in *British Columbia* on the *Pacific* Ocean; both the said points to be determined by the Governor in Council.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—(1.) That the whole line of the said railway, for the purpose of its construction, shall be divided into four sections; the first to begin at a point at or near and to the south of Lake *Nipissing* and to extend towards the Upper or Western end of Lake *Superior*, to a point where it shall intersect the second section hereinafter mentioned: the second section to begin at some point on Lake *Superior*, to be determined by the Governor in Council, connecting with the first section, and to extend to *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*; the third section to extend from *Red River*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to some point between Fort *Edmonton* and the foot of the Rocky Mountains, to be determined by the Governor in Council; the fourth section to extend from the Western terminus of the third section to some point in *British Columbia* on the *Pacific* Ocean.

(2.) That branches of the said railway shall also be constructed as follows, that is to say :—

First—A branch from the point indicated as the proposed eastern terminus of the said Railway to some point on the *Georgian* Bay, both the said points to be determined by the Governor in Council.

Secondly—A branch from the main line near *Fort Garry*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, to the boundary of the said Province at or near *Pembina*. Such branches to be considered as forming part of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway except in so far as it may be otherwise specially provided.

(3.) That a line of electric telegraph be constructed in advance of the said Railway and branches, along their whole extent respectively, as soon as practicable after the location thereof shall have been determined.

(4.) That the gauge of the said Railway shall be four feet eight inches and a half, and the grades thereof, and the materials and manner of and in which the several works forming part thereof shall be constructed, and the mode of working the Railway, including the description and the capacity of the locomotive engines and other rolling stock, shall be such as may be determined by the Governor in Council, and that the said Railway and the branches or sections hereinbefore mentioned, and the stations, bridges, and other works connected therewith, and all engines, freight and passenger cars and rolling stock shall be constructed under the general superintendence of the Department of Public Works, according to such surveys, location, plans and description of works contemplated, as may be approved of by the Governor in Council.

(5.) That the Governor in Council may divide any section into sub-sections, and that any section or sub-section may, after due advertisement and tenders, be given out to "contractors" for the construction thereof, and of all the works connected therewith and the rolling stock required to work it, and for the working thereof for a period, and on terms and conditions to be agreed upon with the Governor in Council; but that no such contract be given unless the contractors show that they possess a capital of at least \$4,000 for each mile contracted for, and deposit 25 per cent. thereof in money or approved

securities to the credit of the Receiver General in some chartered bank or banks, as security for the completion of their contract.

3. *Resolved*, (1.) That a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars per mile of the section or sub-section contracted for, shall be paid to the contractors as the work progresses, in monthly estimates made by the Engineers designated for the purpose by the Department of Public Works, such payments to be proportioned to the nature, character and cost of the works on the whole section or sub-section contracted for.

(2.) That it is expedient to provide,—That a guarantee of interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum for a term of twenty-five years, on a sum, to be stated in the contract for each mile of the section or sub-section contracted for, shall be given to the contractors, —the tenders for the work being required to state the lowest sum per mile for which such guarantee will be required.

(3.) That an extent of land, not exceeding twenty thousand acres for each mile of the section or sub-section contracted for, shall be appropriated for the construction of the said railway, in alternate sections of twenty square miles each, along the line of the said Railway or at a convenient distance therefrom, each section having a frontage of not less than three miles nor more than six miles on the line of the said railway, and that two-thirds of the quantity of land so appropriated shall be sold by the Government at such prices as may be from time to time agreed upon between the Governor in Council and the contractors, and the proceeds thereof accounted for and paid half-yearly to the contractors, free from any charge of administration or management; the remaining third to be conveyed to the contractors. The said lands to be of fair average quality, and not to include any land already granted or occupied under any patent, license of occupation or pre-emption right; and when a sufficient quantity cannot be found in the immediate vicinity of the Railway, then the same quantity, or as much as may be required to complete such quantity, shall be appropriated at such other places as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

(4.) That the said blocks of land to be appropriated as aforesaid shall be designated by the Governor in Council as soon as the line of Railway, or of any section or sub-section thereof, is finally located: Provided that the Governor in Council may further grant to the contractors the right of way through Government lands, as also any such lands required for stations or workshops, and generally all such lands as may be necessarily required for the purpose of constructing or working the said Railway.

(5.) That the cost of surveys and of locating the line of the several sections and sub-sections of the said Railway shall be part of the subsidy or consideration allowed to the contractors, or not, as may be determined by the Governor in Council, and agreed upon in the contract entered into with the contractors.

(6.) That each section or sub-section of the said Railway, as it is in whole or in part completed, shall be the property of the contractors for the same, and shall be worked by and for the advantage and benefit of such contractors under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governor in Council, as regards the rates chargeable for passengers and freight, the number and description of trains to be run, and the accommodation to be afforded for freight and passengers.

(7.) That all the provisions of the Railway Act of 1868, in so far as the provisions therein contained are applicable to the said Canadian Pacific Railway, or any section or sub-section thereof, and are not inconsistent or repugnant to the provisions of these Resolutions, shall apply to the contractors for any section or sub-section of the Railway, as to a Company formed for the construction thereof, subject to certain provisions and modifications to adapt the said provisions to the circumstances of the case.

4. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—That in every contract for the construction of the said Railway, or of any section or sub-section thereof, the Government of Canada shall reserve the right to purchase, under the authority of Parliament, the said Railway or such section or sub-section thereof, on payment of a sum not exceeding the actual cost of the said railway, section or sub-section, and ten per cent. in addition thereto; the subsidies in land and money granted or paid by the Government for the construction

of the said Railway being first returned or deducted from the amount to be paid; the lands sold being valued at the full amount the contractors may have received from the sale of such lands as may have been sold; and that no contract for the construction of any portion of the *main line* of the said railway shall be binding until it shall have been laid before the House of Commons for one month without being disapproved, unless sooner approved by a Resolution of the House.

5. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—That in case it shall be found by the Governor in Council more advantageous to construct the said Railway or any portion thereof, as a public work of the Dominion of *Canada*, the construction thereof shall be let out by contracts offered to public competition, and the Governor in Council may establish from time to time the mode and regulations under which the contracts shall be given, and under which the Railway or such portion thereof shall be constructed and worked after it shall have been completed, including the rates to be charged for freight and passengers; such regulations not being contrary to any of the provisions of the Acts regulating the Department of Public Works, or to any other Act or law in force in the Dominion.

6. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Branch Railways shall be constructed as follows, that is to say: That section of the first Branch extending from the eastern terminus of the first section of the said railway to some point on the Georgian Bay to be fixed as aforesaid, shall be constructed by contractors as a private enterprise on the same terms and conditions as provided with respect to the main line of the said railway, or any section thereof; or as a public work of the Dominion under such contract or contracts as may be agreed upon and sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

7. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may also grant such bonus or bonuses, subsidy or subsidies, to any company or companies already incorporated, or to be hereafter incorporated, not exceeding \$12,000 per mile, as will secure the construction of the branch lines extending from the eastern terminus of the said *Canadian Pacific* Railway to connect with existing or proposed lines of railway the granting of such bonuses or subsidies to be subject to such conditions for securing running powers and other rights over and with respect to the whole or any portion of the said branch railway, to the owners or lessees of the main line of the said railway or of any section thereof, or to the owners or lessees of any other railway connecting with the said branch railway, as the Governor in Council may determine; but that no Order in Council granting such bonus or subsidy shall be valid until laid before the House of Commons, and ratified by a Resolution of the House.

8. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor in Council may, at any time after the construction of the said Branch Railway, make with the company or companies owning any portion of the said Branch Railway, such arrangements for leasing to such company or companies any portion of the said branch railway which may belong to the Government, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, such lease not to exceed a term of ten years, and may also make such other arrangements as may be deemed advantageous for working the said railway in connection with that portion of the said Branch Railway belonging to such company or companies; But that no such contract for leasing the said Branch Railway, and no such agreement for working the said Railway in connection with any other railway shall be binding until it shall have been laid before the House of Commons for one month without being disapproved, unless sooner approved by a Resolution of the House.

9. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—That the branch of the said Railway, from *Fort Garry* to *Pembina*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, shall be built either as a private enterprise, on the terms and conditions provided for the construction of the main line, or as a Public Work of the Dominion, under such contract or contracts as may be agreed upon and sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—That the Governor, by Order in Council, shall have the right to determine the time when the works on each section or sub-section of the said railway shall be commenced, proceeded with and completed; and

shall have the power at any time to suspend the progress of the work until the then next session of Parliament.

11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide,—That out of the sums of money to be raised under the Act of the present session, intituled “*An Act to authorize the-raising of a loan for the construction of certain Public Works, with the benefit of the Imperial guarantee for a portion thereof*,” and subject to the provisions of the said Act, the Governor in Council may from time to time apply sums not exceeding in the whole two million five hundred thousand pounds sterling out of the sum so raised with the Imperial guarantee,—and sums not exceeding in the whole fifteen million dollars out of the sum raised under the said Act without the Imperial guarantee, for the construction of the said railway, and the purposes mentioned in the preceding Resolutions; and that separate accounts for the moneys expended as aforesaid, and of the sums proceeding from the sale of any of the lands appropriated for constructing or assisting in the construction of said railway and branches thereof, shall be kept by the Receiver General; and all sums required for the purposes aforesaid shall be paid out of the moneys mentioned in this Resolution, and not out of any other fund, except that the Governor in Council may (as provided by the Act last cited) 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 Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the construction of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway.

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

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: “*An Act to amend the Act to incorporate La Banque d’Hochelaga*,” without any amendment.

And also the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: “*An Act to amend the Act to incorporate a Company by the name of Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada*,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Ordered, That the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: “*An Act to amend the Act to incorporate a Company by the name of Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada*,” 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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Graving Dock at *Esquimalt*, in the Province of *British Columbia*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Burpee* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that in lieu of the guarantee of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for ten years from the completion of the works, on such sum not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class Graving Dock at *Esquimalt*, as provided by the terms of the Order of the Queen in Council for the admission of *British Columbia* into the Union, advances shall be made from time to time by *Canada* out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the

said construction of such Graving Dock, upon certificates of the progress of the work ; such advances not to exceed in the whole, Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the payment of a certain sum for the construction of a Graving Dockyard at *Esquimalt*.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill declaring the *Canada* Southern Railway to be a work for the general advantage of *Canada*, within the meaning of the ninety-second section of the *British North America Act, 1867* ;

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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal* ;

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

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

The House accordingly resolved into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Archibald* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice 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 Wednesday morning ;

Wednesday, 13th May, 1874.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of offices of Assistant Receivers General and Auditors in the several Provinces and Country Savings Banks, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Commission to the Bank of *Montreal*, for managing the issue of Notes and custody of Specie at *Halifax* and *St. John*, before the organization of the Assistant Receiver Generals' Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Commission to the Bank of *British Columbia*, for managing the Receipts and Payments in that Province from July, 1871, to September, 1872, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Contingencies of Departments in connection with Civil Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances to Judges in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of *Quebec* River Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Senate Contingent Expenses of 2nd Session of 2nd Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray House of Commons expenses of 2nd Session of 2nd Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of House of Commons, additional, for Committees, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Dominion Forces, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Hudson's Bay* Company, for rent of Barracks for Dominion Forces in *Manitoba*, from 1870 to November 1st, 1873, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Mounted Police, North-West, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway Construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Roads and Bridges, viz. :—*Red River* route, construction, \$35,000 ; working expenses, \$200,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *London* Custom House, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *London* Post Office, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Hamilton* Post Office, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June 1873-4.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal* Post Office, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rents, Repairs and Furniture, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year 1873-4.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Heating Buildings, *Ottawa*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Light Houses *Cape Beale*, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of extension of *Gatineau* Boom, in connection with Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of extension of Intercolonial Railway, in connection with Railways, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Dredging, in connection with Miscellaneous Expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Maintenance and Repairs of Dominion Steamers, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray legal expenses in suit *re Queen Victoria*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to make good deficiency to *Montreal* Decayed Pilot Fund, caused by embezzlement of *E. D. David*, late Registrar of Trinity House, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of burial of dead bodies from Steamer *Atlantic*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Lights below *Quebec*, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Lights, *Nova Scotia*, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Lights, *New Brunswick*, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Lights, *Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lighthouse construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fisheries, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of fish-breeding, in connection with Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Police, in connection with Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner *La Canadienne*, in connection with Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand and three dollars and ninety-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase of Clothing and Presents to Indians assembled at *North-West Angle* under Treaty of October, 1871, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.
41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Protection of Indian Timber at *St. Peter's Reserve*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the estimated cost of transport of supplies to *North-West Angle* in connection with the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities and Presents to Indians at *North-West Angle*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Payment to *Hudson's Bay* Company for provisions supplied through Commissioner *Simpson* in 1871, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray payment to *Hudson's Bay* Company for advance to Rev. *H. Cochran*, to enable him to purchase Furniture for School-house at *St. Peter's*, in connection with the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray appropriation in aid of the preparation and publication of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Cree language, in connection with the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray payment to *J. S. Dawson* for services rendered as an Indian Commissioner from May, 1871, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to cover additional payments of annuity in 1873, under Treaties 1 and 2, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Supplies furnished to Indians assembled to receive annuities under those Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Supplies furnished to destitute Indians at Stone Fort, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Supplies furnished and to be furnished to Indians of *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Indians of *Nova Scotia*, to supplement Grant 1873-74, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Indians of *New Brunswick*, to supplement Grant 1873-74, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Vienna* Deputations (whereof \$5,000 authorized by Resolution of the House of Commons), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Funeral of *Sir George E. Cartier*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray costs of Appeals *in re New Brunswick School Act* (authorized by Resolution of House of Commons), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenditure in North-West, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenditure on account of the Fisheries Commission under Washington Treaty, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and twenty-five

dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Judge *Polette*, on account of the *Pacific Railway Commission*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforseen Expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Furniture, Rideau Hall, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for increase of Salaries authorized by Order in Council of October 31st, and since carried out, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for probable Appointments and Promotions, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for Expenditure under the Inspection Act, in connection with Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenditure, in connection with the Post Office, viz., *Ontario* and *Quebec*, \$55,000; *Nova Scotia*, \$20,000; *New Brunswick*, \$5,000; Unforseen items, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Repairs and Working Expenses of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Working Expenses of *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray increase of Salaries in Crown Timber Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Surveys in progress, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of additional survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Unprovided Items. (for details, see Public Accounts II, p. 293), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of Immigration and Quarantine, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the following Militia expenses, viz.:—Ammunition, \$56,213.88; clothing, \$43,217.26; Military stores, \$82,140.47; contingencies, \$24,943.57; improved fire arms, \$11,008.02; ordnance, \$18,249.55, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand one hundred eighty-one dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Works (Capital), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *London Custom House*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Custom House, &c., *Three Rivers*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Custom House, &c., *Pictou*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Custom House, &c., *Chatham*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Immigration Stations, *London*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria, British Columbia*, in connection with Ocean and River Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of wreck of *Atlantic*, in connection with Ocean and River Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-two thousand and fifty-five dollars and seventy-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Lighthouse, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred and five dollars and ten cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Police, in connection with Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Determination of Boundary between *Ontario* and the Dominion Lands, in connection with Miscellaneous, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Determination of Longitude of *Fort Garry*, in connection with Miscellaneous, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous Expenses, Insurance Losses, North-West, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* 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. *Scatcherd* 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 before Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 13th May, 1874.

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

By Mr. Ross (*Durham*),—The Petition of *Samuel Porter* and others, of the Townships of *Manvers* and *Cavan*.

By Mr. Hagar,—The Petition of *Peter McLaurin* and others, of *East Hawkesbury*, County of *Prescott*.

By Mr. Wright (*Pontiac*),—The Petition of the Reverend *Charles Boyd*, B.A., and others, of *Thorne*, County of *Pontiac*.

By Mr. Snider,—The Petition of *John Sutherland* and others, of *Hanover*, Counties of *Grey* and *Bruce*.

By Mr. Smith (*Peel*),—The Petition of *W. Merritt Shaw* and others, of *Port Credit* and vicinity, County of *Peel*.

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

Of the *Niagara* Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in *Canada* in Session at *Strathroy*; of the Reverend *G. F. Lee* and others, of the Township of *Mono*, County of *Simcoe*; of *Thomas Camerton* and others, of *Keppel*, County of *Grey*; of *S. J. Hannan* and others, of *Kilbride*; of the County Council of the County of *Halton*; and of *A. Muldoon* and others, of the Village of *Thornhill*, County of *York*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *W. M. King*, of *Oakville*; praying that no Prohibitory Liquor Law may be passed.

Of *Thomas G. Robinson* and others, of *St. Stephen* and *Milltown*, County of *Charlotte*; praying that no Act may be passed empowering a Company to build a Railway Bridge across the River *St. Croix* at *St. Stephen, N.B.*, to *Calais, U.S.*

Of *S. Pritchard* and others, Merchants and others, of the Province of *Manitoba*; praying for a continuance of the present Custom Tariff until the completion of railway communication with the said Province.

Mr. Orton, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report to this House what will best conduce to the interests of Agriculture, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee which was read. (*Appendix No. 2.*)

On motion of the Honorable Mr *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned until Friday next, at 3 o'Clock, P.M.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns on Friday next, it do stand adjourned until Saturday at 3 o'Clock, P.M., and that the order of business on that day be the same as on Friday.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for a copy of the Minute of Council, authorizing the recent increase of tariff upon the *Windsor* and *Annapolis* Railway; and of all communications between the Government, the *Windsor* and *Annapolis* Railway Company, the Local Government of *Nova Scotia*, or any individual relating thereto; also for a Return of the tariffs upon various lines of Railway in *Nova Scotia*, viz.: *Windsor* and *Annapolis* Railway, Intercolonial, and line between *Windsor* and *Halifax*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 55.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select 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 considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, with amendments, viz :—

Bill for granting certain powers to the *Richelieu* River Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company.

Bill to incorporate the Neutral Link Railway Company.

Your Committee submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House the report of the Draughtsman employed on the Railway maps now in course of preparation under their direction, together with an estimate of the amount required for the service of the year 1874-75.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, May 11, 1874.

To the Hon. the Chairman of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines :

SIR,—In the absence of Mr. *Patrick*, I have the honor to report to you for the information of the Committee, the following particulars of the progress made during the past twelve months on the Railway Maps preparing under their direction.

On the Map of the Maritime Provinces, the names of the Counties and Townships have been added to *New Brunswick*. I was three weeks in *Halifax*, and while there traced three of the County maps from the Crown Land Office, which have been reduced and laid down on the map. The outline of the Island of *Prince Edward*, with the names of the Bays, Gulfs, Islands, etc., has been added to this map.

I was for one month in *Quebec*, and while there traced ninety Township maps from the Crown Land Office, which have been reduced and laid down on the map of the Province of *Quebec*.

ANDREW U. ALMON.
Draughtsman.

Estimate of amount required for the prosecution of the work on the Railway maps in course of preparation under the direction of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, for the twelve months ending 30th June, 1875 :—

Pay of Draughtsman @ \$3.00 per diem.....	\$1,095 00
Probable expenses in visiting <i>Prince Edward</i> Island to procure details of the Map of that Island.....	400 00
Roller and other materials for placing Map of Maritime Provinces	100 00
Materials for mounting Map of <i>Manitoba</i> and the North-West Territory	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,695 00

On motion of Mr. *Dymond*, seconded by Mr. *Metcalfe*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, the Governor General, praying His Excellency to be pleased to convey to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, the respectful expression of the anxiety of this House that a Bill, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act respecting Copyrights," passed in the Session of 1872, and reserved on the 14th June in that year for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, should not be allowed to lapse by the expiry of the two years limitation specified in the 57th Section of " The *British North America Act, 1867*," and further to assure His Excellency that important interests in this Dominion are prejudiced by the absence of Legislation, such as this Bill contemplates.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Pelletier*, seconded by Mr. *Delorme*,

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 Dominion of *Canada*, the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, and the Honorable Mr Justice *Taschereau*, in relation to his appointment as Judge of the Superior Court for the District of *Kamouraska*; also copies of Order in Council and instructions transmitted to the said Judge with reference to his taking up his residence in the said District.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Wilkes*, seconded by Mr. *Killam*,

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 of Dominion and Provincial notes issued on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, from 1868, to this date, with the amount of such notes at each period held by the Chartered Banks as reserve, and the amount of specie held by the Receiver General at each period; also a Return of the circulation and paid-up capital of the Chartered Banks at each period; also the estimated cost of the Dominion Note circulation in connection with the Receiver General's Department, together with an estimate of the nett gain to the Revenue by the Dominion Note circulation.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*, 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 statement of all sums of money expended in 1870-71-72-73-74 for the Militia Service, including the Mounted Police, either for payment of men, expenses attending camps, or for clothing, ammunition, drill sheds, or other incidental and ordinary expenses of the Department in *Ottawa*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have given leave to the Honorable Mr. *Letellier de St. Just* to attend and give evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, as desired by this House in their Message received this day, if he thinks fit.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to extend the time limited for the paying in of subscription of stock in the *Canada* and *New York* Bridge and Tunnel Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Montreal* Credit Company," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Irving*, seconded by Mr. *Wood*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to extend the time limited for the paying in of subscription of stock in the *Canada* and *New York* Bridge and Tunnel Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. *Jette*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Montreal* Credit Company," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Friday next.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair; to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock.

Half-past Seven o'clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Provincial Steamship Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Costigan* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Federal Bank of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ryan* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to change the name of The *Victoria Bank of Canada* to that of The Manufacturers' Bank of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brooks* 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 Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 9th April, 1874, for copies of all correspondence between the Federal Government, and the Government of *Quebec*, in relation to the re-organization of the Court of Appeal in the Province of *Quebec*, from the 1st January, 1871. (*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for copies of all accounts transmitted to the Dominion Government by the Honorable *Joseph Noel Bossé*, Judge of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, from the period of his appointment as such Judge, up to the 31st December, 1873, for travelling expenses from the City of *Quebec* to the Village of *Montmagny*, and hotel expenses in the latter place, while holding the Criminal, Superior or Circuit Court, at the several ordinary or special terms of the said Courts; together with a detailed statement of the sums paid in conformity with the said accounts. (*Sessional Papers, No. 56.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend an Act relating to the Bank of *Nova Scotia*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* 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 Bank of Nova Scotia."

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 to amend the Act passed in the 34th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled : "An Act to amend and explain the Act to amend the Charter of the *Ontario* Bank," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bowell* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Saint John* Railway Bridge Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Association of *Canada* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Life Insurance Company of *Canada* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to further extend and improve its connections, and to authorize and confirm the issue of certain Debenture Stock ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Royal Canadian Chemical Fire Engine Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the issue of Bonds by the *Saint Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Quebec* Frontier Railway Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to incorporate the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Imperial Bank ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate a Company by the name of *Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada* ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Honorable Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th May, 1874, for a Return of all the officers in the Customs Department of *Nova Scotia* since 1st of July last, who have received an increase of salary under the provisions of Act 36 *Vict.*, Cap. 31, by which a certain sum was provided for the increase of the pay of the Civil Service outside the employés of the House. (*Sessional Papers No. 29.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for comparative statement of Duties paid on Imports at the Port of *Saint John, N.B.*, for the first fifteen days of the month of April of the years 1873 and 1874 ; showing description of goods, whether out of vessel or in bonded warehouse, and the name of the Importer.—(*Sessional Papers No. 21.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 7th April, 1874, for a Return showing in detail the quantity and character of machinery admitted into *Canada* free of duty under the Order in Council, admitting free machinery not manufactured in the Dominion ; the Return to embrace the last three years. (*Sessional Papers No. 58.*)

Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) brought up and laid on the Table, a Petition of *J. S. Bois De Veber*, M. P., on behalf of certain Lumber Manufacturers and dealers in Lumber in the Province of *New Brunswick*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition for the incorporation of an Association to be called "The Lumber Exchange," notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to further amend thirty-first *Victoria*, chapter forty-eight, intituled : "An Act respecting Insurance Companies," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Jetté* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be reprinted.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the removal of obstruction from Navigable Rivers ;

Mr. *Mills* moved, seconded by Mr. *Forbes*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time ;

Mr. *McCallum* moved, in amendment to the Question, seconded by Mr. *White*,

(*Hastings*), 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 the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cunningham (N. W.)</i>	<i>Maclennan,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv.),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>White (East Hastings),</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harper,</i>	<i>Oakes,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Quimet,</i>	<i>Wood; and</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac)—56.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria),</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Scraper,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand),</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>O'Donohoe,</i>	<i>Trow, and</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Walker—81.</i>
<i>Church,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put ;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Larceny and other similar offences ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee

composed of Mr. *McDougall* (*Three Rivers*), the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, Mr. *Irving*, the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Cardwell*) and Mr. *Jetté*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and explain the Act respecting Vagrants ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 35 *Vict.*, chap. 17, relating to Polling Districts in the County of *Inverness* ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Railway Act, 1868 ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of *Canada*, 29 *Victoria*, chapter 17, intituled : "An Act to secure to Wives and Children the benefit of Assurances on the lives of their Husbands and Parents ;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act respecting the Crime of Libel ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Brooks*, the Honorable Messrs. *Dorion*, *Cameron* (*Cardwell*), *Smith* and *Abbott*, and Messrs. *Langlois*, *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), *De Cosmos* and *Moss*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,
Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution authorizing the Governor in Council to advance to any Province such sums as may be required for local improvements under certain conditions therein set forth.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,
Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Trinity House of *Quebec*.

And then The House adjourned till Friday next.

 Friday, 15th May, 1874.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of *John Boowen* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Haggart*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lanark*.

By Mr. *McLeod*,—The Petition of *John Campbell* and others; the Petition of *William Hyslop* and others; the Petition of *John McKee* and others, of *Wellington*; the Petition of *Joseph C. Caie* and others, of *Carleton*; the Petition of *Andrew Dunn* and others, of *Harcourt*; and the Petition of *Robert Law* and others, of *Richibucto*, County of *Kent*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *White (Renfrew)*,—The Petition of *C. H. Boisvert* and others, of the Township of *Westmeath*, County of *Renfrew*.

By Mr. *Stuart*,—The Petition of *Jabez Nicholson* and others, Manufacturers, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *De Veber*,—The Petition of *Andre Cushing* and others, Lumber Manufacturers and dealers in Lumber.

By the Honorable Mr. *Huntington*,—The Petition of *David Frost*, sen., and others, of the Township of *Shefford*; the Petition of *A. D. Girard* and others, of the Village of *Waterloo*; and the Petition of *J. M. Brown* and others, of *North Stukely*, all of the County of *Shefford*.

By Mr. *Ryan*,—The Petition of Mrs. *A. M. Gales* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

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

Of *Frederic Chase Capreol*, of the City of *Toronto*; praying that no measure giving effect to the proposal of the Northern Railroad Company, for compounding its indebtedness to the Government may become law, without being accompanied with a provision for the full protection of certain claims against the said Company held by him.

Of *Joseph Browelt* and others, and of *Alexander Bain* and others, of *Ingersoll*, of *Henry Clouse* and others, of the Baptist School Section, *Gloucester*, of *F. Folden* and others, of *James Buchan* and others, of *West Oxford*, and of *John Wilkinson* and others, of *Dereham*, County of *Oxford*; of the Faculty and Students of *Victoria University*, *Cobourg*, of *Martin Roach* and others of the Township of *Scott*, County of *Ontario*; of *C. B. Lockhart* and others, of *Blissville*, and of *George Stewart* and others, of *Mangerville*, County of *Sunbury*; of *George M. Ingraham* and others, of *Queensborough*, County of *York*, *New Brunswick*; of *Samuel Porter* and others, of the Townships of *Manvers* and *Cavan*; of *Peter McLaurin* and others, of *East Hawkesbury*, County of *Prescott*; of the Reverend *Charles Boyd*, B.A. and others, of *Thorne*, County of *Pontiac*; of *John Sutherland* and others, of *Hanover*, Counties of *Grey* and *Bruce*; and of *W. Merritt Shaw* and others of *Port Credit* and vicinity, County of *Peel*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *James Parrott* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select 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 following Bills and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz :

Bill to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of *Canada*.

Bill to amend the Act, 36 *Victoria*, chapter 106, incorporating the *Canada Investment and Guarantee Agency*.

Bill to incorporate the Standard Marine Insurance Company of Canada.

Bill to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of Canada, respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.

Bill to incorporate the Columbus and Oregon Consolidated Silver Mining Company.

With reference to the last-mentioned Bill, your Committee have thought it advisable to alter the Title of the said Bill.

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

Your Committee have examined the Bill to authorize Joseph Meunier to build a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Province of *Qu bec*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

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

Your Committee have considered the Petition of J. S. B. DeVeber, M.P., praying for leave to present a Petition from certain Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for incorporation of The Lumber Exchange ; and satisfactory reasons having been assigned for the delay, they recommend that the said Petition be received, notwithstanding the expiration of the time.

Ordered, That the Petition of Andre Cushing and others, Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber, presented this day, be now received ;

And the said Petition was read and received, praying for an Act to incorporate "The Lumber Exchange," in the Province of *New Brunswick*.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents, recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of Penitentiaries for the year 1873. (In usual form.)

Return to Address,—Return of all appointments made from the 1st of August last, until the 26th day of March instant, &c. (Tables only to be printed.)

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Returning Officer of the *Yale* and *Koutenais* District, &c., with reference to the last election in the *Yale* and *Koutenais* District, *British Columbia*.

Return to Address,—Appointments made since the 1st January, 1874, to the present date, to the Custom House, *Montreal*, with the names and previous occupations of the parties, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Judges of the Superior Courts of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick* and *British Columbia*, touching the inequality of the salaries of the Judges.

Return to Address,—Of all appointments made since the 1st November last, to the inside service of the Post Office Department, with the names, &c.

Return to Address,—Copy of an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of *Ontario* at its last Session, intituled "An Act to amend the law respecting Escheats and Forfeitures," &c.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the state of the *Quebec* Office for culling and measuring wood ; with the evidence appended thereto. (In the Journals only.)

The Committee also recommend that the following be not printed, viz. :—

Return to Address,—Reports made by the Commissioners to the *Vienna* Exhibition.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the Government of *Quebec* relative to the transfer of certain properties at *Chambly, St. John's*, or elsewhere, for the establishment of the Lunatic Asylum.

Return to Address,—Shewing the number of inhabitants and the amount of imports of the Harbor of *Ingonish South, Cape Breton*, for the past year.

Return to Address,—Account of the expenditure and all correspondence, etc., relating to the expenditure for the improvement of the Harbor of *Ingonish South, Cape Breton*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relative to the transfer of *Portage Island* at the entrance of *Miramichi Bay* to the Government of *Canada*.

Return to Address,—Giving copy of the advertisement for a winter steamer to *Prince Edward Island*, and a copy of all tenders received for such service.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government and the Engineers in charge of the *Welland Canal* during the last two years as to damages sustained by land owners, &c., along the *Grand River, &c.*

Return to Address,—Shewing the dates of sailing and arrival of the *Allan* steamships, carrying the English mails to and from Europe.

Return to Address,—Correspondence relating to the sum voted in the first Session of 1873, to meet the costs of an appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council, as to the constitutionality of the Common School Law of *New Brunswick*.

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting their Honors will give leave to the Honorable *A. W. McLelan*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Standing Committee of this House on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill for avoiding doubts as to the application of the Act 32-33 *Victoria*, Chapter 35, to the District of *Algoma*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend certain Acts relating to the prompt administration of Justice in Criminal matters to the Province of *Manitoba*.

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Salaries of the Commissioners and other Officers of the Police Force in the *North West Territories*.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 44, and the Acts amending the same and the Tariff of Duties and Customs annexed thereto ;

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *De St. Georges* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Riquet*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same by striking out the seventh paragraph of the twelfth clause, referring to Tobacco grown in *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

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Pozar,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cap. Breton)</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv.),</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Harper,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew), and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—51.</i>
<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Cunningham (Marg),</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cunningham (N.W.)</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Stuart,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Walker,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>Oakes,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>O'Donohoe,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Willson,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Young.—108.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Baby* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Monteith*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions to amend the same in such manner as to exempt *Black and Green Teas and Coffee* from all duties" inserted instead thereof ;

And the Question being put on the Amendment ; the House divided : and the names called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Bret.),</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three Riv.)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Harper,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cunningham (N.W.),</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—46.</i>
<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Cunningham (Marq.),</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry),</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>St. Jeun,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Stuart,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimand),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>Oakes,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>O'Donohoe,</i>	<i>Trou,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Walker,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wilkes,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Ferry,</i>	<i>Young.—118.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Ryan* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with a view of substituting *ad valorem* for specific duties on Tea and Coffee" inserted instead thereof ;

And Objection being taken to the proposed amendment ;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That the said proposed amendment was out of order.

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 amend the Act 31 *Vict.*, Chap. 44, and other Acts amending the same, and the tariff of duties of Customs imposed by the said Acts, and to alter certain Duties of Excise."

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

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : " An Act to amend the Pilotage Act, 1873."

Bill intituled : " An Act to continue for a limited time certain temporary provisions in the Act respecting the admission of *Prince Edward Island* into the Dominion."

Bill intituled : " An Act to exempt Transports from Port and Harbour Dues."

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled : " An Act to define and to extend the powers of the Western *Canada* Permanent Building and Savings' Society, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled : " An Act to incorporate The Anglo-Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company (Limited)," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled : " An Act to authorize Corporations and institutions incorporated without the limits of *Canada* to lend and invest moneys therein," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act to incorporate the *Lochiel, Hawkesbury* and *L'Orignal Junction* Railway Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act to incorporate the *London and Canada Bank*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Confederation Life Association," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to define and to extend the powers of the Western *Canada* Permanent Building and Savings' Society, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society," 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. *Aylmer*, seconded by Mr. *Wilkes*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to incorporate The Anglo-Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company (Limited)," 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 Mr. *Walker*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to authorize Corporations and institutions incorporated without the limits of *Canada*, to lend and invest moneys therein," 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 House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : An Act to incorporate the *Lochiel, Hawkesbury and L'Original Junction Railway Company*, and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 11.—After (“ follows ”) insert Clause A.

Clause A.

“ The *Lochiel, Hawkesbury and L'Original Junction Railway* is hereby declared to be a work for the general advantage of *Canada*.”

Page 2, line 39.—After “ May ” insert “ and on the last Tuesday in May.”

Page 4, line 1.—Leave out from “ debentures ” to “ and,” in line 2.

Page 5, line 2.—After “ Company ” insert “ Provided always that a majority of the Directors shall at all times be British subjects.”

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 *London and Canada Bank*,” and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 14.—Leave out from “ be ” to “ five ” in line 15.

Page 1, line 16.—Leave out “ fifty pounds sterling.”

Page 2, line 9.—Leave out “ or the City of *London, England*.”

Ordered, That the amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of offices of Assistant Receivers General and Auditors in the several Provinces and Country Savings Banks, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Commission to the Bank of *Montreal*, for managing the issue of Notes and custody of Specie at *Halifax* and *St. John*, before the organization of the Assistant Receiver Generals' Offices, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Commission to the Bank of *British Columbia*, for managing the Receipts and Payments in that Province from July, 1871, to September, 1872, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Contingencies of Departments in connection with Civil Government, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Circuit Allowances to Judges in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Quebec River Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Senate Contingent Expenses of 2nd Session of 2nd Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray House of Commons expenses of 2nd Session of 2nd Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of House of Commons, additional, for Committees, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospitals, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Dominion Forces, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Hudson's Bay Company*, for rent of Barracks for Dominion Forces in *Manitoba*, from 1870 to November 1st, 1873, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Mounted Police, North-West, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway Construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Roads and Bridges, viz. :—*Red River* route, construction, \$35,000 ; working expenses, \$200,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the *London Custom House*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *London Post Office*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Hamilton Post Office*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June 1873-4.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal Post Office*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rents, Repairs and Furniture, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year 1873-4.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Heating Buildings, *Ottawa*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Light Houses *Cape Beale, British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of extension of *Gatineau Boom*, in connection with Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of extension of Intercolonial Railway, in connection with Railways, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Dredging, in connection with Miscellaneous Expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray cost of Maintenance and Repairs of Dominion Steamers, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray legal expenses in suit *re Queen Victoria*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to make good deficiency to *Montreal* Decayed Pilot Fund, caused by embezzlement of *E. D. David*, late Registrar of Trinity House, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of burial of dead bodies from Steamer *Atlantic*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Lights below *Quebec*, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Lights, *Nova Scotia*, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Lights, *New Brunswick*, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and eight dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of Lights, *Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Lighthouse construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fisheries, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of fish-breeding, in connection with Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Police, in connection with Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner *La Canadienne*, in connection with Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand and three dollars and ninety-one cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of purchase of Clothing and Presents to Indians assembled at *North-West Angle* under Treaty of October, 1871, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Protection of Indian Timber at *St. Peter's Reserve*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the estimated cost of transport of supplies to *North-West Angle* in connection with the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities and Presents to Indians at *North-West Angle*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and sixty-three

dollars and fifty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Payment to *Hudson's Bay* Company for provisions supplied through Commissioner *Simpson* in 1871, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray payment to *Hudson's Bay* Company for advance to Rev. *H. Cochran*, to enable him to purchase Furniture for School-house at *St. Peter's*, in connection with the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray appropriation in aid of the preparation and publication of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Cree language, in connection with the Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray payment to *J. S. Dawson* for services rendered as an Indian Commissioner from May, 1871, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

48. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to cover additional payments of annuity in 1873, under Treaties 1 and 2, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

49. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand and thirty-seven dollars and eighty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Supplies furnished to Indians assembled to receive annuities under those Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

50. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Supplies furnished to destitute Indians at Stone Fort, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

51. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Supplies furnished and to be furnished to Indians of *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

52. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Indians of *Nova Scotia*, to supplement Grant 1873-74, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

53. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Indians of *New Brunswick*, to supplement Grant 1873-74, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

54. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Vienna* Deputations (whereof \$5,000 authorized by Resolution of the House of Commons), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

55. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Funeral of *Sir George E. Cartier*, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

56. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray costs of Appeals *in re New Brunswick* School Act (authorized by Resolution of House of Commons), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

57. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenditure in North-West, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

58. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenditure on account of the Fisheries Commission under Washington Treaty, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

59. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Judge *Polette*, on account of the *Pacific* Railway Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

60. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

61. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Furniture, Rideau Hall, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

62. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for increase of Salaries authorized by Order in Council of October 31st, and since carried out, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

63. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for probable Appointments and Promotions, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

64. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for Expenditure under the Inspection Act, in connection with Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

65. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenditure, in connection with the Post Office, viz., *Ontario* and *Quebec*, \$55,000; *Nova Scotia*, \$20,000; *New Brunswick*, \$5,000; Unforeseen items, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

66. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Repairs and Working Expenses of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

67. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Working Expenses of *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

68. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray increase of Salaries in Crown Timber Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

69. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Surveys in progress, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

70. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of additional survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

71. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Unprovided Items. (for details, see Public Accounts II, p. 293), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

72. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

73. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand four hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Immigration and Quarantine, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

74. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty to defray the following Militia expenses, viz.:—Ammunition, \$56,213.88; clothing, \$43,217.26; Military stores, \$82,140.47; contingencies, \$24,943.57; improved fire arms, \$11,008.02; ordnance, \$18,249.55, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

75. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand one hundred eighty-one dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Works (Capital), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

76. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and fifty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *London* Custom House, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

77. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Custom House, &c., *Three Rivers*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

78. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Custom House, &c., *Pictou*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

79. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand nine hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Custom House, &c., *Chatham*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

80. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and twenty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Immigration Stations, *London*, in connection with Public Works (Income), for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

81. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nine thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria*, *British Columbia*, in connection with Ocean and River Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

82. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of wreck of *Atlantic*, in connection with Ocean and River Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

83. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding sixty-two thousand and fifty-five dollars and seventy-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of construction of Light-house, in connection with Lighthouse and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

84. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand two hundred and five dollars and ten cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Police, in connection with Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

85. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Determination of Boundary between *Ontario* and the Dominion Lands, in connection with Miscellaneous, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

86. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred and fifty-nine dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Determination of Longitude of *Fort Garry*, in connection with Miscellaneous, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

87. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous Expenses, Insurance Losses, North-West, for the year ending 30th June, 1873-4.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill declaring the *Canada* Southern Railway to be a work for the general advantage of *Canada* within the meaning of the ninety-second section of the *British North America* Act, 1867, 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 on Monday next.

Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Honorable Mr. *Macdonald*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before this House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Post Master General, for the year ending 30th June, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 3.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for granting certain powers to the *Richelieu* River Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Delorme* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Neutral Link Railway Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Wood reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Company of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Manitoba*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to extend the time limited for the paying in of subscription of Stock in the *Canada* and *New York* Bridge and Tunnel Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to define and extend the powers of the *Canada* Permanent Building and Savings Society, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Great North-West Railway Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Montreal* Credit Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for the suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Paquet 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories* ;"

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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada* ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen'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 :—

DUFFERIN.

The Governor General transmits Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1875 ; 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. 1.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa, 15th May, 1874.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Carriers by water, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Higinbotham* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled : "An Act to incorporate the International Transportation Association," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Board

of Trade of the Town of *Ingersoll*, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : An Act to incorporate "The Maritime Insurance Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to declare the intention of the Act 36 *Vic.*, Cap. 30, as regards the subsidy to be allowed to *Nova Scotia* ; The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Goudge* 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 to declare the intention of the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, chapter thirty, as regards the subsidy to be allowed to *Nova Scotia*."

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 36 *Vic.*, Chap. 31, for the re-adjustment of the salaries of Judges and other purposes ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Flynn* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Inland and Coasting Ships ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Stirton* 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.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

Saturday, 16th May, 1874.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Smith (Peel)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have given leave to the Honorable Mr. *A. W. McLelan* to attend and give evidence before the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, as desired by this House in their Message received this day, if he thinks fit.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the "*Collins Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before One of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 16th May, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of Messrs. *W. McCulloch* and Son and others; the Petition of *John Lepper* and others; and the Petition of *John Brown* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Monteith*,—The Petition of *Andrew Anderson* and others, of *Mornington*, County of *Perth*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of *W. J. Wilson* and others, of *Hullett* and *Wawanosh*; and the Petition of *James Bacon* and others, of *Howick*, County of *Huron*.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of *J. T. Horner* and others, of *Princeton* and vicinity, County of *Oxford*.

By the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of the Council of the *Quebec* Board of Trade.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 31st March, 1874, for a Return prepared from the Records of the Elections to the present House of Commons, shewing the number of votes polled for each Candidate in the different Electoral Districts during the late General Elections, the total number of votes on the voters' lists of each such District, and the population in each Constituency as shown by the last Census. (*Sessional Papers, No. 59.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for a Return of the number of Railway Cars, both Freight and Passenger, that have been imported at various times from the *United States* by our Canadian Railway Companies, since the first day of January, 1873; also, their value, and the duties paid on same by each individual Company. (*Sessional Papers, No. 60.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874; for all documents in possession of the Government relating to *Port Stanley Harbor* other than those brought down last Session. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49.*)

Also,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 7th April, 1874.

for a Return shewing in detail the quantity and character of machinery admitted into Canada, free of duty, under the Order in Council admitting free machinery not manufactured in the Dominion,—the Return to embrace the last three years. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th May, 1874, for copies of all Reports and Correspondence relating to *Freeman's Patent Tent Spring* (the right to manufacture which has been purchased by the Dominion Government.) (*Sessional Papers, No. 61.*)

And also,—Supplementary Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th May, 1874, for copies of all the Reports made by the Commissioners to the *Vienna Exhibition*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 9.*)

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—
Your Committee find, with respect to the Petition of *André Curling* and others, Lumber Manufacturers and Dealers in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the incorporation of "The Lumber Exchange," that no notice was given in the *Canada Gazette*, and that a Notice has appeared for a few weeks only in the *St. John Globe*; but it appears that the proposed Lumber Exchange is altogether local in its scope, being confined to the operations on the River *St. John* and its tributaries; they therefore recommend a suspension of the 51st Rule in this case.

The Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select 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 beg leave to present as their Fifth Report the following Resolutions as a recommendation:

Resolved, That the Committee having considered the several Bills referred to them, having for their object the greater security of the lives of passengers by Railways, and the more equitable distribution of rates of freight, and the prevention of cruelty to animals, are of the opinion that the time has arrived for a careful and comprehensive revision of "The General Railway Act," with a view to the adoption of such amendments as experience and the present circumstances of the country may show to be proper and practicable, and that the subject should engage the attention of the Government before the next Session of Parliament.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the International Transportation Association," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 42.—Leave out "twenty" and insert "ten."

Page 3, line 9.—After "paid," insert "Provided that the rate of interest in this clause shall be subject to the law regulating the rate of interest in the Province where the advance is made."

Page 4, line 42.—Leave out from "claimed" to "provided" in line ult.

Page 8, line 30.—After "President" insert "and Vice-President or."

Page 9, line 11.—Leave out from "full" to "every" in line 22.

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 to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Ingersoll*," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 17.—Leave out "ten" and insert "five."

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 House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Confederation Life Association," and the same were read, as follow:

Page 1, line 22.—After "compliance" insert "for the first year after the passing of this Act."

Page 1, line 24.—Leave out from "forty-eight" to the first "The" in line 27.

The said amendments, 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 amendments.

Ordered, That Mr. *De Veber* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Lumber Exchange of the City of *St. John, New Brunswick*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend certain Laws respecting Indians, and to extend certain Laws relating to matters connected with Indians to the Provinces of *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*.

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

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Scatcherd*,

Ordered, That the consideration of the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to report the most effectual and cheapest mode of obtaining a Canadian *Hansard*, containing a correct Report of the proceedings and speeches of this House, be the *First* Item on the Notice paper for Monday next.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the payment of an indemnity out of the Revenue of the Harbor of *Quebec*, to the President of the Board of Commissioners of the said Harbor.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the payment of an indemnity out of the Revenue of the Harbor of *Montreal*, to the President of the Board of Commissioners of the said Harbor.

A Bill to provide for the establishment of a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada* was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to establish a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada*."

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

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *St. Lawrence* Tow Boat Company," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 7.—After "*Lawrence*" insert "Steam."

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 being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the *Dominion Lands Act*;

The Honorable Mr. *Laird* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Cunningham* (*Marquette*) moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Gordon*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending clause 10 by adding the words 'Old Settlers, who have occupied lands free of timber prior to Confederation of *Canada* and the *North-West*, shall be allowed to purchase wood lots at one dollar per acre,' and by leaving out clauses 14 and 15 of the said Bill," 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.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 31, for the re-adjustment of the salaries of Judges, and other purposes ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for this day.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relating to the Judges of the County Courts.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Jetté* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Jetté* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the twelfth section of the Act of 1873 (36 *Vict.*, chap. 31), and to provide that, "in case any Judge of a County Court in either of the Provinces of *Ontario*, *New Brunswick*, or *Prince Edward Island* becomes, after having continued in such office of Judge of a County Court in either of the said Provinces for fifteen years or upwards, afflicted with some permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office, or in case he shall have continued in such office of Judge of a County Court in either of the said Provinces for twenty-five years or upwards," then, in case such Judge resigns his office, Her Majesty may, by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Canada, "reciting the state of the case," grant such County Judge an annuity equal to two-thirds of the annual salary of which he was in receipt 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*.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 31, for the re-adjustment of the salaries of Judges, and for other purposes.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the said Bill to amend the Act 36 *Vict.*, chap. 31, for the re-adjustment of the salaries of Judges and other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Jetté* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice 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.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Bank of *Ottawa*.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate *Lamb's* Waterproof Gum Manufacturing Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to authorize the raising of a loan for the construction of certain public works with the benefit of the Imperial Guarantee for a portion thereof.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the extension and application of the Fisheries Act to and in the Provinces of *British Columbia*, *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act further to amend the Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of *Montreal*.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend an Act for the organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of *Canada*.”

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the *Collins' Bay* Rafting and Forwarding Company,” and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 3, line 38.—Leave out from “ full ” to “ The ” in line ult.

(*In the Preamble of the Bill.*)

Page 1, line 5.—After “ Forwarding ” insert “ between the different Provinces and Foreign Countries.”

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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend “ The Extradition Act, 1873 ; ”

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Taschereau* 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, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the salaries of the Commissioners and other officers of the Police Force in the *North-West* Territories, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Béchar*d reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Béchar*d reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, from time to time, to fix the sums to be annually paid to the Commissioners and other officers of the Police Force in the *North-West* Territories, regard being had to the number of Constables and Sub-Constables, from time to time, actually organized and

enrolled, and the consequent responsibility attaching to their offices aforesaid, respectively, and to the nature of the duty or service and amount of labor devolved upon them, but such sums shall not be less than or exceed the amounts following, that is to say:—

	Per Annum.
Commissioner of Police, not exceeding.....	\$2,600
Assistant Commissioner, not exceeding.....	1,600
Each Inspector, not exceeding.....	1,400
Each Sub-Inspector, not exceeding.....	1,000
Paymaster, not exceeding.....	1,200
Quarter-Master, not exceeding.....	800
Surgeon, not exceeding.....	1,400
Assistant Surgeon, not exceeding.....	750
Veterinary Surgeon, not exceeding.....	700
Chief and Staff Constables, not exceeding \$1.25 per day.	
Constables, not exceeding \$1 per day.	

And Sub-Constables, not exceeding seventy-five cents per day.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolution be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the Bill to amend "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories*."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Tremblay* reported, That the Committee had gone through the the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled "An Act to authorize the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue Preferential Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Scatcherd*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to authorize the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue Preferential Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes," 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.

A Bill to further amend thirty-first *Victoria*, chapter forty-eight, intituled: "An Act respecting Insurance Companies," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to further amend the Act 31 *Victoria*; Chapter 48, intituled "An Act respecting Insurance Companies."

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and six, incorporating "The *Canada* Investment and Guarantee Agency."

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce for reconsideration.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Standard Marine Insurance Company of *Canada*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Columbus* and *Oregon* Consolidated Silver Mining Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Landerkin* 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 to incorporate the Consolidated Silver Mining Company."

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 to authorize *Joseph Meunier* to build a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption* in the Province of *Quebec*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* 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 being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *London* and *Canada* Bank;"

And the first and second amendments being read a second time, were agreed to.

The third and last amendment being read a second time as followeth:—

Page 2, line 9.—Leave out "or the City of *London, England*."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Durham*),

Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said amendment, for the reason that it would have the effect of deterring British capitalists from subscribing for the capital stock of the proposed Bank.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their first two amendments to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *London* and *Canada* Bank;" and hath disagreed to the third and last amendment for the reason that it would have the effect of deterring British capitalists from subscribing for the capital stock of the proposed Bank.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to define and to extend the powers of the *Western Canada* Permanent and Building and Savings Society, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intitled: "An Act to authorize Corporations and Institutions incorporated without the limits of *Canada* to lend and invest moneys therein;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Appleby*, seconded by Mr. *Wells*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the *Calais* and *St. Stephen* Railway Bridge Company, be refunded, less the cost of printing.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 18th May, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Brooks*,—The Petition of *John Wallace*, M.P.

By Mr. *St. Jean*,—The Petition of *J. P. Featherstone*, Mayor, and others; and the Petition of the Honorable *Malcolm Cameron*, M.P. and others, of the City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of *John Howarth* and others; and the Petition of *J. C. Hurst* and others, of *Toronto* Centre.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of the Private Shareholders in the Northern Railway of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Currier*,—The Petition of *R. R. Booth* and others, of *Victoria* Ward; and the Petition of *Philip Thompson* and others, of *Wellington* Ward, both of the City of *Ottawa*.

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

Of *John Booven* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lanark*; of *John Campbell* and others, of *William Hyslop* and others, and of *John McKee* and others, of *Wellington*, of *Joseph C. Caie* and others, of *Carleton*, of *Andrew Dunn* and others, of *Harcourt*, and of *Robert Law* and others, of *Richibucto*, County of *Kent*, *New Brunswick*; of *C. H. Boisvert* and others, of the Township of *Westmeath*, County of *Renfrew*; of *David Frost*, sen. and others, of the Township of *Shefford*, of *A. D. Girard* and others, of the Village of *Waterloo*, and of *J. M. Brown* and others, of *North Stukely*, County of *Shefford*; of Mrs. *A. M. Gales* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; of *Andrew Anderson* and others, of *Mornington*, County of *Perth*; of *W. J. Wilson* and others, of *Hullett* and *Wawanosh*; of *James Bacon* and others, of *Howick*, County of *Huron*; and of *J. T. Hornor* and others, of *Princeton* and vicinity, County of *Oxford*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of *Jabez Nicholson* and others, of Messrs. *W. McCulloch* and Son and others, of *John Lepper* and others, and of *John Brown* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; severally praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Of the Council of the *Quebec* Board of Trade; praying that the proceedings on the Bill (now before Parliament) relating to Insolvency may be suspended, and that if the Insolvent Act of 1869 be not now amended as recommended by the Dominion Board of Trade, that the said Act be continued in force till the next Session of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Petition of *John Wallace*, M.P., presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition for the incorporation of a Company for Shipbuilding purposes, by the name of "The *Hopewell* Shipbuilding Company," notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select 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 agreed to report the same, without amendment, viz. :—

Bill respecting the Albion Mines Savings' Bank.

Bill to incorporate the *St. John's* Board of Trade, Province of *Quebec*.

Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Imperial Bank."

Bill to incorporate the Commercial Travellers Mutual Life Insurance Company of *Canada*.

And the following, with amendments, viz. :—

Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to incorporate the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company."

Bill to amend the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and six, incorporating the *Canada* Investment and Guarantee Agency.

Bill to incorporate The Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company.

With reference to the last mentioned Bill, Your Committee have deemed it advisable to alter the Title of the said Bill.

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), 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, as followeth :—

The Committee having carefully examined the following documents, recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

Petition of *C. Blais* and others, of the City of *Quebec*, praying for the amendment of the Insolvent Act of 1869, so as to provide that Clerks and other persons in the employ of Insolvents may be protected (without the signatures).

Message from the Governor General, transmitting copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 3rd September, 1873, in reply to an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Naturalization Treaties.

Report of the Select Committee (House of Commons) appointed to enquire into the condition and affairs of the Six Nation Indians, in the Counties of *Brant* and *Haldimand*, together with the evidence attached thereto.

Report of the Select Committee (House of Commons) appointed to consider the answers to a series of questions addressed to the Manufacturers of the Dominion in accordance with the recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and to elicit further information on the said subjects. (Report only to be printed without the evidence.)

The Committee recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Return to Address.—Copies of all accounts transmitted to the Dominion Government by the Honorable *J. N. Bossé*, Judge of the Superior Court of *Quebec*, &c., &c.

Return to Address.—Comparative statement of Duties paid on Imports at the Port of *St. John, N.B.*, for the first fifteen days of the month of April of the years 1873 and 1874, &c., &c.

Return to Address, of 1st May, 1872.—Correspondence and plans relating to the *Paspébiac* Harbor Roadstead, as a Harbor of Refuge, and as a Winter Harbor.

Mr. *Brooks* reported from the Select Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act respecting the crime of Libel," That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, from the Select 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 following Bills, and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the Royal Canadian Chemical Fire Engine Company.

Bill to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Association of *Canada*.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Maritime Insurance Company," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 2, line 33.—After " days " insert " continuous," and leave out " one newspaper " and insert " two newspapers."

Page 3, line 40.—After " regulations " insert " not being contrary to law nor to the provisions of this Act."

Page 3, line 45.—Leave out " local " and insert " branch."

Page 4, line 26.—After " expedient " insert " giving not less than thirty days' continuous notice of each of such calls in at least two newspapers, published in the City of *Montreal*."

Page 4, line ult.—Leave out " majority of the," and insert " Board of Directors by a vote which shall not be less in number than that of the majority of the whole number of the said."

Page 5, line 14.—After " unimpaired " insert " and no larger dividend shall be declared or paid in any one year than twenty per cent. on the paid up capital ; and every larger amount earned shall be appropriated to a rest, until such rest shall be equal to twenty-five per cent of the amount of the capital for the time being."

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.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 29 *Victoria*, chapter 57, Statutes of the late Province of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* (*Montreal*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 36 *Victoria*, chapter 47, respecting Weights and Measures.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read 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 to incorporate the *Huron-Trent* Valley Canal Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa* Loan and Investment Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to enable the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company* to build a Bridge over the *Ottawa River* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled " An Act to incorporate the *Anglo-Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company (Limited)* ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to authorize the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company* to issue Preferential Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Central Canada Telegraph Company* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines ; and the 58th Rule of this House was suspended as regards the printing of the said Bill.

Mr. *Young* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to report the most effectual and cheapest mode of obtaining a Canadian Hansard, containing a correct report of the proceedings and speeches of this House ;

Mr. *Killam* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wilkes*, 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 despatch of public business will be better secured by leaving the reporting of Debates to private enterprise," 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,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to report the most effectual and cheapest mode of obtaining a Canadian Hansard, containing a correct report of the proceedings and speeches of this House.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : " An Act to incorporate the *Great North-West Railway Company*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled, " An Act to amend the Act, 27 *Victoria*, chapter 49, incorporating 'The *Lower Canada Investment and Agency Company (Limited)*,' " to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled " An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : " An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 32.—After "lowering" insert "Provided that in any case where any such Steamboat carries two life boats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck, without davits."

Page 2, line 47.—After "possible" insert Clause A.

Clause A.

“Section sixteen of the said Act is hereby so amended as to allow any Steamboat to carry two life boats, each capable of sustaining, inside and outside, thirty persons, and fitted as provided by the said section (as amended by any subsequent Act) instead of one life boat, capable of so sustaining fifty persons.”

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 Mr. *Young*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to report the most effectual and cheapest mode of obtaining a Canadian Hansard, containing a correct report of the proceedings and speeches of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Abbott*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to amend the Act 27 Victoria, chapter 49, incorporating the Lower *Canada* Investment and Agency Company (limited),” 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 Mr. *O'Donohoe*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to incorporate the Great *North-West* Railway Company,” 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. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *O'Donohoe*,

Ordered, That the 60th Rule of this House be suspended during the remainder of the Session.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, 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, the Reports, Correspondence, instructions to Officers, Reports to Council and Minutes of Council bearing upon the question of the system which prevails in *Ontario* and *Quebec* in relation to the Fisheries as compared with the other Provinces of the Dominion.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Ryan*,

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 of money paid by the Government for Parliamentary or Departmental Printing to any person or persons other than the Contractor for such Printing, and orders for other Public Printing given since the 30th June, 1873; together with the date of such payments and such orders for work, and the name of the party or parties to whom payments were made and orders for such Printing given.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

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,

instructions given to the Steamboat Inspectors, or any of them, Reports, &c., concerning the destruction by fire of the Steamboat *Bavarian* in November, 1873.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, 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, copies of all Correspondence between the Government, or any Member of it, or any Government official, and Dr. *Orlando Sampson Strange*, relative to the removal of the latter from the position of Surgeon of "A" Battery, at *Kingston*, and all Orders in Council or other papers shewing the causes for such removal.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Cook* moved, seconded by Mr. *Dymond*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will be pleased to cause such steps as he may deem proper to be taken to investigate the affairs of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, as regards the working expenses of the said Road, the application of moneys received by the said Company, and the cost of all extensions and improvements paid out of the Revenue of the said Company; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Davies*, seconded by Mr. *Perry*,

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 Correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Prince Edward Island* concerning the contract for the construction of the Railway on the Island, and handing over the same to the Government, and also all correspondence between the Contractors, the Local Government or the Dominion Government, or either of them, regarding the substitution of Wire fencing for the fencing provided for in the contract.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Higinbotham*, 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 this House, copies of all tenders and correspondence relating to the contract for carrying Passengers and Freight between *Thunder Bay* and *Fort Garry*, with the names of parties tendering, and amount of bonus asked; the rate per head to be charged for Passengers, and the rate per ton for Freight; the number of Passengers and amount of Freight which said Contractors are bound to carry, and the time agreed upon to make the trip; with statement of any other arrangements made which were not included in original tender; also names of sureties offered, with amount for which such sureties are liable.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

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

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 Appropriations made for the year 1873-4 remaining unexpended on the 15th day of May instant.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *White (Hastings)*,

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 and *E. J. Farrer*, formerly one of the Editors of the *Toronto Mail*, and now an Emigrant Agent to *Ireland*, together with instructions issued to said *E. J. Farrer* when sent to *Ireland*, and a statement shewing the salary which he receives.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of his House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Bain*, seconded by Mr. *Sinclair*,

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 papers connected with the appointment of *William J. Morden*, as Postmaster for the Village of *Greensville*, in the County of *Wentworth*, and the removal of the said office to *Bullock's Corners*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Haggart*, seconded by Mr. *White (Hastings)*,

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 Orders in Council, Correspondence and papers in reference to the construction of a Bridge over *Oliver's Ferry*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

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

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 relative to the suspension or dismissal of *John B. Smith*, an Employé on the *Welland Canal*, as Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Section; also, for all instructions given to Mr. *Bodwell*; and for all correspondence between said *Bodwell* and the Members of the Government, or the Members of the Government and other parties, in reference to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Jetté*,

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

On motion of Mr. *Blain*, seconded by Mr. *O'Donohoe*,

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 cost of the Bridges on the Intercolonial Railway, shewing the comparative cost of spans of wood and iron, with all correspondence and reports of the Commissioners, Engineers and others submitted to the Government, and all Orders in Council on the subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Stuart*,

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 and any other persons in reference to the

appointment of Commissioners of Pilots; also all correspondence between the Government and any Member of the Government, and any other person or persons, in reference to the dismissal of Mr. *Hamilton*, as Collector of Customs, at *North Sydney*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

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

Tuesday, 19th May, 1874.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by *White (Hastings)*,

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House do lay on the Table, a statement shewing the names, present salaries and length of service of each officer and permanent Clerk in his Department; also, a statement of the salaries affixed to the respective offices at the time of Confederation, shewing the increase of salaries in each case from that date to the present.

Also,—the number and names of the extra or Sessional Clerks engaged by him under Rule 110 during the present Session, their pay and dates of engagements respectively, and the duties performed by them respectively.

Also,—a statement of payments made by him under Rule 82 to witnesses, with the names of such witnesses, the amount paid to each, and before what Committee each witness was called.

Also,—a detailed account of expense incurred by him for short-hand writers and the name of the Committee for which the work was performed. The information required in the last three Clauses of this motion, to apply also to the first Session of the second Parliament.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relative to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *MacKay (Cape Breton)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

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 to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Walker* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to facilitate arrangements between Railway Companies and their Creditors;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to attach the Village of *Richmond Hill* to the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *York*;

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 being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday the 6th day of May instant, proposed, That an humble

Address be presented to Her Majesty, representing that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of *Canada* that the several religions therein prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them in accord with each other, and that every law passed either by this Parliament, or by the Local Legislature, disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by one of such Religions is of a nature to destroy that harmony; that the Local Legislature of *New Brunswick* in 1871 adopted a Law respecting Common Schools forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and to the religious convictions of the Roman Catholic population in particular; That the Roman Catholics of *New Brunswick* cannot conscientiously send their children to schools established under such law, and are nevertheless compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of those schools; that the said law is unjust and contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population disseminated throughout the whole Dominion of *Canada*, and that such a state of affairs, if continued, is likely to prove the cause of disastrous results to all the confederated Provinces; and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause an Act to be passed amending the "*British North America Act, 1867*," in the sense which this House believes to have been intended at the time of the passage of such Act, by providing that every religious denomination in the Province of *New Brunswick* shall continue to possess and enjoy all such rights, advantages and privileges with regard to their schools as such denomination possessed and enjoyed in that Province at the time of the passage of the said last mentioned Act; to the same extent as if such rights, advantages and privileges had been then duly established by law.

And the Question being again proposed; And a further Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, "with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That the Government be authorized to negotiate with "*The Huron and Trent Valley Canal Company*," for the transfer of certain works belonging to the Dominion on the line of the proposed Canal, such transfer to be subject to the approval of Parliament at the succeeding Session.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, at its sitting this day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That the Government be authorized to negotiate during the Parliamentary Recess for the transfer of the Railway from *Truro* to *Pictou* to some organized Company, on condition that such Company will extend the said Railway from *New Glasgow* or *Pictou* to the Gut of *Canso*, or some place in *Cape Breton*, within a specified time—such transfer to be subject to the approval of Parliament at the next Session.

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

Tuesday, 19th May, 1874.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th May, 1874, for copies of Correspondence, Reports and Plans relating to *Amherst Harbor* and *Havre aux Maisons*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th April, 1874, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the *Port Burwell Harbor Company*, with reference to making said Port a Harbor of Refuge, together with any representations made by owners of vessels, or navigators of inland waters in relation thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 63.*)

A.so,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for copies of all Reports of the Minister of Public Works, Orders in Council, and correspondence with the Imperial Government, or any other parties touching the extension of the Railway into the City of *Halifax*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 10th April, 1874, for copies of all Orders in Council, or Departmental Orders, giving an increase of salary to employés in the Public Service, between the 1st January and the 7th November, 1873, showing the name or names of the person or persons who received such increase, and also the date of such increase. (*Sessional Papers, No. 29.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th May, 1874, for—1st, copies of the Notices calling for Tenders for the transport of mails between *River du Loup*, in the Province of *Quebec*, and *Edmonston*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, for the four years beginning on the 1st April or 1st May, 1868 ;

2nd. Copies of the tenders received for the transport of such mails ;

3rd. Copies of correspondence between the Postmaster General, or any other officer of the Post Office Department and the parties tendering, or any other person acting for them, after the tenders were received, and a statement of the time when the contract for the transport of such mails was given, together with all other written documents whatsoever having reference to such contracts ;

4th. Copies of all correspondence and other written documents having reference to the continuance of the said contract after the fixed period for which it had been given in 1868, together with copies of the last mentioned contract. (*Sessional Papers, No. 65.*)

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

By Mr. *Wilkes*,—The Petition of *Charles J. Bubb* and others ; the Petition of *H. Scadding* and others ; the Petition of *Traton Blaber* and others ; the Petition of *J. Rordans* and others ; the Petition of *James Nicolls* and others ; the Petition of *J. Spence* and others, the Petition of *Mary Roberts* and others ; the Petition of *Henry Woodhouse* and others, and the Petition of *Samuel Biddington* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of the Reverend *H. D. Cooper*, B.A. and others ; and the Petition of *B. J. Thorne* and others, of *Holland Landing*, County of *York*.

By Mr. *Wallace*,—The Petition of *James Carnwath* and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*.

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

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz. :—

Bill to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion.

Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act to incorporate a Company by the name of ‘ *Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada.*”

Bill to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*.

And the following Bills without amendments, viz. :—

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the British America Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company."

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Manitoba*.

Mr. *Baby*, from the Select Committee 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, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

That, by a Rule of both Houses, it has been declared, 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."

The Committee regret to find, that, notwithstanding this Rule, several Members of Parliament, at different times, have retained in their hands, after the close of the Session, an excessive number of Books, and have kept the same for an indefinite period; although Circulars, reminding them of the Rule, have been sent to them by the proper officer. The Committee earnestly request the attention of Members to this subject, and solicit a strict observance of the Rule, in future; otherwise the utility of the Library, to all who may consult it during the Recess, must be materially impaired.

The Committee are glad to perceive that considerable progress has been made towards finishing the new Library, during the past year; and they would urge upon the Government the importance of pressing forward the work that remains to be done upon the premises, with all possible despatch; inasmuch as the Apartments now occupied by the Library are quite overcrowded, and a large portion of the books therein are exposed to serious injury from the inconvenient places in which, for the present, they are unavoidably deposited.

Anticipating the completion of the New Library at an early date, the Committee would also direct the attention of the Government to the propriety of providing a residence, adjacent to the Library, for a responsible officer in charge. This was unanimously recommended, for reasons set forth in their Report, by the Joint Committee in 1861; when the plans for the construction of the present building were first discussed. The Committee, upon again considering the matter, do not desire the erection of a separate and detached House for this purpose, but are of opinion that it would conduce to the public advantage that suitable accommodation should be provided for the Librarian, in the North West Angle of the proposed extension of the Western Departmental Block, in the Parliament Square.

Mr. *Wood*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the answers which shall have been made to a series of questions addressed by the Clerk of this House, since the last Session of the last Parliament, to the Manufacturers of the Dominion touching their interests, &c., presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, 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.—(*Appendix No. 4.*)

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, 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 Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit the following Resolution as their Seventh Report:

Resolved, That the number of Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons, and the Minutes of the Senate to be distributed hereafter, shall not exceed two copies of the

former, and one of the latter to each Member of the Commons, and *vice versa* to the Members of the Senate.

The Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same with amendments, viz. :—

Bill to incorporate the Lake *Superior* and *Manitoba* Railway Company.

Bill to incorporate the *Ontario* and *Pacific* Junction Railway Company.

Bill to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company.

Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to further extend and improve its connections, and to authorize and confirm the issue of certain Debenture Stock.

Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to extend the time limited for paying in of subscription of Stock in the *Canada* and *New York* Bridge and Tunnel Company,”

And the following Bills without amendment :

Bill respecting the issue of Bonds by the *Saint Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Quebec* Frontier Railway Company.

Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to authorize the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue Preferential Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes.”

Also the following Resolution as a recommendation :—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Committee the Bill to amend the “ Railway Act, 1868,” falls within the same category as the Bills referred to in the Resolution adopted by the Committee and reported to the House on the 16th instant.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Petition of *John Wallace*, M.P., for leave to present a Petition for incorporation of the *Hopewell* Shipbuilding Company notwithstanding the expiration of the time limited for the reception of Private Petitions ; and as the reasons assigned for the delay are satisfactory, they recommend that leave be granted therefor.

Mr. *Irving*, from the Select Committee appointed to consider and report to this House what changes it is desirable to make in “ An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation (35 *Victoria*, Chapter 3),” presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

The Select Committee, to whom it has been referred, to consider and report to the House what changes it is desirable to make in an Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to violence, threats and molestations (35 *Vict.*, Chap. 21), respectfully report :

That the object in view when the above was passed in connection with the Trade Unions Act, 1872—(35 *Victoria*, Chapter 30) both having been patterned upon Imperial Acts, was among other matters, to introduce clauses which should legalize the combination of workmen, destroy the old doctrines of restraint of Trade, and declare that combinations which had for their object the compulsion of the Masters by strike, should no longer be conspiracies.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the provisions in the Act against Acts defined as “ Molestation by Workmen,” and not otherwise offences, the working classes were led to believe that the two measures referred to, taken together, would greatly ameliorate the hardship of the laws previously existing.

It is nevertheless felt both in *England* and in *Canada*, that the Judicial construction which has been placed upon the provisions of the Act differs from the impression which had been generally formed of them, and such construction has not operated as fairly to the working classes as the respective Legislatures of the two Countries intended in enacting them.

And this Committee is of opinion that further and more remedial legislation is required.

Your Committee further report that the Imperial Government have appointed a Royal Commission to inquire and report upon the state and working of the present law in *Great Britain and Ireland*, and whether it is expedient to limit or define the law relating to conspiracy, either generally, or as affecting the relation of Master and Workmen, with the view of framing fresh legislation.

It is believed that the Report will be made in time to found such legislation during the present Session of the Imperial Parliament.

Your Committee, while admitting that the law is unsatisfactory, and that it is capable of being administered oppressively and requires amendment, have to testify that no cases of hardship or oppression in its application in the Dominion have been brought under their notice.

And in consequence of the probable prorogation of the Session at an early day, the deliberation and care necessary to frame a perfect measure, and the action which it is anticipated the Imperial Parliament are about to take on this subject, your Committee recommend that the Government deal with the whole question at the next Session of Parliament.

Ordered, That the Petition of *James Carnwath* and others, of the Province of *New Brunswick*, presented this day, be now received.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of "The *Hopewell* Shipbuilding Company."

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the transfer to the "Western Counties Railway Company of *Nova Scotia*," of the Railway from *Windsor* to the Trunk Line from *Halifax* to *Truro*.

A Bill to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith was, according to Order, read the third time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Laird*, an amendment was made to the Bill by filling up the blank in the 35th clause, with the words "One hundred dollars."

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 the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Aide-de-camp to His Excellency, for the year ending 30th June 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maps for Railway Committee, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Communication, Lake *Superior*, and other services. (omitted), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of the Removal of Obstructions in navigable waters, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner Packet Service, *Prince Edward Island*, to and from small ports around the coast, and to adjoining Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of raising and repairing steamer *Napoleon III*, and repairing steamer *Druid*, damaged by the ice bridge at *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fisheries Service, *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of a Government Schooner employed in the protection of the Gulf Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for a building, to be used as a Hospital at *Arichat, C.B.* (Re-vote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray aid towards the extension of the Hospital at *St. Catharines*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal of Snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gas for Senate and Departmental Buildings, (omitted) for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fuel and Light, *Rideau Hall*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of completion of Custom House, *Pictou*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office, *London*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office, *St. John, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Quarantine Station, *Yarmouth, N.S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office, *Ottawa*, for ground, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Rents and Repairs, in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal of obstructions, *Victoria Harbor, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredging and Tug Steamer, *Victoria Harbor, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Petitcodiac, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Tynemouth, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Shippeyan Breakwater, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Herring Cove, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Grand Manan Harbor, N.B.*, (tonnage dues to be collected by the Government—Re-vote \$2,000), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Port George, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Cow Bay, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Metighan Cove, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Plympton, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Tignish, Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Souris and New London, Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of preservation of Navigation and approach to Railway Wharf, *Sackville*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *River John, Nova Scotia*, in connection with Improvement of Rivers, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal of chains and anchors, *St. Lawrence*, for year ending 30th June, 1875.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredging, general, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expenses attending the making of any treaties which may be concluded during the year with the Indians of the *Saskatchewan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of procuring Standards of Weights and Measures (Revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, *Resolved*. That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting a Harbor property at *Cow Bay, Nova Scotia*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *McDougall* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient, in the public interest, that the Government should acquire the Harbor property in *Cow Bay, Nova Scotia*, now vested in the *Gourie Mining Company* ; and that the Government should be authorized to purchase such property, and provide for the imposition of tolls on vessels trading with the Harbor.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the purchase of the Pier or Breakwater at *Cow Bay*, and to provide for its maintenance.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to prevent the adulteration of Food and Liquors ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Oliver* 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 to impose license duties

"on Compounders of Spirits, to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the Adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs."

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the appointment of Harbour Masters at certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia* and *Prince Edward Island*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Forbes* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as follows:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of Harbor Masters at certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island*,—such officers to be remunerated only by fees.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of Harbor Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island*.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Snider* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act respecting Vagrants;

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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution extending certain provisions of "The Seamen's Act, 1873," to vessels employed in navigating the Inland Waters of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McLeod* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *McLeod* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend certain provisions of "The Seamen's Act, 1873," to vessels employed in navigating the Inland Waters of *Canada*, so far as to require an agreement between the Masters of such vessels, and their Crews.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*) have leave to bring in a Bill to extend certain provisions of "The Seamen's Act, 1873," to vessels employed in navigating the Inland Waters of *Canada* ;

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read 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 a certain proposed Resolution respecting Customs Duties, and the importation and manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors in the *North-West*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Forbes* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend to the 1st July, 1874, the period limited by the first section of the Act 36, *Victoria*, chapter 39, as that to which the Duties of Customs chargeable in *Rupert's Land* at the time mentioned in the said section shall be continued without increase in the Province of *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories* ; and to make more stringent provisions for preventing the importation or manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors into or in the said *North-West Territories*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the time for imposing certain Customs and Excise Duties, and for enacting more stringent restrictions on the sale and manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors in the *North-West Territories*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read 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 a certain proposed Resolution relating to the construction of a Graving Dock at *Quebec*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Archibald* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Archibald* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the *Quebec Harbor Commissioners* to raise by a loan at a rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum with the guarantee of the Dominion, a sum not exceeding \$400,000 for the construction of a Graving Dock at *Quebec*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the construction of a Graving Dock at *Quebec*, and for other purposes.

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

proposed Resolution to authorize the Government to negotiate with "The *Huron-Trent Valley Canal Company*," for the transfer of certain works belonging to the Dominion on the line of the proposed Canal, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brouse* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Brouse* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That the Government is authorized to negotiate with "The *Huron and Trent Valley Canal Company*," for the transfer of certain works belonging to the Dominion on the line of the proposed Canal, such transfer to be subject to the approval of Parliament at the succeeding Session.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution to authorize the Government to negotiate for the transfer of the Railway from *Truro* to *Pictou* to some organized Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mills* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That the Government be authorized to negotiate during the Parliamentary Recess for the transfer of the Railway from *Truro* to *Pictou* to some organized Company, on condition that such Company will extend the said Railway from *New Glasgow*, or *Pictou*, to the *Gut of Canso*, or some place in *Cape Breton*, within a specified time—such transfer to be subject to the approval of Parliament at the next Session.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway;

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 20th May, 1874.

And the Question being again proposed;

And a further Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Cunningham (Marquette)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Smith (Selkirk)*, and the Question being put, That the Debate be adjourned:—It passed in the Negative.

Then the Main 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 do 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. *Laurier* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Loan and Savings Society;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the International Express Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Colonial Building and Investment Association ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Lumber Exchange of the City of *St. John, New Brunswick* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to incorporate the Great North-West Railway Company ; "

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to amend the Act 27 *Victoria*, Chapter 49, incorporating ' The *Lower Canada* Investment and Agency Company (Limited) ; ' "

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before Three of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 20th May, 1874.

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

By Mr. *Ross (Prince Edward)*,—The Petition of *C. S. Wilson* and others, of the Town of *Picton* ; and the Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Prince Edward*.

By Mr. *Jones (Leeds)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. L. Stephenson* and others, of North and South *Crosby* ; and the Petition of *John Sheppard* and others, of Front of *Lansdowne*, County of *Leeds*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. Hart* and others, of *Reach*, County of *Ontario*.

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

Of *J. P. Featherstone*, Mayor, and others, of the Honorable *Malcolm Cameron*, M.P., and others, of *St. George's Ward*, of *E. R. Booth* and others, of *Victoria Ward*, and of *Philip Thompson* and others, of *Wellington Ward*, City of *Ottawa* ; of *John Howarth* and others,

and of *J. C. Hurst* and others, of *Toronto* Centre, County of *York, Ontario*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Private Shareholders in the Northern Railway of *Canada*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament relating to the Northern Railway of *Canada* may not be permitted to pass until they have had an opportunity of examining its provisions, and contesting it if necessary.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for copies of all Acts passed, and of all appointments made by the Council for the *North-West Territories*; together with all recommendations made by the said Council to the Dominion Government in reference to Indian Treaties and Indian matters in the *North-West Territories*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 70.*)

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the Petition of *James Carnwath* and others, for incorporation of the *Hopewell* Shipbuilding Company, and find them sufficient.

Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the state of the *Quebec* Office for the culling and measuring of Timber; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Federal Bank of *Canada*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to change the name of 'The *Victoria* Bank of *Canada*' to that of 'The Manufacturers' Bank of *Canada*.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act passed in the 34th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled: 'An Act to amend and explain the Act to amend the Charter of the *Ontario* Bank.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Bank of *Nova Scotia*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of *Marine* Electric Telegraphs."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Provincial Steamship Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amalgamate 'The Canadian Supply Manufacturing Company (Limited),' and 'The Toronto Manufacturing Company (Limited),' under the name of 'The Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (Limited).'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to indemnify *Stanislaus Francis Perry*, for having sat and voted as a Member of the House of Commons under the circumstances therein mentioned."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Saint Croix* Printing and Publishing Company."

Also, the Senate do not insist on their third amendment to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *London* and *Canada* Bank'" to which the Commons have disagreed.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act for the removal of obstructions by Wreck and like causes in navigable waters of *Canada*, and other purposes relative to Wrecks," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to give certain additional

“ powers to the *Port Whitby Harbor Company*,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : “ An Act for the removal of obstructions by Wreck and like causes in navigable waters of *Canada*, and other purposes relative to Wrecks ” and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 30.—After “ Minister ” insert “ or to the Collector of Customs at the nearest or most convenient port.”

Page 1, line 31.—After “ lawful ” insert “ or reasonable.”

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 Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to give certain additional powers to the *Port Whitby Harbor Company*,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. *Orton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Monteith*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report to this House what will best conduce to the interests of Agriculture ;

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* having raised a point of Order, That it is not competent for a Special Committee to embody in its Report the opinions of a similar Committee appointed in a previous Session.

Mr. Speaker said : “ My attention has been directed to this subject, and I have come to the conclusion that the Motion is decidedly out of order. It is laid down distinctly by “ May : ‘ A Committee re-appointed cannot report the evidence taken before the Committee “ ‘ in the previous Session.’ This I find has been done in the Report now before the House:— “ ‘ The Committee having carefully examined the result of the labors of a former Committee on the subject of Agriculture, find that much valuable information had been “ ‘ obtained directly from the farmers and millers of the country, &c. The substance of “ ‘ which information as obtained from a draft Report of a former Committee, the present “ ‘ Committee beg to embody in the Report which they now have the honor to submit ;’— “ consequently the Report, and the Motion founded upon it, are out of Order.”

On motion of Mr. *Béchar*d, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*,

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 from 1860 to 1873 exchanged between the Government of *Canada*, and the Company known by the name of the *Vermont Central Railway Company*, respecting the building of wharves, which this Company has been constructing for some years alongside its bridge across the *River Richelieu*, opposite the Town of *St. John's*, Province of *Quebec*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Brouse* moved, seconded by Mr. *Buell*, 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 correspondence between the Government and Mrs. *Taggart*, widow of *Nathaniel Taggart*, praying to get an allowance for an Invention of her late husband who, in the year 1844, invented the plan of constructing the solid Timber Lock-Gate now in use on the *St. Lawrence Canals* ; together

with all papers relating thereto ; And a Debate arising thereupon : The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *White (Renfrew)*, seconded by Mr. *Jones (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, copies of all instructions furnished by the Department of Public Works to one Mr. *Johnston*, for the survey of that portion of the River *Ottawa* lying between the foot of *Paquette's Rapids* and head of *Allumette Island* ; also copies of all plans of said survey, with Mr. *Johnston's* report thereon, together with the estimated cost of improving the navigation at *Paquette's Rapids* and *Allumette Rapids* so as to admit of the passage of Steamers, and the scale of prices upon which such estimate of cost is based.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Norris*,

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

Mr. *Costigan*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the navigation of the River *Saint John*, and to report upon the best means for improving the same, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have given the subject as full and careful consideration as was possible, considering the time at their disposal.

Your Committee have examined very carefully all the Reports made from time to time to the *New Brunswick* Legislature on this subject, before Confederation, by the many very able and experienced Civil Engineers, who appear to have examined the matter with great care and attention, and also the Report made to *John Page, C.E.*, by *J. E. Boyd, C.E.*, in 1870, which your Committee believe may now be considered the most important and valuable Report yet submitted on the subject, and which is well worthy of a careful perusal by the Government.

From the information afforded by those Reports and accompanying plans, as well as by other information obtained by your Committee, there appears to be little difficulty in establishing a water communication between the City of *Saint John*, in the Province of *New Brunswick*, and some point on the Intercolonial Railway, near *Trois Pistoles*, in the Province of *Quebec*, except twenty miles between that point and the head of Lake *Temiscouata*.

Your Committee consider the plan of reserving large quantities of water in the Upper Lakes, by means of not very expensive dams, which reserve water should be used during the low water season, as the best and least expensive mode of improving the navigation of the *Saint John* and *Madawaska*. The larger the reserve of water in those Lakes, the less improvements would be required along the River. To connect the water line of communication with the Intercolonial, a Railway of twenty miles would have to be constructed between the head of Lake *Temiscouata* and the Intercolonial, but your Committee have no doubt but that such Railway would be constructed by private enterprise as soon as the water communication would be completed by the Government.

Your Committee therefore desire to urge upon the Government the propriety of their undertaking, at an early day, the improvements necessary to complete so important a public thoroughfare between and through the Provinces of *Quebec* and *New Brunswick*.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for further consideration.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Delorme* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice 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 being read, for the third reading of the Bill to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of *Canada*;

Mr. *Oliver* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blain*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, with instructions so to amend the same as to provide that all its provisions, with the exception of the power to issue Debentures, be applied to all Permanent Building Societies with a paid up and fixed capital of forty thousand dollars (\$40,000); the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cunningham (N.W.),</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham)</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex)</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew)</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Stuart,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Thompson (Hald-</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>O'Donohoe,</i>	<i>mand),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Harper,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>Quimet,</i>	<i>Walker,</i>
<i>Cameron (Huron),</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario), SR)</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>White (East Hastings)</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew,) and</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Willson.—105.</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Moss,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Oakes,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Glengarry)</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacKay, (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>DeVeber,</i>	<i>LaIRD,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Young.—32</i>

So 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. *Scriver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made a further amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Huron-Trent Valley Canal Company*;

Mr. *Blain* moved, seconded by Mr. *O'Donohoe*, and the Question being put, That the Bill be re-committed to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of adding the following Proviso: "Provided always that nothing herein contained shall interfere in any way with any rights or privileges heretofore granted to any Company heretofore incorporated to construct a Canal connecting the *Georgian Bay* with *Lake Ontario*;" the House divided: and it passed in the Negative.

The Bill was then 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 on the Bill respecting the *Albion Mines Savings Bank*, 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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *St. John's Board of Trade, Province of Quebec*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Colby* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Imperial Bank*," and

after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Stirton* 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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Life Insurance Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Irving* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled : " An Act to incorporate The *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Baby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made several amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow :—

Page 4, line 5.—Leave out from "*Canada*" to "dollars" inclusive, in line 6.

Page 4, line 15.—Leave out "ten" and insert "five."

Page 5, line 4.—After "Election" insert "Provided always that the said Company shall not commence the business of Life Insurance until at least one hundred thousand dollars of their Capital stock shall have been paid up."

Page 6, line 35.—Leave out from "transfer" to "accordingly" inclusive, in line 46.

Page 8, line 20.—Leave out from "misdemeanor" to "Company" inclusive, in line 28.

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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and six, incorporating "The *Canada* Investment and Guarantee Agency," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*) 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Thompson* (*Haldimand*) 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 to incorporate The Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company."

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 to incorporate the Royal Canadian Chemical Fire Engine Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 on the Bill to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice 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 on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate a Company by the name of 'Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada,'" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Fiset* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 30.—Leave out from "Incorporation" to "utility" inclusive, in line 35.

Page 2, line 3.—Leave out from "faith" to "affairs" inclusive, in line 49.

Page 3, line 6.—Leave out from "invested" to "advisable" inclusive, in line 7, and insert "in or loaned upon the debentures or other securities of the Dominion or any of the Provinces of the Dominion, or in any Municipal Debentures."

Page 3, line 15.—After "incorporation" insert the following as Clause A.

Clause A.

"The Directors of the Company shall not be subject to the provisions of Section 39 of the Act 32 and 33 *Victoria*, Chapter 12, intituled: "The Canada Joint Stock Companies' Clauses Act."

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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Fletcher* 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 to incorporate the *Canadian Alliance Assurance Association*."

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 to amend the Act incorporating the *British America Assurance Company*, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *MacLennan* 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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Manitoba*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Lake Superior and Manitoba Railway Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)* 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 to incorporate the *Lake Superior and Manitoba Union Railway Company*."

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 to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)* 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 to incorporate the *Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*."

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 to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Biggar* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the Great Western Railway Company to further extend and improve its connections, and to authorize and confirm the issue of certain Debenture Stock, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McDowjall (Renfrew)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to extend the time limited for the paying in of subscription of stock in the *Canada and New York Bridge and Tunnel Company*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Jones (Leeds)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then read, as followeth:—

Page 1, line 11.—Leave out "three" and insert "four;" and after "years" insert "and the time limited for the commencement of the works shall be and is hereby extended to five years."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was 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 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 respecting the issue of Bonds by the *Saint Francis and Megantic International Railway Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Colby* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Quebec Frontier Railway Company*, 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 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 on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to authorize the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company to issue Preferential Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes," 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 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Exchange Loan and Trust Company of *Manitoba*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Rouge Boom* Company.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to attach the Village of *Richmond Hill* to the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *York*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Landerkin* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, from the Senate, intituled: "An Act respecting the Crime of Libel," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kerr* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 21.—Leave out from "charged" to "and" in line 23.

Page 3, line 13.—After "the" where it occurs the first time, insert "Court Judge or the."

Page 3, line 16.—Leave out from "recoverable" to "costs" inclusive in line 20, and insert "either by warrant of distress issued out of said Court or by suit on said Bill of costs as for an ordinary debt."

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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Willson* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the Inspection of Salt, and the appointment of Salt Inspectors;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill relating to Interest and Usury in the Province of *New Brunswick*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for suppressing Gaming Houses, and to punish the Keepers thereof;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide that the Election of Members of the House of Commons be by ballot;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for compulsory voting at Elections of Members of the House of Commons;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the appointment of Port Wardens at certain Ports in the Dominion.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Sinclair* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution,

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Sinclair* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of Port Wardens at certain Ports of the Dominion, such officers to be remunerated only by fees.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of Port Wardens at certain Ports of the Dominion.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting the Elections of Members of the House of Commons;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Bowell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *White (Hastings)*, 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 inserting a Clause providing for a property qualification for Members of this House" 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.

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 21st May, 1874.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *DeCosmos* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 being read, for the third reading of the Bill to provide for the construction of the Canadian *Pacific* Railway;

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending Clause 13, by adding thereto the words following: 'Provided always, that no contract for the construction of the said first Branch, or any part thereof, shall be binding until it shall have been laid before the House of Commons for one month without being disapproved, unless sooner approved, by a Resolution of the House,'" 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. *Bunster* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Plumb*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending Clause 17, by adding thereto the words following; 'the construction, however, of the Railway on the mainland of *British Columbia* shall be commenced within one year from the date of passage

of this Act, and the minimum quantity of work done each year from the date of commencement of construction shall not be less than one-tenth of the entire sum required for the whole work required to complete that 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

Bunster, *Farrow,* *Jones (Leeds),* *Plumb,—5.*
DeCosmos,

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Oakes,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria)</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>MacIenman,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Harper,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Chisholm,</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Walker,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>White (E. Hastings),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wood.—77.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Bunster* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Wright (Pontiac)*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommended to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending Clause 18, by adding thereto the words following: 'The work of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway shall be commenced at *Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island*, during the present year, and a sum expended thereon annually of not less than \$1,500,000, until it shall be completed as far as necessary to make the best connection with the line of Railway that shall be constructed on the mainland of *British Columbia*,'" 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, 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.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Three of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 21st May, 1874.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,—The Petition of the President and Directors of the Society "*Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada*."

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

Of *Charles J. Babb* and others, of *H. Scadding* and others, of *Trayton Blaber* and others, of *J. Rordans* and others, of *James Nicolls* and others, of *G. Spence* and others, of *Mary Roberts* and others, of *Henry Woodhouse* and others, of *Samuel Riddington* and others, all of the City of *Toronto*; of the Reverend *H. D. Cooper*, B.A. and others, and of *B. J. Thorne* and others, of *Holland Landing*, County of *York*, *Ontario*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Expiring Laws, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee have carefully examined the List of expired and Expiring Laws, as prepared by the Law Clerk of Your Honorable House, and recommend the continuance of the Acts mentioned in the Bill, which your Committee submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House, to the first day of January next, and from then to the end of the then next Session of Parliament, and no longer.

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select 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 agreed to report the same, with amendments, viz. :—

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Montreal Credit Company*."

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company" (limited.)

Bill to incorporate the "Colonial Building and Investment Association."

Bill to incorporate the "Lumber Exchange of the City of *St. John, New Brunswick*."

And the following Bill without amendment, viz. :—

Bill from the Senate intituled "An Act to give certain additional powers to the Port *Whitby* Harbor Company.

The Honorable Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 13th May, 1874, for a statement shewing the amount of Dominion and Provincial Notes issued on the 1st of January and the 1st of July in each year, from 1868 to this date, with the amount of such Notes at each period held by the Chartered Banks as reserve, and the amount of specie held by the Receiver General at each period; also a Return of the circulation and paid-up Capital of the Chartered Banks at each period; also estimated cost of the Dominion Note circulation in connection with the Receiver General's Department, together with an estimate of the nett gain to the Revenue by the Dominion Note circulation. (*Sessional Papers, No. 71.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for copies of all accounts, claims and certificates presented and transmitted (from 1st July, 1867, to this day) to the Dominion Government by each of the Judges of the Superior Court for the Province of *Quebec*, in his capacity as such, for all travelling expenses and hotel expenses, in any place other than that in which such Judge had orders to reside or should have resided, either for sitting or for acting therein, or for holding therein (in such

capacity) any Court in civil, criminal or other matters; together with a detailed statement of the several sums paid in conformity with such accounts, claims, and certificates. (*Sessional Papers, No. 72.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th May, 1874, for a full statement of all the expenses connected with the issuing of the Royal Commission entrusted with the examination of the charges made by the Hon. *L. S. Huntington* against the late Administration—statement to contain the amounts paid and the persons to whom paid. (*Sessional Papers, No. 73.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 27th April, 1874, for all papers and correspondence under the control of the Government, in reference to the construction of Section No. 12 of the Intercolonial Railroad, and to the claims of contractors and others, in connection with such construction. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 7th April, 1874, for a Return of all sums paid to defray expenses of the late Elections to this House in the different Electoral Districts throughout the Dominion, shewing the Returning Officers, and Deputy Returning Officers, to whom the same was paid, and distinguishing the different services for which the same was allowed. (*Sessional Papers, No. 59.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 29th April, 1874, for a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs of *British Columbia*, for 1873; and copies of all papers and correspondence connected with the Indian Affairs of the said Province for 1873; also a Return shewing who recommended the appointment of *Mr. Lenahan* to the office of Assistant Indian Commissioner in the said Province, and why and when he was appointed, and whether he had had any experience in the management of Indian Affairs before his appointment, and what salary and allowances have been granted to him. (*Sessional Papers, No. 74.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th May, 1874, for a Return of all leases and sales of wood limits in *Manitoba* and the *North-West*; the dates of the leases or sales, together with the terms of lease or purchase, and the names of the lessees or purchasers. (*Sessional Papers, No. 75.*)

On motion of the Honorable *Mr. Smith*, seconded by the Honorable *Mr. Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing means by tonnage dues for the improvement of Harbors and Channels.

On motion of the Honorable *Mr. Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable *Mr. Cartwright*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Government lien on the Northern Railway.

On motion of the Honorable *Mr. Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable *Mr. Cartwright*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns To-morrow, it do stand adjourned till One o'Clock P.M. on Saturday, and that the Order of Procedure be the same as on Friday.

Mr. Scatcherd reported from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Aide-de-camp to His Excellency, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maps for Railway Committee, in connection with Legislation, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam Communication, Lake *Superior*, and other services (omitted), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the removal of Obstructions in navigable waters, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Schooner Packet Service, *Prince Edward Island*, to and from small ports around the coast, and to adjoining Provinces, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of raising and repairing Steamer *Napoleon III.*, and repairing Steamer *Druil*, damaged by the ice bridge at *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fisheries Service, *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance of a Government Schooner employed in the protection of the Gulf Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for a building, to be used as a Hospital at *Arichat, C.B.* (re-vote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray aid towards the extension of the Hospital at *St. Catharines*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal of Snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Gas for Senate and Departmental Buildings, (omitted), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fuel and Light, *Rideau Hall*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of completion of Custom House, *Pistou*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospital, *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office, *London*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office, *St. John, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Quarantine Station, *Yarmouth, N. S.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Post Office, *Ottawa*, for ground, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Rents and Repairs, in connection with Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal of Obstructions, *Victoria Harbor, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredging and Tug Steamer, *Victoria Harbor, B.C.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Petitcodiac, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Tynemouth, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Shippegan Breakwater, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Herring Cove, New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Grandmanan Harbor, N.B.* (tonnage dues to be collected by the Government, Revote \$2,000), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Port George, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Cow Bay, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five Thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Metighan Cove, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Plympton, Nova Scotia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Tignish, Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *Souris and New London, Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of preservation of Navigation and approach to Railway Wharf, *Sackville*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses *River John, Nova Scotia*, in connection with Improvement of Rivers, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of removal of Chains and Anchors, *St. Lawrence*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredging, general, additional, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Roads and Bridges, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the expenses attending the making of any Treaties which may be concluded during the year with the Indians of the *Saskatchewan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of procuring Standards of Weights and Measures (revote), for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

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

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Fort Garry* and *Pembina* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific* Railway, Construction; and improvements on Navigable Waters in Interior in connection therewith, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Scatcherd* 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 being read, for the third reading of the Bill respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Inland and Coasting Ships;

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 authorizing the Governor in Council to advance to any Province such sums as may be required for local improvements, under certain conditions therein set forth, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mills* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Governor in Council in his discretion, to advance from time to time to any Province of *Canada*, such sums as may be required for local improvements in the Province, and not exceeding in the whole the amount by which the debt of the Province for which *Canada* is responsible then falls short of the debt with which it was allowed to enter the Union, and on which amount *Canada* has to pay interest to the Province at the rate of five per cent. per annum; such advances to be deemed additions to the debt of the Province, and the amount of interest so payable to

be reduced accordingly; with permission to the Province to repay such advances to *Canada*, on such notice, in such sums and on such other conditions as the Dominion Government and that of the Province may agree, any amount so repaid being deducted from the debt of the Province in calculating the subsidy payable to it.

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

Ordered, That the said Resolution be referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to authorize the payment of a certain sum for the construction of a Graving Dockyard at *Esquimalt*.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the payment of an indemnity out of the Revenue of the Harbor of *Montreal*, to the President of the Board of Commissioners of the said Harbor, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Norris* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Norris* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That as the duties formerly discharged by the Trinity House of *Montreal* whose Warden was a salaried officer now devolve on the *Montreal* Harbor Commissioners in addition to those of the Harbor Commission, it is expedient to provide that the said Harbor Commissioners, out of the revenue of the Harbor, may from time to time appropriate a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to the payment of an annual indemnity to the President of the Board of Commissioners.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, presently.

Ordered, That the Resolutions, adopted by the House, this day, providing for the payment of an indemnity out of the Revenue of the Harbor of *Montreal*, to the President of the Board of Commissioners of said Harbor, be referred to the said Committee.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Metcalfe* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the transfer to the Western Counties Railway Company of *Nova Scotia* of the Railway from *Windsor* to the Trunk Line from *Halifax* to *Truro*. and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Goudge* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Goudge* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to accept and carry into effect certain proposals made to the Government of *Canada* by the Western Counties Railway Company of *Nova Scotia*, for the transfer of the Railway from *Windsor* to the Trunk Line from *Halifax* to

Truro, under the conditions mentioned in the Resolutions of the House of Commons of *Canada*, of the 23rd May, A.D. 1873, such proposals having been approved by the Governor in Council, and agreed to be recommended to Parliament, by the Orders in Council passed respectively on the 22nd and 30th days of October, A.D. 1873, now laid before this House; such proposals being in substance, as follows:—

1. That the said Company undertake to build a Railway from *Annapolis* to *Yarmouth*.

2. That they undertake to receive the said Railway from *Windsor* to the Trunk line and its appurtenances on the 1st December, 1873, and from that date to work it efficiently and keep it in repair at their own costs and charges, receiving the tolls and earnings thereof for their own use.

3. That on the completion of the Western Counties Railway from *Yarmouth* to *Annapolis* (now in progress of construction), the said Railway and appurtenances from *Windsor* to the Trunk line shall be absolutely the property of the said Company.

4. That in consideration of the premises, the said Company undertake to construct the Railway from *Yarmouth* to *Annapolis* with all reasonable despatch.

5. That the said Company shall carry, free of charge, all passengers holding Government Tickets on all their passenger trains between *Halifax* and *Windsor Junction*.

6. That the said Company, or their assigns, shall have running powers over the Intercolonial Railway between *Halifax* and *Windsor Junction*, with such privileges as have been hitherto granted in the agreement with the *Windsor* and *Annapolis* Railway.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the transfer of the *Windsor* Branch of the *Nova Scotia* Railway to the Western Counties Railway Company.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend certain Laws respecting Indians, and to extend certain Laws relating to matters connected with Indians to the Province of *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of Harbor Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec*, *Ontario*, *British Columbia* and *Prince Edward Island*;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*) 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the time for imposing certain Customs and Excise Duties, and for enacting more stringent restriction on the sale and manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors into the *North-West Territories* ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Stirton* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice 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 to amend an Act to make further provisions as to duties of Customs in *Manitoba* and the *North West Territories*, and further to restrain the importation or manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors into or in the *North West Territories*."

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill for avoiding doubts as to the application of the Act 32-33 *Victoria*, chapter 35, to the District of *Algoma* ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Cheval* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend certain Acts relating to the prompt administration of Justice in Criminal matters to the Province of *Manitoba* ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Laflamme* 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.

Mr. *Mills*, from the Select 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 incorporate the *Rouge Boom Company*, and have agreed to certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Ross* (*Victoria, N.S.*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*, and to extend the same to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*.

He accordingly presented the Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

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 do 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 amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Wood*, seconded by Mr. *Colby*,

Ordered, That so much of the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, as respects the Report and Appendix of the Select Committee on Manufactures, be referred back to the said Joint Committee, for reconsideration.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That a motion for the adoption of the Sixth and Seventh Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, be placed as the last item of Public Bills and Orders for this day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to make further provisions for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of *Canada* :

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House to amend the same so as to allow Societies having a paid-up capital exceeding \$40,000 and less than \$200,000, to receive deposits to the extent of their-paid up capital.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Stephenson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that a Message had been brought from the Senate by the Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act incorporating ‘The Royal Canadian Insurance Company.’ ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend ‘ The Extradition Act of 1873.’ ”

Bill intituled : " An Act to amend the Act 31 *Victoria*, chapter 44, and other Acts amending the same, and the Tariff of Duties of Customs imposed by the said Acts, and to alter certain Duties of Excise."

Bill intituled : " An Act to establish a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada*."

Bill intituled : " An Act to declare the intention of the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, chapter thirty, as regards the subsidy to be allowed to *Nova Scotia*."

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act respecting Carriers by Water," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House."

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act to make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act to incorporate 'The Neutral Link Railway Company,'" with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act to authorize *Joseph Meunier* to build a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Province of *Quebec*, with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : " An Act respecting Carriers by Water," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 30.—Leave out " one " and insert " five."

Page 1, line ult.—Leave out " and fifty dollars."

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 make better provision for the trial of Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 2, line 46.—After " themselves " insert " Provided always that in all election cases pending in the Province of *Ontario* the Petitions may be heard, and all questions disposed of by any Judge of the Superior Courts of that Province, although not of the Judges composing the Elections Court under the provisions of the Act of 1873, Chapter 27."

Page 15, line 45.—After " Commons " insert " But the provisions of sections 33, 34 and 35 of this Act shall apply to all proceedings upon Election Petitions pending under the Controverted Elections Act of 1873, at the time of the passing hereof."

Ordered, That the said amendments 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 Neutral Link Railway Company,'" and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 3, line 4.—After " Company " insert " Provided always that the President and Vice-President, and a majority of the Directors of the Company shall always be subjects of Her Majesty and residents 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.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate

to the Bill intituled : " An Act to authorize *Joseph Meunier* to build a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*, in the Province of *Quebec*," and the same were read, as follow :—
Page 1, line 23.—After " Act " insert Clause A.

Clause A.

" The said *Joseph Meunier* shall not commence the erection or construction of the said Bridge, nor of any work thereunto appertaining, until he shall have submitted to the Governor in Council, plans of the said Bridge and of all the intended works thereunto appertaining ; nor until such plans, and the site of the said Bridge, shall have been approved by the Governor in Council, and such conditions as the Governor in Council shall have thought fit to impose, for the public good, touching the said Bridge and works, shall have been complied with ; nor shall any such plan be altered, nor any deviation therefrom be allowed, except by the permission of the Governor in Council, and upon such conditions as the Governor in Council may impose."

Page 3, line 23.—Leave out " or otherwise."

Page 3, line 27.—Leave out from " toll-bridges " to " over " in line 28.

Page 4, line 37.—After " vessels " insert " which swing or draw or other practicable arrangement shall at all times be tended and moved at the expense of the said *Joseph Mennier* or his heirs or assigns, and so as not to hinder or delay unnecessarily at any time the passing of any raft or vessel."

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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to re-adjust the Representation in the House of Commons ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 29 *Victoria*, chapter 57, Statutes of the late Province of *Canada* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Mr. *Mackenzie (Montreal)*, the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, the Honorable Mr. *Thibaudeau*, the Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*, the Honorable Mr. *Mitchell* and Mr. *Fr chet*, to report thereon with all convenient speed ; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 36 *Victoria*, chapter 47, respecting Weights and Measures ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Harvey*,

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

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Harvey*, and the Question being proposed, That this House doth concur in the Seventh Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament ;

Mr. *Burpee (Sunbury)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, and the Question being put, That the consideration of the said Report be postponed until this day three months ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Abbott,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>White (East Hastings),</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Caucion,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac), and</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Huggart,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Young.—55.</i>
<i>Cunningham (Marq.)Harper,</i>		<i>Pozer,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Prévost,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cunningham (N. W)</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Burthe,</i>	<i>De'orme,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Victoria),</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dorion,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Lambton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie (Montreal),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fournier,</i>	<i>MacLennan,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Geoffrion,</i>	<i>McDonald (Cape Bret.),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Stuart,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Harvey,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimund),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Tremblay,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Pâquet,</i>	<i>Walker,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Willson, and</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wood—70.</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Question being put, That this House doth concur in the Seventh Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament : It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 22nd May, 1874.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Joliette*, for the year 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 11.*)

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

By Mr. *St. Jean*,—The Petition of *G. Shouldis* and others, of By Ward, City of *Ottawa*.

By Mr. *Richard*,—The Petition of *John Hough*, sen., and others, of *South Ireland*, County of *Megantic*.

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of *Alfred Boomer* and others, of the Township of *Wellesley*, County of *Waterloo*.

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

Of *C. S. Wilson* and others, of the Town of *Picton*; of the Municipal Council of the County of *Prince Edward*; of the Reverend *F. L. Stephenson* and others, of *North and South Crosby*, and of *John Sheppard* and others, of *Front of Landsdowne*, County of *Leeds*; and of the Reverend *J. Hart* and others, of *Reach*, County of *Ontario*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Select Committee to whom were referred the Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix, No. 8.*)

The Honorable Mr. *Fournier*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same, with amendments, viz. :—

Bill to enable the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company* to build a bridge over the *Ottawa River*.

Bill to incorporate the *Central Canada Telegraph Company*.

Bill from the Senate, intituled : “An Act to incorporate the *Great North-West Railway Company*.”

Your Committee would recommend that the 58th Rule be amended by making the fee payable on Private Bills “two hundred dollars” instead of “one hundred dollars.”

The Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select 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 report the same, with amendments, viz. :—

Bill from the Senate, intituled : “An Act to authorize corporations incorporated without the limits of *Canada* to lend and invest moneys therein.”

Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*.

Bill to incorporate the *International Express Company*.

Bill from the Senate, intituled : “An Act to amend the Act 27th *Victoria*, chapter 49, incorporating ‘The *Lower Canada Investment and Agency Company (Limited)*.’”

Bill to amend the Act incorporating the *Western Assurance Company*, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company.

Bill from the Senate, intituled : “An Act to define and extend the powers of the *Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society*, and to authorize the shareholders to change the name of the said Society.”

Bill to define and extend the powers of the *Canada* Permanent Building and Savings Society, and to authorize the shareholders to change the name of the said Society.

With reference to the two last-mentioned Bills, Your Committee have amended them by striking out all such general provisions as are contained in the Bill now before Your Honorable House to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of *Canada*, so as to leave these Societies to the operation of the said Bill if it become law.

Your Committee would recommend that the 58th Rule be amended by making the fee payable on Private Bills "two hundred dollars" instead of "one hundred dollars."

Your Committee recommend that the fee paid on the Bill to extend the powers of the *Ontario* Savings and Investment Society be refunded.

Mr. *Young*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth:—

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following Resolution as a recommendation:—

Resolved, That the attention of the Government be called to the Queen's Printer's Department, with a view of enquiring whether the number of Employés therein may not be reduced, without impairing its efficiency.

Mr. *Young*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix, No. 9.*)

Mr. *Young*, from the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix, No. 9.*)

Mr. *Geoffrion*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the difficulties which existed in the *North-West* in 1869 and 1870, and into those which have retarded the granting of the amnesty announced in the Proclamation issued by the late Governor General of *Canada*, Sir *John Young*, and further to enquire whether, and to what extent, other promises of amnesty have been since made, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix, No. 6.*)

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, 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. (*Appendix, No. 4.*)

Mr. *Pâquet*, from the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee which was read. (*Appendix, No. 7.*)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*,
Ordered, That the 58th Rule of this House be amended by striking out the words "one hundred dollars" and substituting therefor the words "two hundred dollars."

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,
Ordered, That the 51st Rule of this House be amended so that Notices in the Official Gazette, as to the Province of *Manitoba*, shall be printed in the English and French languages, the same as for the Province of *Quebec*.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 4th May, 1874, for the Report or Reports of the Commissioners named to inquire into the causes of the high Spring Floods of the *St. Lawrence* between *Quebec* and *Montreal*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 76.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th May, 1874, for copies of

all Correspondence between the Government and *E. J. Farrer*, one of the Editors of the *Toronto Mail*, and now an Emigrant Agent to *Ireland*, together with instructions issued to said *E. J. Farrer*, when sent to *Ireland*, and a statement shewing the salary which he receives. (*Sessional Papers, No. 77.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 18th May, 1874, for a statement of the cost of the Bridges on the Intercolonial Railway shewing the comparative costs of spans of wood and iron, with all Correspondence and Reports of the Commissioners, Engineers and others submitted to the Government, and all Orders in Council on the subject. (*Sessional Papers, No. 32.*)

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*),
Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the *Saint John* Railway Bridge Company, be refunded, less the cost of printing.

The Honorable Mr. *Robitaille*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the best and most direct route for the conveyance of Mails and Passengers between the Dominion of *Canada* and *Europe*, the possibility of navigating the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, during the winter months, and of finding on the shores of the Dominion a harbor accessible both in winter and summer, to be the terminus of such shortest route, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 5.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Prévost* have leave to bring in a Bill to continue for a limited time the Acts therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House; and the same was received and read 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 read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. *Costigan* moved, seconded by Mr. *Caron*, and the Question being proposed, That the 51st Rule of this House be amended, so that Notices in the *Official Gazette* and local papers, as to the Province of *New Brunswick*, shall be printed in the English and French languages, the same as for the Province of *Manitoba*; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

A Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*, and to extend the same to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*, 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. *Scatcherd* reported, from the Committee of Supply, several Resolutions, which were as follow:—

1. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Fort Garry* and *Pembina* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.

2. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One million five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific* Railway, construction; and improvements on Navigable Waters in Interior, in connection therewith, for the year ending the 30th June, 1875.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to make better provision for the trial of

Controverted Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith ;”

The amendments were 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 amendments.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the Trinity House of *Quebec* ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the payment of an indemnity out of the Revenue of the Harbour of *Quebec* to the President of the Board of Commissioners of the said Harbor ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing means by tonnage dues for the improvement of Harbors and Channels, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Scriver* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Scriver* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend to all such Ports, as the Governor in Council may see fit, the Acts 32-33 *Victoria*, Chapter 40 ; and 33 *Victoria*, Chapter 20, providing means by Tonnage Dues for improving the Harbours and Channels of such Ports.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend certain Acts for the improvement of Harbors and Channels to all Ports where such improvements are to be required.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make provision for the construction of a Graving Dock at *Quebec*, and for other purposes ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : “ An Act further to amend the Patent Act of 1872,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the *Hopewell* Ship-building Company,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act further to amend the Patent Act of 1872,” 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. *Smith*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the *Hopewell* Ship-building Company,” be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Government lien on the Northern Railway ;

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency the Governor General, having been informed of the subject matter of the said Resolution, recommends it to the consideration of the House.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make provision for the release of the Government lien on the Northern Railway of *Canada* on the following conditions :—

1st. That the said Company or any Company which may be organized under an Act of the present Session, shall pay the Government a sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

2nd. That the sum of £50,000 Second Preference Bonds, now held by the Government, and a further sum of £50,000 Third Preference Bonds held by the Government, shall hold their present rank and priority in any re-arrangement that may be made.

3rd. That the accrued interest on the said Second Preference Bonds shall be paid under the terms of the several Acts relating to the said Railway.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Mills* 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 the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874, the sum of \$2,400,286.46 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875, the sum of \$26,168,244.38 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

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

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Young* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the purchase of the Pier or Breakwater at *Cow Bay*, and to provide for its maintenance ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *McLeod* reported, That the Com-

mittee 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 to authorize the purchase of the Pier or Breakwater at *Cow Bay, N.S.*, and to provide for its maintenance."

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 to amend the charter of the *Montreal Credit Company*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Masson* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 10.—Leave out from "follows" to the end of the Bill, and insert Clauses "one to fifteen," both inclusive, as follow:—

"1. All such persons as now are or hereafter shall become members of the said Company, and their respective executors, administrators and assigns, shall have full authority, as a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of the '*Montreal Credit Company*,' to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges within and throughout the Dominion of *Canada*, hereinafter mentioned.

"2. The Company may acquire, hold and dispose of public or other securities, stocks, bonds, or debentures of any corporate bodies, the bonds and debentures and other evidences of debt of the Government of the Dominion of *Canada* or of any of the Provinces thereof, municipal debentures or debentures issued by any of the said Governments in exchange for those of any town, city or municipality, constituted and ground rents (but not arrears of *cens et rentes*), and any moneys secured by privileges, hypothec, mortgage, pledge or otherwise, and the titles or evidences thereof, and shall, by the acquisition thereof, be subrogated in and have all the rights of the parties from whom the same or any of them shall be acquired.

"3. The said Company are empowered to make loans of money, securities or values, to whomsoever may be competent to borrow, whether they be individuals, corporations, bodies politic or otherwise; and may stipulate for, take, receive, reserve and exact, any rate of interest or discount that shall be lawful or may be lawfully taken, received, reserved or exacted in the place where the contract for the same shall be made or be executory, and shall not in respect thereof be liable for any loss, penalty or forfeiture on any account whatever: And the said Company may accept by way of security or guarantee for the repayment of such loans, and on such conditions as may be agreed upon, all kinds of securities or pledges, whether of real or personal property, which securities may be renewed, added to, or replaced by others, as may be agreed upon: And the said Company may allow and pay on sums which they may borrow, or other the liabilities they may contract, such rate of interest as may be agreed upon and may be lawful at the place where the liability is contracted.

"4. The capital stock of the Company shall remain, as provided by the above recited Acts, one million dollars, divided into two thousand shares of five hundred dollars each, and may be increased to an amount not exceeding two million dollars by a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders present, or represented, at any annual or special meeting to be called for that purpose; provided that stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars has been or shall be subscribed, and an amount of at least fifty thousand dollars on subscribed stock paid up, before the Company shall go into operation; and the remainder at such time, and in such amounts as the Directors for the time being may appoint.

"Provided also that the Directors may, at any time, by resolution, convert the present shares of five hundred dollars each in the capital stock of the said Company, into shares of one hundred dollars, so that for each share of five hundred dollars in the

“ capital stock of the Company, as heretofore organized, a shareholder will be entitled to five shares of one hundred dollars each ; but such conversion cannot take place, nor such resolution have effect, until confirmed by a vote of shareholders representing at least two-thirds of the actual subscribed capital.

“ The Directors may issue the said shares of capital stock, or such number of them as they shall see fit, in separate classes or denominations, and distinguish each class or denomination as may be convenient, and may determine out of what investments or profits dividends shall be declared, upon such classes of stock respectively ; and, upon their so doing, the profits derived or losses arising from investments under one class of stock, shall not be participated in or borne by the holders of any other class of stock as such ; provided, that the Directors may apportion the expenses of management in an equitable manner among all classes of stock : and provided also that in order to restrict the liability of the said ‘ *Montreal Credit Company*,’ in respect of any bill, note, or other negotiable instrument other than bonds or debentures, the class or denomination of stock under which the same is drawn or made, must be clearly designated thereon, with the amount of capital stock under such class or denomination.

“ 6. The Directors of the said Company may make By-laws to prevent, absolutely or conditionally, or in the discretion of the Directors, or subject to such conditions as they may see fit to impose, the transfer of any share or shares of the capital stock of the Company, until the holder thereof shall have paid and satisfied the Company the amount of any liability the shareholder may have incurred to the said Company for any cause whatever, notwithstanding that the term or delay for the payment of such liability may not have elapsed ; also to accept, by way of security, or take in pledge, or wholly purchase, any share or shares of the said Company.

“ 7. The Directors may, from time to time, with the consent of the shareholders present or represented in a General Meeting, borrow money on behalf of the Company, upon such terms, and at such rates of interest, as may be lawful at the place where the liability is contracted ; and the Directors may for that purpose make, or cause to be made, bonds or other instruments under the common seal of the Company for sums of not less than four hundred dollars which may be payable at any place, and either to order or to bearer, and may have interest coupons attached ; provided that the said Company shall not exercise the powers conferred by this section until at least one hundred thousand dollars of their capital stock shall have been paid up ; and provided also that the aggregate of the sum or sums so borrowed shall not at any time exceed the amount of the capital of the Company, for the time being, actually paid up, and no lender shall be bound to enquire into the occasion for any such loan, or into the validity of any resolution authorizing the same, or the purpose for which such loan is wanted.

“ 8. The Company is empowered to act as an Agency and Trust Company, and may hold, invest and deal in its own name or otherwise, with such moneys, mortgages, hypothecs, securities or evidences of debt as shall, from time to time, be transferred or delivered to the Company, upon trust or as agents, and may exercise all the rights which the parties so transferring or delivering the same might or could exercise ; and the Company may give such guarantee as may be agreed on for repayment of principal or interest, or both, of any such moneys, mortgages, hypothecs, securities or evidences of debt.

“ 9. The Company may hold such real estate as, being mortgaged or hypothecated to them, may be acquired by them for the protection of their investment, and may from time to time sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of the same : provided always that the Company shall sell any such real estate within five years after so acquiring it.

“ 10. The Company may have offices throughout the Dominion and *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for such purposes as the directors shall determine, and the bonds, coupons, or dividends of the Company may be made payable at any of such office, and in sterling or currency.

“ 11. The transmission of the interest in any share of the capital stock, in consequence of the marriage, death, bankruptcy or insolvency of a shareholder, or by any

“ other lawful means than an ordinary transfer, shall be authenticated and made in such form, by such proof, with such formalities, and generally in such other manner, as the Directors shall from time to time require, or by any by-law may direct.

“ 12. If the Directors of the Company shall entertain doubts as to the legality of any claim to and upon such share or shares of stock, it shall be lawful for the Company to make and file in the Superior Court for Lower *Canada*, a declaration and petition in writing, addressed to the Justices of the said Court, setting forth the facts, and praying for an order or judgment adjudicating or awarding the said shares to the party or parties legally entitled to the same, and by which order or judgment the Company shall be guided and held fully harmless and indemnified and released from all and every other claim for the said shares, or arising therefrom ; provided always, that notice of such petition shall be given to the party claiming such shares, who shall, upon the filing of such petition, establish his right to the several shares referred to in such petition ; and the delays to plead and all other proceedings in such cases shall be the same as those observed in interventions in cases pending before the said Superior Court ; provided also, that unless the said Superior Court otherwise order, the cost and expenses of procuring such order and adjudication shall be paid by the party or parties to whom the said shares shall be declared lawfully to belong ; and such shares shall not be transferred until such costs and expenses be paid, saving the recourse of such party against any party contesting his right.

“ 13. The affairs of the Company shall be managed by a Board of not less than five nor more than nine Directors, and the Directors now in office shall continue to be the Directors of the Company until replaced by others duly elected in their stead.

“ 14. The said Company shall not be deemed to be constituted a new Corporation by reason of the powers hereby conferred, but its rights, powers, privileges, and liabilities shall continue unimpaired and unaffected.

“ 15. ‘ The *Canada* Joint Stock Companies Clauses Act, 1869,’ shall extend and apply to the said ‘ *Montreal* Credit Company,’ and shall be incorporated with and form part of this Act, in so far as the same is not inconsistent therewith ; provided always that section thirty-nine of the said last cited Act shall not apply to or be incorporated with this Act.”

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 4.—Leave out from “ for ” to “ enlargement,” and insert “ an extension and ”—

In the Title.

Leave out from “ to ” to “ *Montreal*,” and insert “ enlarge and extend the powers of the ”—

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 Honorable Mr. *Dorion* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend to the Province of *British Columbia* certain of the Criminal Laws now in force in other Provinces of the Dominion.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

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 do 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. *Oliver* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Anglo-Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company (Limited),' " and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mackenzie (Montreal)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 48.—Leave out from "thereto" to "the," where it occurs the first time in page 3, line 4.

Page 3, line 16.—Leave out "subscribed," and insert "paid up."

Page 3, line 22.—Leave out from "business" to "or," where it occurs the first time in line 23.

Page 4, line 2.—Leave out "fifty" and insert "one hundred."

Page 4, line 40.—Leave out from "accordingly" to "every" in line 43.

Page 5, line 17.—Leave out "five" and insert "ten."

Page 6, line 17.—Leave out from "member" to "if" in line 35.

Page 7, line 13.—Leave out from "forfeiture" to "The," where it occurs the first time in line 28.

Page 7, line 48.—Leave out "subscribed," and insert "paid up."

Page 8, line 6.—Leave out "shall," and insert "may."

Page 8, line 26.—Leave out "sixty," and insert "thirty."

Page 8, line 27.—Leave out from "company" to "The," where it occurs the first time in line 47.

Page 8, line 49.—Leave out from "fifteen" to "The," where it occurs the first time in page 10, line 13.

Page 10, line 22.—Leave out from "determine" to "The," in line 26.

Page 10, line 39.—Leave out from "expedient" to "notices," in page 11, line 4.

Page 11, line 7.—Leave out from "abode" to "all," in line 15.

Page 11, line 19.—Leave out from "share" to "The," in line 26.

Page 11, line 30.—Leave out from "Directors" to "shall," in line 31.

Page 11, line 33.—Leave out from "Directors" to "shall."

Page 11, line 47.—Leave out from "votes" to "The" where it occurs the first time, in page 13, line 4.

Page 13, line 27.—Leave out from "Directors" to "and."

Page 13, line 28.—Leave out from "Directors" to "and."

Page 13, line 29.—Leave out from "Company" to the end of the Bill.

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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Colonial Building and Investment Association, and after some time spent

therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ouimet* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Lumber Exchange of the City of *St. John, New Brunswick*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McLeod* 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 to incorporate the Lumber Exchange of *St. John, New Brunswick*."

Resolved, 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 to give certain additional powers to the *Port Wharby Harbor Company*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)* 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 House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Rouge Boom Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Baby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns, it do stand adjourned till Eight o'Clock P.M. this day.

And then The House adjourned until Eight o'Clock P.M. this day.

Eight o'Clock P.M.

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

By the Honorable Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *George Matheson* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the payment of a certain sum for the construction of a Graving Dockyard at *Esquimalt*;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 to authorize the advance of a certain sum to the Province of *British Columbia*, for the construction of a Graving Dock at *Esquimalt*, and for other purposes."

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 declaring the *Canada* Southern Railway to be a work for the general advantage of *Canada*, within the meaning of the Ninety-second section of the *British North America Act, 1867*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Borron* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 *Canada* Southern Railway Company."

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

The Order of the day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of *Canada*;

Mr. *Moss* moved, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

The Honorable Mr. *Cauchon* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*, 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 providing that all the provisions of the said Bill shall apply to all Building Societies, providing always that Societies not having a paid-up capital of over \$40,000 shall not issue Debentures or receive Deposits" inserted instead thereof; And a Debate arising thereupon: The said proposed amendment was, 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.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of *Ontario*."

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases and other matters relating to Criminal Law;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

And then The House adjourned till One o'Clock P.M. To-morrow.

Saturday, 23rd May, 1874,

One o'Clock, P.M.

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

By Mr. *White (Hastings)*,—The Petition of *William J. Mayell* and others; and the Petition of *James Penwell* and others, of *Shannonville*.

By Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,—The Petition of the Reverend *John S. Clarke* and others, of the Village of *Thorold*, County of *Welland*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received :—

Of the Vice-President and Directors of the Society *Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act to incorporate a Company by the name of ‘ *Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada*.’ ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to extend the time limited for the paying in of subscription of stock in the *Canada* and *New York Bridge and Tunnel Company*. ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the *Stadacona* Fire and Life Insurance Company. ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Crime of Libel. ”

Also, the Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the *Canada Mutual Marine Insurance Company*. ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act for granting certain powers to the *Richelieu* River Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company. ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the Consolidated Silver Mining Company. ”

Bill intituled “ An Act to further amend the Act 31st *Victoria*, chapter 48, intituled : ‘ An Act respecting Insurance Companies. ’ ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act 36 *Victoria*, chapter 31, for the re-adjustment of the salaries of Judges, and other purposes. ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend ‘ An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the *North-West Territories*. ’ ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend ‘ An Act respecting Vagrants. ’ ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act for the suppression of Voluntary and extra-Judicial Oaths. ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act. ”

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate The Standard Marine Insurance Company of *Canada*, ” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend an Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*, ” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

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

Your Committee have examined the following Bill, and have agreed to report the same, with amendments, viz :—

Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the *Hopewell* Shipbuilding Company. ”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Macdonald (Glengarry)*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to extend the powers of the *Ontario Savings and Investment Society* be refunded, less the cost of printing.

The Honorable Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 11th May, 1874, for copies : 1st, of correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of *Quebec*, and of the Reports and documents included in this correspondence, in the matter of the offer made by Mr. *John Webb*, of *Cap Santé*, Manufacturer, for the purchase of a certain point of land, in order to establish manufacturing establishments on it, the said point of land situate in the Parish of *Ste. Jeanne de Neuville*, having been in former times required by the Imperial Government for military purposes, and now placed under the control of the Dominion Government ; 2nd, of the correspondence between the Dominion Government and Mr. *John Webb* on this subject ; 3rd, of the lease referred to in a letter from the Militia Department of date the 8th April, of the said point of land, made by the Government in favor of *J. H. Boswell*, Esquire, of *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 78.)

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate The Standard Marine Insurance Company of *Canada*,” and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 13.—Leave out “ standard,” and insert “ Merchants.”

Page 2, line 15.—After “ days ” insert “ continuous,” and leave out “ some ” and insert “ two,” and leave out “ Newspaper ” and insert “ Newspapers.”

Page 2, line 31.—After “ given ” insert “ and the said Company shall not begin the business of insurance until at least five hundred thousand dollars of its capital has been subscribed, and not less than twenty per cent. of the amount subscribed has been paid in.”

Page 4, line 11.—Leave out “ three,” and insert “ five.”

Page 5, line 13.—Leave out from “ of ” to “ is,” and insert “ such share.”

Page 5, line 18.—After “ the ” insert “ Board of Directors by a vote which shall not be less in number than that of the majority of the whole number of the said.”

Page 5, line 19.—After “ in ” insert “ Clause A.”

Clause A.

“ No larger dividend shall be made in any one year than twenty per cent. on the “ paid-up capital ; and any larger amount earned shall be appropriated to a rest, until such “ rest shall be equal to twenty per cent. of the amount of the capital for the time being.”

In the Title of the Bill.

Leave out “ Standard ” and insert “ Merchants.”

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

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Goudge*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the *Hopewell Shipbuilding Company*,” reported this day from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, be placed on the Orders of this Day for the House in Committee thereon.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to amend an Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*,” and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 8.—Leave out “ might ” and insert “ may.”

Page 1, line 9 —Leave out “ have been ” and insert “ be.”

Page 1, line 36.—After “ compensation ” insert “ money or award, or if there has been no compensation money agreed upon or amount awarded, then such sum of money

as in the opinion of the Minister shall be sufficient compensation for such lands or property."

Page 1, line ult.—After "Minister" insert "and if there be neither conveyance nor award may deliver to the said Clerk a notice, specifying the lands or property so acquired or taken."

Page 2, line 5.—Leave out the second "is" and insert "or if there be none such then the notice of the Minister to the Clerk of the Court as hereinbefore provided is."

Page 2, line 22.—After "compensation" insert "money or award, or if there have been none such, then such sum of money, as in the opinion of the Minister shall be sufficient compensation for such lands or property."

Page 2, line 27.—Leave out "if there be no conveyance" and insert "or if there be none such, then a notice of the Minister to the Prothonotary, specifying the lands or property so acquired or taken."

Page 2, line 34.—After "award" insert "or if there be none such, then the notice of the Minister to the Prothonotary as hereinbefore provided."

Page 3, line 17.—After "same" insert "6. If any party entitled to any compensation as aforesaid is dissatisfied with the amount so paid by the Minister into a Court, or to the Prothonotary of a Court as aforesaid, the question of the amount of compensation shall be referred to the Board of Arbitrators, or to one or any greater number of Arbitrators as he may see fit, and proceedings thereon shall be had according to this Act, and the Minister may pay the amount of any award thereon into a Court, or to the Prothonotary of a Court, as the case may be, and the Court shall make such order as to the same, as if it had been paid in as compensation as hereinbefore mentioned."

Page 3, line 42.—Leave out "two" and insert "six."

Page 3, line 43.—Leave out from "Act" to the end of the Bill.

And the 1st to the 8th amendments inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to. The 9th amendment, being read a second time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Smith, Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said amendment, for the following

reasons:—

1st. Because the amendment provides that if any party entitled to compensation is dissatisfied with the amount paid into Court, the question of the amount of compensation shall be referred to the Board of Arbitrators making such reference imperative, which is contrary to the Public Works Act 31 *Vict.*, Cap. 12, whereby the Minister of Public Works is authorized to make such references, but is not obliged to do so.

2ndly. Because this amendment would allow several claimants for the same compensation to have the question submitted on their separate claims, while the question of title to the compensation was yet undecided.

The remaining amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to all their amendments to the Bill intituled "An Act to amend an Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," with the exception of the 9th amendment to which they have disagreed, for the following reasons:—

1st. Because the amendment provides that if any party entitled to compensation is dissatisfied with the amount paid into Court, the question of the amount of compensation shall be referred to the Board of Arbitrators making such reference imperative, which is contrary to the Public Works Act, 31 *Victoria*, Cap. 12, whereby the Minister of Public Works is authorized to make such references, but is not obliged to do so.

2ndly. Because this amendment would allow several claimants for the same compensation to have the question submitted on their separate claims, while the question of title to the compensation was yet undecided.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario* and *Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Lake Superior* and *Manitoba Railway Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Ontario* and *Pacific Junction Railway Company of Canada*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 4, line 36.—Leave out from "same" to "the" in line 38, and insert "The President, Vice-President and a majority of the Directors shall be British subjects."

Page 5, line 42.—Leave out from "*Ontario*" to "whenever" in line 46.

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 *Lake Superior* and *Manitoba Railway Company*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 20.—Leave out "*Lake Superior*" and insert "*Neepigon*."

Page 4, line 33.—Leave out from same to "The" in line 35, and insert "The President and Vice President and the majority of the Directors shall be British subjects."

Page 5, line 34.—Leave out from "situate" to "whenever" in line 38.

In the Schedule of the Bill.

Page 6, line 38.—Leave out "*Lake Superior*" and insert "*Neepigon*."

Page 7, line 4.—Leave out "*Lake Superior*" and insert "*Neepigon*."

In the Title of the Bill.

Leave out "*Lake Superior*" and insert "*Neepigon*."

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.

Mr. *Mills* reported from Committee of the Whole to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Government lien on the Northern Railway, a Resolution, which was read, as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision for the release of the Government lien on the Northern Railway of *Canada* on the following conditions:—

1st. That the said Company or any Company which may be organized under an Act of the present Session, shall pay to the Government a sum of one hundred thousand pounds sterling.

2nd. That the sum of £50,000 Second Preference Bonds now held by the Government, and a further sum of £50,000 Third Preference Bonds held by the Government, shall hold their present rank and priority in any re-arrangement that may be made.

3rd. That the accrued interest on the said Second Preference Bonds shall be paid under the terms of the several Acts relating to the said Railway.

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

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, several Resolutions, which were read, as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1874, the sum of \$2,400,286.46 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1875, the sum of \$26,168,244.38 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* 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 30th June, 1874, and the 30th June, 1875, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the transfer of the *Windsor* Branch of the *Nova Scotia* Railway to the Western Counties Railway Company ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Brouse* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

The Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time ;

Mr. *Goudge* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Oakes*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House to add the following words: 'That the Tolls on the *Windsor* Branch be not greater than those upon the Intercolonial and other Government roads in *Nova Scotia*,'" 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. *Oakes* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Goudge*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to add the following section : 'That the said Branch Railway be not given to the Western Counties Railway Company unless and until their road from *Annapolis* to *Yarmouth* be constructed on the line provided by the *Nova Scotia* Act of 1871, intituled : 'An Act to alter and amend the Act to encourage the building of certain Railways,'" 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. *Goudge* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Oakes*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, to add the following words : 'That if the Western Counties Railway do not within five years complete theirs, then the possession of the *Windsor* Branch lapse to the Government,'" 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.

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

Resolved, That the Accountant of this House be authorized to pay to *Joshua Spencer Thompson*, Esquire, Member for *Cariboo* ; to *A. B. Borron*, Esquire, Member for *Algoma* ; to *Louis George Harper*, Esquire, Member for *Gaspé* ; and to *Stanislaus F. Perry*, Esquire, Member for *Prince*, the full amount of their Indemnity as if they had been present and taken their seats in this House on the 26th March last, under the special circumstances connected with the Election and Return in these cases.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : “ An Act further to continue for a limited time the Insolvent Act of 1869 and the Acts amending the same,” to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution extending certain Acts to *Prince Edward Island*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *MacLennan* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *MacLennan* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read, as followeth :—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend certain Acts of the Parliament of *Canada*, namely :—

1. 31 *Victoria*, chapter 64, intituled : “ An Act respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners,” as amended by 33 *Victoria*, chapter 19, intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act respecting the treatment and relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners.”

2. 31 *Victoria*, chapter 65, intituled : “ An Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of Passengers by them,” as amended by 32-33 *Victoria*, chapter 39, intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Steamboats, and for the greater safety of Passengers by them,” as amended by 36 *Victoria*, chapter 53, intituled : “ An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Inspection of Steamboats,” and by any Act passed in the present Session.

3. 32-33 *Victoria*, chapter 38, intituled : “ An Act respecting inquiries and investigations into Shipwrecks and other matters.”

4. 33 *Victoria*, chapter 14, intituled : “ An Act respecting the Coasting Trade of *Canada*.”

5. 33 *Victoria*, chapter 17, intituled : “ An Act respecting Certificates to Masters and Mates of Ships ”

6. 33 *Victoria*, chapter 16, intituled : “ An Act to make provision for Discipline on board of Canadian Government Vessels.”

7. 36 *Victoria*, chapter 8, intituled : “ An Act with respect to the Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Ships.”

8. 36 *Victoria*, chapter 54, intituled : “ An Act respecting Pilotage.”

9. 36 *Victoria*, chapter 55, intituled : " An Act respecting Wreck and Salvage."

10. 36 *Victoria*, chapter 56, intituled : " An Act respecting Deck Loads."

11. 36 *Victoria*, chapter 57, intituled : " An Act to provide for keeping order on board Passenger Steamers."

12. 36 *Victoria*, chapter 128, intituled : " An Act relating to Shipping, and for the registration, inspection and classification thereof."

13. 36 *Victoria*, chapter 129, intituled : "An Act respecting the Shipping of Seamen" to the Province of *Prince Edward Island* ; and to repeal certain Acts of the General Assembly of the said Province on like subjects, namely :—

1. 26 *Victoria*, chapter 3, intituled : " An Act relating to Steam Navigation in this Island."

2. 7 *William IV.*, chapter 19, intituled : "An Act to regulate the duties and charges of Pilots, and to repeal the Acts formerly passed for that purpose."

3. 11 *Victoria*, chapter 18, intituled : " An Act to extend the provisions of the Act relating to Pilots."

4. 33 *Victoria*, chapter 13, intituled : "An Act to amend certain Acts therein mentioned, relating to Pilots."

5. 18 *Victoria*, chapter 16, intituled : "An Act relating to the offices of Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws for *Charlottetown*, and Collector of Excise and Registrar, and his Assistants and Surveyor of Shipping."

6. 9 *Victoria*, chapter 27, intituled : "An Act to make provisions for the regulation of Seamen shipped on board of any Ship or Vessel owned in or belonging to *Prince Edward Island*, while such Ship or Vessel shall be within the precincts of the said Island."

7. 28 *Victoria*, chapter 18, intituled : "An Act to make provisions for the regulation of Seamen shipped on board of any Ship or Vessel owned in or belonging to *Prince Edward Island*, while such Ship or Vessel shall be within the precincts of the said Island."

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

Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. *Smith* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend certain Acts therein mentioned to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

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 do 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. *Norris* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of Port Wardens at certain Ports of the Dominion ;

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

Resolved, That this House do 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. *Trow* 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 being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend certain provisions of "The Seaman's Act, 1873" to vessels employed in navigating Inland waters of Canada ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill relating to Insolvency ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act further to continue for a limited time 'The Insolvent Act of 1869,' and the Acts amending the same" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read 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.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, the Title of the Bill was amended by adding at the end thereof the words, "and for other purposes."

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, with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Casey*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of *Port Stanley Harbor (Ontario)* at the time it was transferred to Trustees for the *London and Port Stanley Railway Company*, the subsequent management of the affairs of the said Harbor, including the collection and disposition of Tolls, and the receipt and expenditure of all other funds ; and the present condition and requirements of the said Harbor, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 10.*)

Mr. *Stirton*, 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 having carefully examined the following documents, recommend that they be printed, viz. :—

Return to Address,—Statement of all expenses connected with the Royal Commission entrusted with the examination of the charges made by Hon. *L. S. Huntington*, &c.

Return to Address,—Records of the Elections of the present House of Commons, &c.

Return to Address,—Statement of all sums paid to defray expenses of the late Elections.

Return to Address,—Copies of all instructions on the practicability of a Mixed Land and Water Trans-Continental Communication of *British Columbia*, &c.

Return to Address,—Claims made by the Town of *Brantford* to any portion of the land now in the possession of the *New England Company*, &c.

Return to Address, shewing the number of pieces of timber, &c., exported each year from the Counties of *Chicoutimi* and *Saguenay*.

Return to Address,—Return of the number of railway cars that have been imported at various times from the *United States* for Canadian railways.

Return to Address,—Appointments and dismissals from office in the Island of *Prince Edward*. (In Table form.)

Return to Address,—Appointments made since 1st January, 1874, to the Custom House, *Montreal*. (In Table form.)

Return to Address,—Accounts, &c., transmitted to the Dominion Government by each of the Judges of the Superior Court of *Quebec*, for travelling expenses, &c.

Return to Address,—Statement shewing amount of Dominion and Provincial Notes issued on the 1st July of each year since 1868, &c.

Return to Address,—Orders in Council giving an increase of salary to the Employees in the Public Service between 1st January and 7th November. (In Table form.)

Return to Address,—Papers and Minutes of Council relating to the building of Lighthouses on *Prince Edward Island*.

The House of Commons having referred back the evidence attached to the *Report of the Select Committee on Manufacturing Interests*, the Committee beg now to recommend that it be printed with the Report.

Reports of the Select Committees of each House on the *Prohibitory Liquor Law*, be printed as last year, and in like numbers.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed:—

Return to Address,—Return of all leases and sales of wood limits in *Manitoba*, &c.

Return and Supplementary Return to Address,—Correspondence on the conduct of the late Collector of Customs at the Port of *Montreal*.

General Rules of the Election Courts in the different Provinces, under the Act 36 *Victoria*, Cap. 28, Sec. 32, also correspondence respecting their establishment.

Return to Address,—Papers, &c., connected with the offer of a subsidy to the *Trans-Pacific Steamship Company*.

Return and Supplementary Return relating to Port *Stanley Harbor*.

Return to Address,—Reports, &c., relating to *Freeman's Patent Tent Spring*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government and the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal* relative to the dismissal of Messrs. *Delisle, Workman, Hudon and Ryan* from said Commission.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., in reference to Indian Treaties and Indian matters in the *North-West Territories*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Federal Government and the Government of *Quebec*, in relation to the re-organization of the Court of Appeal in the Province of *Quebec*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., relating to *Amherst Harbor* and *Havre aux Maisons*.

Return to Address,—Quantity and character of Machinery admitted into *Canada*, free of duty.

List of the Shareholders of the several Banks of the Dominion of *Canada*, in compliance with the Act 34 *Vic oria*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12.

General Statements of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials from certain districts, &c.

Return to Address,—Reports, &c., touching extension of Railway into City of *Halifax*.

Return to Address,—Copy of the Minute in Council authorizing the recent increase of tariff upon the *Windsor and Annapolis Railway*, &c.

Return to Address,—Copies of notices calling for tenders for the transport of Mails between *Rivière du Loup* and *Edmonston*, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence, &c., relating to the disposal or occupation of the Government property in the Town of *Chatham*, known as the Barrack Ground.

Return to Address,—Despatches, &c., upon the subject of the resignation of the seat of *Stanislaus Francis Perry*, the Speaker and a Member of the House of Assembly of *Prince Edward Island*.

Return to Address,—Papers connected with the appointment and dismissal of *Emille Mouchette* to or from the Way Office at *Aculiville*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government and Port *Burwell* Harbor Company, with reference to making said Port a Harbor of Refuge.

Return to Address,—Shewing quantity and character of Machinery admitted into *Canada* free of duty, &c.

Return to Address,—Statement of unpaid claims on Section 4 and 7 of the Intercolonial Railway, &c.

Return to Address,—Relating to the Claims connected with Contracts on the Intercolonial Railway from Nos. 1 to 7, &c.

Return to Address,—Papers, &c., in reference to the construction of Section No. 12, Intercolonial Railroad, and the claims of Contractors, &c.

Return to Address.—Amount expended on the South-east Pier Intercolonial Railway Bridge, over *Tantamar* River.

Return to Address,—Papers and correspondence, &c., connected with the Indian affairs of *British Columbia*.

Return to Address,—Despatches, &c., on the subject of the murders alleged to have been committed by *American* citizens in the *North-West* Territories.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend certain Acts for the improvement of Harbors and Channels to all Ports where such improvements are to be required ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill, from the Senate, intitled : “ An Act further to amend the Patent Act of 1872 ;”

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.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to continue for a limited time the Acts therein mentioned ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

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

The House accordingly resolved into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.

On motion of the Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*.

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 papers and correspondence and Minutes of Council in reference to the dismissal of Mr. *H. J. Chaloner* of *Quebec* as Shipping Master.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the *Montreal* Northern Colonization Railway Company to build a Bridge over the *Ottawa* River, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Mousseau* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Central *Canada* Telegraph Company, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Borron* 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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Great North-West Railway Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wood* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read as follow:—

Page 1, line 26.—Leave out from "of," when it occurs the first time, to "guage," and insert "four feet eight and one-half inches," and leave out from "gauge" to "from" in line 27,

Page 1, line 34.—Leave out from "*Kaministiquia*" to "and" and insert "for the purpose, of their undertaking in the mode provided for by the said section."

Page 2, line 7.—Leave out from "undertaking" to "the," where it occurs the first time in line 19, and insert "and upon a sufficient subscription of stock being obtained, as hereinafter provided, shall call a meeting of the Shareholders of the Company for the election of Directors."

Page 5, line 32.—Leave out from "registered" to "in."

Page 5, line 34.—Leave out from "situate" to "whenever" in line 38.

Page 6, line 20.—Leave out from "such" to "and," where it occurs the second time, and insert "navigable waters subject to the obligation of compensating any individuals injured by such works."

Page 6, line 30.—Leave out from "incomplete" to "this" in line 32.

Page 6, line 32.—After "shall" insert "only."

Page 6, line 33.—Leave out "upon."

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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to authorize Corporations and Institutions incorporated "without the limits of *Canada* to lend and invest moneys therein," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McLeod* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and had made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 13.—Leave out from "*Ireland*" to "for," and leave out from "lending" to "on" in line 14.

Page 1, line 22.—Leave out “to” and insert “by the Acts incorporating”

Page 1, line 26.—Leave out “such” and leave out from “estate” to “every” in line 31 and insert “acquired as mortgages or charges; Provided such Corporation shall sell or dispose of the real estate so acquired within five years from the time that the mortgage on the said real estate shall have become due and payable under the terms of the instrument creating such mortgage.”

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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Ottawa* Loan and Investment Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Archibald* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice 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 on the Bill to incorporate the International Express Company, 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 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 on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: “An Act to amend the Act 27th *Victoria*, chapter 49, incorporating “The Lower *Canada* Investment and Agency Company (Limited),” 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 amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 1, line 14.—Leave out from “Limited” to the end of the Bill, and insert the following:—

“3. The third and following sections of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following sections are hereby substituted therefor:—

“3. The Company are hereby empowered to lay out and invest their capital, in the first place, in paying and discharging all costs, charges and expenses incurred in applying for and obtaining this Act, and all other expenses preparatory or relating thereto; and the remainder of such capital, or so much thereof as may from time to time be deemed necessary, in the manner, and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: the Company may, from time to time, lend and advance money, by way of loan or otherwise, for such periods as they may deem expedient, on any real or personal security, or both, or on the public securities of the Dominion, or on security of the debentures of any corporation, issued under or in pursuance of any statutory authority, or of the stock or shares of any incorporated Bank in this Dominion, and upon such

“ terms and conditions as to the Company shall seem satisfactory or expedient, and may
 “ acquire, by purchase or otherwise, mortgages of real estate, and real and personal
 “ securities and evidences of debt (other than the stocks of incorporated Companies),
 “ and debentures of Municipal or other Corporations issued under any statutory authority,
 “ and may re-sell the same as they may deem advisable, with power to do all acts that
 “ may be necessary for advancing such sums of money, and for receiving and obtaining
 “ repayment thereof, and for compelling the payment of all interest (if any) accruing
 “ from such sums so advanced, and the observance and fulfilment of any conditions
 “ annexed to such advance, and the forfeiture of any term or property consequent on the
 “ non-fulfilment of such conditions or for delay of payment, and to give receipts, acquit-
 “ tances and discharges for the same, either absolutely and wholly or partially, and to
 “ execute such deeds, assignments or other instruments as may be necessary for carrying
 “ any such purchase or re-sale into effect; and for all and every, and any of the fore-
 “ going purposes, and for every and any other purpose in this Act mentioned or referred
 “ to, the Company may lay out and apply the capital and property, for the time being, of
 “ the Company, or any part thereof, or any of the moneys authorized to be hereafter
 “ raised or received by the Company, in addition to their capital for the time being, with
 “ power to do, authorize and exercise all acts and powers whatsoever in the opinion of
 “ the Directors of the Company, requisite or expedient to be done or exercised in relation
 “ thereto.

“ 4. The Company are hereby empowered to act as an Agency Association, and for
 “ the interest, and on behalf of others, who shall entrust them with money for that
 “ purpose, and either in the name of the Company or of such others, to lend and advance
 “ money to any person or persons, upon such securities as are mentioned in the last
 “ preceding section, or to any body or bodies corporate whomsoever, or to any municipal
 “ or other authority, or any Board or body of Trustees, or Commissioners whatsoever,
 “ upon such terms and upon such security as to the Company shall appear satisfactory,
 “ and to purchase and acquire mortgages, real and personal securities, debentures of
 “ Municipal or other Corporations, the stock of incorporated banks, and other securities
 “ and evidences of debt, and again to re-sell the same—and the conditions and terms of
 “ such loans and advances, and of such purchases and re-sales may be enforced by the
 “ Company for their benefit, and for the benefit of the person or persons, or Corporation
 “ for whom such money has been lent and advanced, or purchase or re-sale made; and
 “ the Company shall have the same power in respect of such loans, advances, purchases
 “ and sales as are conferred upon them in respect of loans, advances, purchases and sales
 “ made from their own capital; and they may also guarantee either the repayment of the
 “ principal or interest, or both, of any moneys entrusted to the Company for investment,
 “ and for all and every, and any of the foregoing purposes may lay out and employ the
 “ capital and property, for the time being, of the Company, or any part of the moneys
 “ authorized to be hereafter raised by the Company, in addition to their capital for the
 “ time being, or any moneys so entrusted to them as aforesaid, and to do, assent to, and
 “ exercise all acts whatsoever, in the opinion of the Directors of the Company, for the
 “ time being, requisite or expedient to be done in regard thereto.

“ 5. After one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the Company shall
 “ have been paid in, the Directors may from time to time, with the consent of the Com-
 “ pany in general meeting, borrow money on behalf of the Company, at such rates of
 “ interest and upon such terms as they may from time to time think proper; and the
 “ Directors may for that purpose execute any mortgages, bonds or other instruments,
 “ under the common seal of the Company, for sums of not less than one hundred dollars
 “ each, or assign, transfer or deposit, by way of equitable mortgage or otherwise, any of
 “ the documents of title, deeds, muniments, securities or property of the Company, and
 “ either with or without power of sale or other special provisions as the Directors shall
 “ deem expedient, provided that the aggregate of the sum or sums so borrowed shall not
 “ at any time exceed the amount of the paid up capital of the Company for the time
 “ being; and no lender shall be bound to enquire into the occasion for any such loan, or

“ into the validity of any resolution authorizing the same or the purpose for which such
“ loan is wanted.

“ 6. The Company may hold such real estate as may be necessary for the transaction
“ of their business, or as being mortgaged or hypothecated to them, may be acquired by
“ them for the protection of their investment, and may from time to time sell, mortgage,
“ lease or otherwise dispose of the same: Provided always that it shall be incumbent
“ upon the Company to sell any real estate acquired in satisfaction of any debt within
“ five years after it shall have fallen to them, otherwise it shall revert to the previous
“ owner, or his heirs or assigns.

“ 7. The Company when acting as an intermediary may charge such commission to
“ the lender or borrower, or both, upon the moneys invested on their behalf as they may
“ deem advisable, or as may be agreed upon between them.

“ 8. The Company may stipulate for, take, reserve and exact any rate of interest or
“ discount that may be lawful for similar companies on similar securities in the place
“ where the contract for the same shall be made, and shall not in respect thereof be liable
“ for any loss, penalty or forfeiture on any account whatever, and may also receive an
“ annual payment on any loan by way of a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of
“ such loan upon such terms and in such manner as may be regulated by the by-laws of
“ the Company.

“ 9. A register of all securities held by the Company shall be kept; and within
“ fourteen days after the taking of any security an entry or memorial specifying the
“ nature and amount of such security, and the names of the parties thereto, with their
“ proper additions, shall be made in such register.

“ 10. The capital of the Company shall be one million dollars, in shares of one hun-
“ dred dollars each, of which five hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and ten
“ per centum thereof shall be paid in before the actual transaction of business is proceeded
“ with; but it shall be lawful for the said Company by a resolution passed at the first
“ or any other general meeting of the shareholders to increase the capital stock from time
“ to time as may be deemed expedient to any sum not exceeding the sum of five million
“ dollars, and to raise the amount of the said new stock, either by distribution among the
“ original shareholders, or by the issue of new shares, or partly in one way and partly in
“ the other; and the said new stock shall be subject to all such incidents, both with
“ reference to the payment of calls and forfeiture, and as to the powers of lending and
“ borrowing, or otherwise, as the original stock.

“ 11. All shares in the capital of the Company shall be personal estate and trans-
“ missible as such.

“ 12. No member of the Company shall be liable for or be charged with the payment
“ of any debt or obligation of, or demand due from the Company, beyond the amount
“ unpaid on any shares in the capital of the Company held by him.

“ 13. The Company shall keep in a book or books, a stock register, and therein shall
“ be fairly and distinctly entered from time to time the following particulars:—The
“ names and addresses and the occupations, if any, of the members of the Company, and
“ the number of shares held by each member, and the amount paid or agreed to be con-
“ sidered as paid on the shares of each member.

“ 14. Every person who agrees to become a member of the Company, and whose
“ name is entered on the stock register, shall be deemed to be a member of the Company.

“ 15. The stock register shall be *primâ facie* evidence of any matters by this Act
“ directed or authorized to be inserted therein.

“ 16. Notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive, whether entered on the
“ books of the Company or not, shall not in any way affect the Company.

“ 17. Where any person makes application in writing, signed by him, for an allot-
“ ment of shares, and any shares or share are or is allotted to him in pursuance of such
“ application, he shall be deemed conclusively to have agreed to become a member of the
“ Company in respect of the shares so allotted, and he shall be entered on the stock
“ register in respect thereof accordingly.

“ 18. Every member of the Company shall, on payment of twenty-five cents or such less sum as the Directors shall prescribe, be entitled to receive a certificate under the common seal of the Company, specifying the share or shares held by him, and the amount paid up thereon; and on evidence to the satisfaction of the Directors being given that any such certificate is worn out, destroyed or lost, it may be renewed on payment of the sum of twenty-five cents, or such less sum as the Directors shall prescribe; such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the title of the member therein named, to the share or shares therein specified.

“ 19. If any share stands in the name of two or more persons, the first named in the register of such persons shall, as regards voting at meetings, receipt of dividends, service of notices, and all other matters connected with the Company (except transfer), be deemed the sole holder thereof; no share in the Company shall be sub-divided.

“ 20. The Directors may from time to time, make such calls upon the members in respect of all moneys unpaid upon their respective shares as they shall think fit, provided that twenty-one days at the least before the day appointed for each call, notice thereof shall be served on each member liable to pay the same; but no call shall exceed the amount of ten dollars per share, and a period of three months at the least shall intervene between two successive calls.

“ 21. Each member shall be liable to pay the amount of any call so made upon him to such person, and at such time and place as the Directors shall appoint.

“ 22. A call shall be deemed to have been made at the time when the resolution of the Directors authorizing such call was passed; and if a shareholder shall fail to pay any call due from him, before or on the day appointed for payment thereof, he shall be liable to pay interest for same, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, or at such other less rate as the Directors shall determine, from the day appointed for payment to the time of actual payment thereof.

“ 23. The Directors may, if they think fit, receive from any member willing to advance the same, all, or any part of the amounts due on the shares held by such member, beyond the sums then actually called for; and upon the moneys so paid in advance, or so much thereof as shall from time to time exceed the amount of the calls then made upon the shares in respect of which such advance shall be made, the Company may pay interest at such rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, as the member paying such sum in advance and the Directors shall agree upon.

“ 24. There shall be a book called the Register of Transfers provided, and in such book shall be entered the particulars of every transfer of shares in the capital of the Company.

“ 25. No transfer of shares shall be made without the consent and approval of the Directors.

“ 26. Every instrument of transfer of any share in the Company shall be executed by the transferer and transferee, and the transferer shall be deemed to remain the holder of such share, and a member of the Company in respect thereof, until the name of the transferee shall be entered in the Stock Register in respect thereof.

“ 27. The Directors of the Company shall have power to prescribe the form for the transfer of shares.

“ 28. The Directors may decline to register any transfer of shares belonging to any member who is indebted to the Company.

“ 29. The executors or administrators of any deceased member shall be the only persons recognized by the Company as having any title to his share.

“ 30. Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of any member, or in consequence of the marriage of any female member, may be registered as a member, upon such evidence being produced as shall from time to time be required by the Directors, and on production of a request in writing, in that behalf, signed by him (his signature being attested by at least one witness), which shall be conclusive evidence of his having agreed to become a member.

“ 31. If any member fail to pay any call on the day appointed for the payment

“ thereof, the Directors may at any time thereafter during such time as the call may remain unpaid, serve a notice on him, requiring him to pay such call, together with any interest that may have accrued due thereon by reason of such non-payment ; and such notice shall name a day (not being less than twenty-one days from the date of such notice) and a place on and at which such call and interest, and any expenses that may have been incurred by reason of every such non-payment, are to be paid ; and such notice shall also state, that in the event of non-payment at or before the time, and at the place so appointed as aforesaid, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

“ 32. If the requisitions of any such notice are not complied with any share in respect of which such notice has been given may, at any time hereafter, before payment of all calls, interest, and expenses due in respect thereof, be forfeited, by a resolution of the Directors to that effect.

“ 33. Every share which shall be so forfeited shall be deemed to be the property of the Company, and may be sold, re-allotted, or otherwise disposed of upon such terms, in such manner, and to such person or persons as the Company shall think fit.

“ 34. Any member whose shares shall have been forfeited, shall, notwithstanding such forfeiture, be liable to pay to the Company all calls, interest, and expenses owing upon such shares at the time of the forfeiture.

“ 35. The Directors may reserve the issue of any portion of the shares constituting the present capital of the Company until such further time as they shall think expedient, and may issue any portion of them from time to time, as and when they shall think proper.

“ 36. The shares which may be so reserved by the Directors shall be offered to the members in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and such offer shall be made by the notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which such offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined ; and after the expiration of such time, or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors may dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

“ 37. It shall be lawful for the Company to receive money on deposit, for such periods and at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon ; provided that the aggregate amount of such deposits at any time, together with the amount of the mortgages, bonds or other instruments given by the Company remaining unpaid, shall not exceed the amount of the paid-up capital stock of the Company.

“ 38. For the purpose of organizing the Company, the Provisional Directors, or a majority of them, may cause stock books to be opened after giving due public notice thereof, in which stock books shall be recorded the names and subscription of such persons as desire to become shareholders in the Company ; and such books may be opened in *London, England*, and elsewhere at the discretion of the said Provisional Directors, and shall remain open so long as they deem necessary.

“ 39. When and so soon as two hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock shall have been subscribed, and at least ten per cent. of the amount so subscribed paid in, the said Provisional Directors may call a general meeting of the shareholders to be held in *London, England*, or in *Montreal, Canada*, within three years from and after the passing of this Act, giving at least two weeks' notice of the time and place for holding such meeting by publishing the same in some daily newspaper published in *Montreal* aforesaid, and also by serving such notice on each shareholder, either personally or by sending the same through the post as hereinafter provided ; at which general meeting the shareholders present, or represented by proxy, shall elect seven Directors who shall constitute the Board of Directors and shall hold office until they are re-elected or their successors are appointed at such time and in such manner as may be provided for in the by-laws of the Company.

“ 40. The business of the Company shall be managed by seven Directors, each of whom shall be the holder of at least thirty shares of the stock of the Company.

“ 41. The number of Directors by whom the business of the Company shall be managed, may, at any general meeting of the Company, be increased to any number not exceeding fifteen.

“ 42. The profits of the Company, so far as the same shall extend, shall be divided and disposed of in manner following, *videlicet*: there shall, in the first place, be set apart for the purpose of forming a reserve fund to meet contingencies, or for equalizing dividends, such sum not less in any year than two and a half per centum upon the net profits of the business of such year, as the Directors shall from time to time think fit, and the residue of such profits shall be divided amongst the members, and in such manner as the Directors, with the sanction of the Company in general meeting, shall determine.

“ 43. The Company shall not make any dividend whereby their capital stock will be in any degree reduced.

“ 44. The Directors may deduct from the dividends payable to any member all such sums of money as may be due from him to the Company, on account of calls or otherwise.

“ 45. Notice of any dividend that may have been declared shall be given to each member, and no dividend shall bear interest against the Company.

“ 46. The Company shall at all times have an office in the City of *Montreal*, which shall be the legal domicile of the said Company in *Canada*, and notice of the situation of that office and of any change therein shall be advertized in the *Canada Gazette*, and they may establish such other offices and agencies elsewhere in the Dominion of *Canada*, as they may deem expedient.

“ 47. Notices requiring to be served by the Company upon the members, may be served either personally or by leaving the same for, or sending them through the post in prepaid letters, addressed to the members at their registered places of abode.

“ 48. All notices directed to be given to the members shall, with respect to any share to which persons are jointly entitled, be given to whichever of such persons is first named in the stock register; and notice so given shall be deemed sufficient notice to all the proprietors of such share.

“ 49. Every person who, by operation of law, transfer, or other means whatsoever, shall become entitled to any share, shall be bound by any and every notice, which, previously to his name and address being entered upon the stock register in respect of such share, shall have been given to the person from whom he shall derive his title.

“ 50. The appointment or election of Directors and officers, and the times, place and mode of calling and holding ordinary and extraordinary or other meetings of the Company, and of the Directors and other officers, and the proceedings at meetings of the Company, and of the Directors, shall be subject to and regulated by such rules, regulations and provisions, and meetings of the Company, and of the Directors, shall have such powers, privileges and authorities, as may be set forth and directed in and by by-laws of the Company, passed from time to time at any general meeting of the Company.

“ 51. At all meetings of the Company, each shareholder shall be entitled to give one vote for each share then held by him and so held for not less than twenty days prior to the time of voting. Such votes may be given in person or by proxy, the holder of any such proxy being himself a shareholder. But no shareholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to vote at any meeting unless he shall have paid all the calls upon all the shares held by him; all questions proposed for consideration of the shareholders shall be determined by the majority of votes, the Chairman presiding at such meeting having the casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

“ 52. The Company shall transmit annually to the Minister of Finance a statement in duplicate, verified by the oath of the President or Manager, setting out the capital stock of the Company, and the proportion thereof paid up, the assets and liabilities of the Company, the amount and nature of the investments made by the Company, both on their own behalf and on behalf of others, and the average rate of interest derived

“ therefrom, distinguishing the classes of securities, the extent and value of the lands held by them, or in respect of which they are acting as agents ; and such other details as to the nature and extent of the business of the Company as may be required by the Minister of Finance : Provided always that in no case shall the Company be bound to disclose the names or private affairs of any person who may have dealings with them.

“ 53. In this Act the following words and expressions shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or contest repugnant to such construction ; that is to say,—the word ‘ Manager ’ shall include the words Cashier, Secretary, and Clerk ; the word ‘ Lands ’ and the words ‘ real estate ’ shall extend to messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of any tenure ; the expression ‘ the Company ’ shall mean the *Lower Canada* Agency and Investment Company (Limited), in this Act mentioned and described ; the expression ‘ the Directors ’ and ‘ the Manager ’ shall mean the Directors, and the Manager respectively, for the time being, of the said Company.”

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 being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Moss*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Western Assurance Company and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the powers of the said Company, be refunded, less the cost of printing.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : “ An Act to define and extend the powers of the Western *Canada* Permanent Building and Saving’s Society, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society,” and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Chisholm* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 17.—Leave out from “ follows ” to “ it ” in page 5, line 18.

Page 5, line 18.—Leave out from “ By-law ” to “ to ” in line 20.

Page 5, line 43.—Leave out from “ said,” where it occurs the second time, to “ all ” in line 46, and insert “ Western *Canada* Loan and Savings Company.”

Page 6, line 18.—Leave out from “ Act ” to the end of the Bill.

In the Preamble.

Page 1, line 12.—Leave out from “ Parliament ” to “ and ” in line 13, and insert “ power to change the name of the said Society.”

In the Title.

Line 1.—Leave out from “ to,” where it occurs the first time, to “ of,” and insert “ authorize the shareholders.”

Line 2.—Leave out from “ Society ” to “ to,” where it occurs the second time, in line 3.

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 Honorable Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read, as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bill, and have agreed to report the same, with amendments, viz. :—

Bill to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings Society.

Your Committee have amended this Bill by striking out all such general provisions as are contained in the Bill now before the House, "to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of *Canada*," so as to leave this Society to the operation of the said Bill, if it become law.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That the Bill to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings Society, be placed on the Orders of this Day, for the House in Committee thereon.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to define and extend the powers of the *Canada* Permanent Building and Savings Society, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Irving* 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 to authorize the Shareholders of the *Canada* Permanent Building and Savings Society, to change the name of the said Society."

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

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : "An Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in *Manitoba*," with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : "An Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in *Manitoba*," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 37.—Leave out from "determine" to "and" in page 2, line 11, and insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"Whereas it is expedient to afford facilities to parties claiming lands under the Third and Fourth sub-sections of the Thirty-second section of the Act, 33 *Victoria*, chapter 3, to obtain Letters Patent for the same ;

"Be it enacted, that persons satisfactorily establishing undisturbed occupancy of any lands within the Province prior to, and being by themselves, or their servants, tenants or agents, or those through whom they claim, in actual and peaceable possession thereof

" on the 3th day of March, A.D. 1869, shall be entitled to receive Letters Patent there-
" for, granting the same absolutely to them respectively in fee simple."

Page 2, line 29.—Leave out " forty " and insert " sixty."

Page 2, line 45.—Leave out " forty " and insert " sixty."

"The said amendments being read a second time.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,
Resolved, That this House doth concur in the said amendments; while doing so, it
does not think it necessary, at this late period of the Session, to insist on its privileges in
respect thereto, but that the waiver of the said privileges in this case be not, however,
drawn into a precedent.

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 from
the Senate, intituled: " An Act to incorporate the *Hopewell* Shipbuilding Company,"
and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Archibald*
reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 6.—Leave out from "stead" to "The" in line 11.

Page 2, line 11.—Leave out from "Company" to "shall" in line 12.

Page 2, line 12.—Leave out "currency."

Page 2, line 17.—Leave out "ten" and insert "fifty" and leave out "currency."

Page 2, line 20.—Leave out from "sums" to "until" in line 31, and insert "and
at such times and in such manner as shall be provided by the By-laws of the Company."

Page 2, line 41.—After "for" insert "and ten per cent. thereof paid in."

Page 2, line 49.—After "stockholders," where it occurs the first time insert "pre-
sent in person or by proxy."

Page 4, line 9.—After "expedient" insert "provided always that no bills or notes
be issued by the Company for sums of less than one hundred dollars each."

Page 4, line 12.—After "same" insert "but the power of borrowing hereby con-
ferred shall be restricted to the amount of the paid-up capital of the Company."

Page 4, line 18.—Leave out from "Company" to "Provided" in line 23.

Page 4, line 27.—Leave out from "Company" to "In" where it occurs the first
time in line 39.

Page 5, line 25.—Leave out from "receipt" to "At" in line 40.

Page 5, line 41.—Leave out "three" and insert "not less than a majority thereof."

Page 6, line 12.—Leave out from "require" to "The" in line 26.

Page 6, line 30.—Leave out from "Company" to "every" in line 44.

Page 7, line 11.—Leave out "section" and insert "Act."

Page 7, line 23.—Leave out from "such" to the end of the Bill, and insert Clause A.

Clause A.

" The provisions of the *Canada* Joint Stock Companies' Clauses Act, 1869, except in
" so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, and except section 39
" thereof, are hereby declared to be incorporated with this Act."

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, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to

amend the Acts of Incorporation of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings' Society, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Irving 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 to authorize the Shareholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings' Company, to change the name of the said Company to that of the 'Farmers' Loan and Savings' Company.'"

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

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Northern Railway Company of *Canada* to amalgamate with the Northern Extension Railway Company, and to consolidate the various Acts relating to the said Company;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the issue of Bonds by the *Saint Francis and Megantic International Railway Company*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to enable the Great Western Railway Company to further extend and improve its connections, and to authorize and to confirm the issue of certain Debenture Stock."

Bill intituled: "An Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Manitoba*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to impose License Duties on compounders of Spirits, amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of Food, Drink and Drugs."

Bill intituled: "An Act to attach the Village of *Richmond Hill* to the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *York*."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Charter of the *Montreal Credit Company*," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company (Limited)," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*," and the same were read, as follow:—

Page 2, line 20.—Leave out "in some daily newspaper," and insert "continuously in two daily newspapers."

Page 3, line 12.—After "business" insert "not exceeding ten thousand dollars in annual value."

Page 4, line 22.—After “Association” insert “and provided also that no larger dividend shall be made in any one year, than twenty per cent. on the paid-up capital, and every larger amount earned shall be appropriated to a rest until such rest shall be equal to twenty-five per cent of the amount of the capital for the time being.”

The first amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The second amendment, being read a second time ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said amendment, (allowing the retention of real estate of a certain annual value,) for the following reason : Because this House deems it inadvisable to allow any corporations to hold any real estate for any purpose except that which is necessary for carrying on their business.

The third amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their first and third amendments to the Bill intituled : “An Act to incorporate the Canadian Alliance Assurance Association,” and hath disagreed to their second amendment for the following Reason : “Because this House deems it inadvisable to allow any corporations to hold any real estate for any purpose except that which is necessary for carrying on their business.”

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : “An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* Agricultural Insurance Company,” and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 5, line 28.—After “*Canada*” insert “not exceeding ten thousand dollars in annual value.”

The said amendment, being read a second time ;

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

Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said amendment for the following Reason : “Because this House deems it inadvisable to allow any corporations to hold any real estate for any purpose except that which is necessary for carrying on their business.”

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled : “An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes,” and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 7.—After “note” insert “payable in *Canada*.”

Page 2, line 16.—After “equity” insert Clause A.

Clause A.

“Notwithstanding anything in the Acts before mentioned or in this Act contained, no bill of exchange drawn and payable outside of the Dominion of *Canada* shall be invalid, nor shall the maker or any owner or holder of any such bill be subject to any penalty in consequence of no stamp or stamps of this Dominion being affixed to such bill.”

Page 2, line ult.—After “nine” insert Clauses B and C.

Clause B.

“In all matters relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes the following shall be observed in *Canada* as legal holidays and non-judicial days, beside those to be observed there as such under the provisions of section 8 of the Act 35 *Victoria*, chapter 6, which shall apply to the same as if the same had been enumerated in the said section, that is to say :—

“Ash Wednesday, Easter Monday, the first day of July, or Dominion Day, and the day next following such Dominion Day when that day falls on a Sunday.”

Clause C.

“ This Act shall only go into force from and after the first day of August next.”

In the Title of the Bill.

After “ notes ” insert “ and the stamps thereon, and concerning Bank holidays.”

The first and second amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The third amendment being read a second time ;

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House doth agree to the said amendment with the exception of so much thereof as relates to creating new holidays, to which it hath disagreed for the following Reason : “ Because the question of holidays was fully discussed in connection with the Banking and Interpretation Acts, and it is inexpedient to make any change in relation thereto at this late period of the Session, and in connection with a Bill amending the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.”

The fourth amendment being read a second time, as followeth :—

In the Title of the Bill

After “ notes ” insert “ and the Stamps thereon and concerning Bank Holidays.”

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*, seconded by Honorable Mr. *Coffin*,

The said amendment was amended by leaving out the words “ and concerning Bank Holidays.”

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their first and second amendments to the Bill, intituled : “ An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes,” and also to their third amendment, with the exception of so much thereof as relates to creating new holidays, to which it hath disagreed for the following Reason : “ Because the question of holidays was fully discussed in connection with the Banking and Interpretation Acts, and it is inexpedient to make any change in relation thereto at this late period of the Session, and in connection with a Bill amending the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ; ” and also, that this House hath amended their fourth amendment by leaving out the words “ and concerning Bank Holidays.”

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*),

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

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Laird*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Monday next, at half-past Ten o’Clock, A.M.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next at half-past Ten o’Clock, A.M.

Monday, 25th May, 1874.

Half-past Ten o'Clock, A.M.

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

By Mr. Thomson (Welland),—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the Township of Bertie, County of Welland.

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

Of G. Shouldis and others, of By Ward, City of Ottawa; of John Hough, sen. and others, of South Ireland, County of Megantic; of Alfred Boomer and others, of the Township of Wellesley, County of Waterloo; of George Matheson and others, of the City of Quebec; and of the Reverend John S. Clarke and others, of the Village of Thorold, County of Welland; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of William J. Mayell and others; and of James Penwell and others of Shannonville; severally praying that the Manufacturing interests of the Dominion may be protected by the imposition of certain import duties.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act further to continue for a limited time the Insolvent Act of 1869, and the Acts amending the same.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to authorize Corporations and Institutions without the limits of Canada to lend and invest moneys therein.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate The Great North-West Railway Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to define and to extend the powers of the Western Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act 27 Victoria, chapter 49, incorporating ‘The Lower Canada Investment and Agency Company (Limited).’”

Also,—the Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to authorize the purchase of the Pier or Breakwater at Cow Bay, N. S., and to provide for its maintenance.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act for avoiding doubts as to the application of the Act 32-33 Victoria, chapter 35, to the District of Algoma.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to extend certain Acts relating to the prompt administration of Justice in Criminal matters to the Province of Manitoba.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to authorize the advance of a certain sum to the Province of British Columbia, for the construction of the Graving Dock at Esquimalt, and for other purposes.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate the St. John's Board of Trade, Province of Quebec.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate ‘The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada.’”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate ‘The Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada.’”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to incorporate ‘The Royal Canadian Chemical Fire Engine Company.’”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Quebec Frontier Railway Company.”

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Huron Trent Valley Canal Company.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of *Ontario*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Rouge Boom Company*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Militia and the Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*, and to extend the same to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*."

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 30th June, 1874, and the 30th June, 1875, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service."

Bill intituled: "An Act to extend to the Province of *British Columbia* certain of the Criminal Laws now in force in the Provinces of the Dominion."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to make further provision as to the Duties of Customs in *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories*, and further to restrain the importation or manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors into or in the *North-West Territories*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to define and extend the powers of the *Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society*, and to authorize the Shareholders to change the name of the said Society."

Bill intituled: "An Act to extend certain Acts therein mentioned to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*."

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House, in obedience to the Order of the House of Monday the 18th instant, had laid upon the Table, —a Statement shewing the names, present salaries, and length of service of each Officer and Permanent Clerk in his Department; also a statement of the salaries affixed to the respective Offices at the time of Confederation, shewing the increase of salaries in each case from that date to the present.

Also, the number and names of the Extra or Sessional Clerks engaged by him under Rule 110 during the present Session, their pay and dates of engagement respectively, and the duties performed by them respectively.

Also, a statement of payments made by him under Rule 82 to witnesses, with the names of such witnesses, the amount paid to each, and before what Committee each witness was called.

Also, a detailed account of expense incurred by him for short-hand writers, and the name of the Committee for which the work was performed. The information required in the last three Clauses of this motion to apply also to the first Session of the Second Parliament, as followeth :—

STATEMENT shewing the Names, Offices held by, and length of Service of each of the Permanent Clerks in the Department of the Clerk of the House, and the Salaries affixed to the said Offices at the time of Confederation, 1867, and at the present time.

Name.	Office.	Length of time in the Service of the House.	Salaries affixed to Offices.		Increase since 1867.	Decrease since 1867.	Explanatory Remarks.
			At Confederation 1867.	At Present, 1874.			
		Years.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Alfred Patrick	Clerk of the House	47	3,400	3,200	200		
Henry Hartney	Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Chief Office Clerk	36	2,000	2,600	1,400		
do	Accountant						
E. U. Piché	First Clerk Assistant	1	2,200	2,100	100		
J. G. Bourinot	Second Clerk Assistant	1	2,200	1,800	400		
G. W. Wicksteed	Law Clerk	46	2,400	3,200	200		
Wm. Wilson	Assistant Law Clerk and Chief English Translator	16	1,800	2,000	200		
J. G. Coursolles	Assistant Law Clerk and Chief French Translator.	17	1,800	2,000	200		
Wm. Fanning	Translator of Votes and Proceedings, and Journals.	28	1,800	1,900	100		
F. Hayes	Assistant English Translator	16	1,600	1,600			
J. F. Gingras	do French	24	1,600	1,600			
E. B. St. Aubin	do do	12	1,600	1,450	150		
R. J. Wicksteed	do English	2	1,600	1,200	400		
Joseph Tasse	Two Assistant English Translators, at \$1,200 each.	2	2,400	1,450	2,400		Offices became vacant and not refilled.
J. A. Génaud	Assistant French Translator.	9	1,200	1,000	200		
J. Mansfeld	One Assistant French Translator	14	1,000	1,000	1,000		Office became vacant and not refilled.
F. MacGillivray	Assistant Accountant	20	1,200	1,300	500		Was Assistant in 1867.
H. B. Stuart	Clerk of Routine and Records	31	800	1,100	800		Office became vacant and not refilled.
E. D'Anchéaud	Chief English Engrossing Clerk	30	1,200	1,100	100		
J. S. Sloane	Chief French Engrossing Clerk	14	600	1,000	200		Was Junior Clerk in 1867.
A. McC. Moffat	Proof Reader and Clerk of Stationery	4	800	900	100		
Alfred Todd	Indexing Clerk	41	2,000	2,100	100		
Charles Panet	Clerk Assistant and Chief Clerk Private Bill Office.	14	800	1,000	200		Was Junior Clerk in 1867.
Thaddeus Patrick	Assistant Clerk Private Bill Office.	40	1,400	1,600	100		Was Junior Clerk in 1867.
E. P. Hartney	Chief Clerk Railways, Public Accounts, and Banking and Commerce Committees	30	1,500	1,500	100		
J. P. Lepronon	Chief Clerk of Committees	25	1,400	1,500	100		
F. X. Blanchet	Assistant Clerk of Committees	19	1,000	1,200	200		Was Junior Clerk in 1867.
Herman Poesther	Chief Clerk of Votes and Proceedings	24	1,400	1,500	100		
William C. Bowles	Assistant Clerk of Votes and Proceedings	19	1,000	1,200	200		
William B. Ross	Chief English Journal Clerk	25	1,600	1,650	50		

A. G. D. Taylor	Assistant English Journal Clerk	27	1,000	1,150	150	.....	Was Junior Clerk in 1867.
H. Lindsay	Clerk of Sessional Papers	18	800	1,000	200	.....	.....
P. Rivet	Chief French Journal Clerk	25	1,600	1,500	.....	100	.....
J. H. T. Elain	Assistant French Journal Clerk	20	1,200	1,000	.....	200	do
.....	Two Junior Clerks, at	.....	1,400	.....	.....	1,400	Offices became vacant and
P. Poirier	Postmaster	2	850	1,000	.....	.....	not refilled.
T. F. Ardeau	Assistant Postmaster	11	850	800	.....	150	.....
Totals		.....	60,300	53,100	2,500	9,700	.....

SUMMARY.

Salaries, 1867	\$60,300	Total decrease as above	\$9,700
Salaries, 1874	53,100	Less increase	2,500
Decrease in favor of 1874	\$7,200	Net Decrease	\$7,200

ALFRED PATRICK,
Clerk of the House.

No. 2.—SESSIONAL AND EXTRA CLERKS.

Session of 1873.

WRITERS IN ENGROSSING OFFICE.

Names.	Pay.	Date of Engagement.
R. A. Kent	\$4 per diem	5th March.
F. Macdonell	"	" "
J. F. Talbot	"	" "
N. Balzaretto	"	" "
Charles Young	"	14th April.

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

W. L. Gane	\$4 per diem	5th March.
P. A. Stewart	"	5th "
H. M. Schwabe	"	5th "
E. P. Hartney	"	5th "
T. W. Lee	"	19th March.
C. Marcell	"	19th "
John S. McKay	"	22nd March.
F. A. Dixon	"	15th April.
Brown Wallis	"	1st May.
George W. Keegan	"	1st "
J. P. Macpherson	"	8th May.
L. A. Mercier	"	8th "
C. P. Higgins	"	8th "

CLERK OF CROWN IN CHANCERY'S OFFICE.

COPYING POLL BOOKS.

J. H. DeWitt	\$4 per diem	5th March.
F. Nolan	"	5th "
H. McLean	"	5th "
F. Bedard	"	5th "
R. A. Ruttan	"	10th March.
G. Elliott	"	10th "

ASSISTING IN ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.

J. W. MacEdward	\$4 per diem	5th March.
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ASSISTING IN POST OFFICE.

J. Stansfeld	\$4 per diem	5th March.
R. J. Throop	"	" "
W. Costigan	"	21st March.

No. 2.—SESSIONAL AND EXTRA CLERKS.—*Concluded.*

Session of 1873.—Concluded.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.

A. D. DeCelles	\$5 per diem	30th January.
J. C. Langelier	"	1st March.
P. U. Duprat	"	5th "
E. Tassé	"	5th "
J. E. Dorion	"	17th "

Total number (1873) Thirty-three.

No. 3.—WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES.

Session of 1873.

BEFORE WHAT COMMITTEE.

Names.	Amount paid.	Totals.
<i>Privileges and Elections.</i>		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
James Allan	22 20	
James Bonville	19 20	
John Quealy	19 20	
James Reeves	15 20	
		75 80
<i>Public Accounts.</i>		
Libert Chandler	110 00	
Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay	67 00	
" Casault	67 00	
" Panet	99 00	
		343 00
<i>Sanitary Committee.</i>		
J. Hubbard	100 00	
H. J. Ruttan	147 00	
Rev. M. Adet	150 00	
" M. Michaud	140 00	
		537 00
Total for Witnesses for Session of 1873		\$955 80

No. 4.—SHORTHAND WRITERS.

Session of 1873.

Committee for which Work was performed.	Amount paid.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Public Accounts	460 00	460 00
Privileges and Elections	30 00	30 00
Total for Shorthand Writers for 1873		490 00

Correct, as taken from the books in the Accountant's Office.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Accountant.

Saturday, 23rd May, 1874.

No. 2.—PERMANENT SESSIONAL CLERKS, GENERAL DUTIES.

Session of 1874.

Names.	Pay.
J. H. DeWitt	\$400 per Session
R. A. Kent	"
P. A. Stewart	"
J. F. Talbot	"
J. W. MacEdward	"

EXTRA CLERKS, SESSION OF 1874.

WRITERS IN ENGROSSING OFFICE.

Names.	Pay.	Date of Engagement.
F. Macdonell	\$4 per diem	30th March.
George B. Elliott	"	"
C. Ryan	"	"
O. Quigley	"	"
P. E. Gingras	"	17th April.
J. E. Dorion	"	21st April.

No. 2.—PERMANENT SESSIONAL CLERKS, GENERAL DUTIES.—*Concluded.**Session of 1874.—Concluded.*

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

Name.	Pay.	Date of Engagement.
W. Nixon	\$4 per diem	26th March.
J. E. Gahan	"	30th "
R. Brewer	"	6th April.
T. H. Noulan	"	8th "
W. L. Gane	"	13th "
J. S. McKay	"	15th "
H. M. Schwabe	"	16th "
A. Frechette	"	18th "

CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY'S OFFICE.

COPYING POLL BOOKS.

F. Nolan	\$4 per diem	30th March.
H. McLean	"	" "
F. Bedard	"	" "
S. J. Jones	"	" "
T. Poliquin	"	9th April.
A. N. McNeill	"	13th April.

ASSISTING IN POST OFFICE.

J. A. Polkinghorne	\$4 per diem	23rd March, discharged 13th April.
W. Costigan	"	30th March.
J. P. MacPherson	"	7th April.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE.

F. W. Pitou	\$5 per diem	9th April.
E. Quéry	\$4 "	" "
J. Langelier	\$5 "	" "
J. H. Bienvenu	"	" "
G. Trudeau	"	Resigned 4th May.
Joseph Bouchard	"	5th May.

ASSISTING IN ENGLISH TRANSLATORS AND ENGLISH LAW CLERK'S OFFICE.

W. D. Ross	\$4 per diem	11th May.
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Total number thirty five.

No. 3.—WITNESSES BEFORE COMMITTEES.

Session of 1874.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>North-West Difficulties.</i>		
Honorable H. I. Langevin	47 00	
Lieut. Gov. A. G. Archibald	475 00	
Thomas Spence	153 00	
J. S. Lynch	155 00	
William Cowan	270 90	
Reverend M. Ritchot	370 00	
A. G. Bannatyne	370 00	
Thomas Bunn	390 00	
W. R. Bown	290 00	
Archbishop Taché, of Manitoba	1,075 00	
		3,592 90
<i>Port Stanley Harbor.</i>		
M. Anderson	60 00	
William Bowman	41 00	
W. Jackson	34 50	
J. Ellison	39 50	
A. Payne	52 50	
		227 50
<i>Shortest Route to Europe.</i>		
F. C. Farigua	254 00	
Charles Nicolle	42 00	
		296 00
<i>Manufacturing Interests.</i>		
E. Gurney	29 00	
		29 00
<i>Emigration and Colonization.</i>		
Joseph Doutre	23 70	
James Crosby	20 50	
C. Bougler	43 70	
		87 90
<i>Six Nation Indians.</i>		
John Buck	36 00	
Joshua Williams	36 00	
James Montour	36 00	
William Martin	38 00	
Dr. Oronyatekha	36 00	
		182 00
<i>Mercantile Agencies.</i>		
E. Wiman	51 00	
J. R. Middlemiss	48 25	
		99 25
<i>Public Accounts.</i>		
W. M. Buck	170 00	
Thomas Spence	20 00	
G. H. Garden	179 25	
S. Hazelwood	70 00	
A. L. Light	110 00	
J. C. Gough	203 50	
J. W. Fitzgerald	130 00	
		882 75
<i>Culling and Measuring Wood.</i>		
Elie Noel	38 10	
Michael Kelly	34 10	
W. Quinn	48 10	
		120 30
Total for Witnesses during Session of 1874		\$5,517 50

No. 4.—SHORTHAND WRITERS.

Session of 1874.

Committee for which work was performed.	Amount Paid.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manufacturing Interests	150 00	150 00
North-West difficulties	315 00	315 00
Public Accounts (Intercolonial Railway)	154 00	154 00
Mercantile Agencies	80 00	80 00
Total for Shorthand Writers, 1874 .....	.....	699 00

Correct, as taken from the books in the Accountant's Office.

HENRY HARTENY,
Accountant.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Holton*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Ontario*),

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to amend the Act 36 *Victoria*, chapter 106, incorporating the *Canada* Investment and Guarantee Agency, be refunded, less the cost of printing.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Cameron* (*Cardwell*), seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Return of the numbers and salaries of the Employés of this House, laid before the House this day, be referred to the Commissioners on the Internal Economy of the House, for their consideration as to the relative amounts of Salaries paid in the two Houses, and such action as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Elections of Members of the House of Commons," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Elections of Members of the House of Commons," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 5, line 29.—After "notwithstanding" insert "but such candidate shall be either a natural-born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* or of the Legislature of one of the Provinces of *Upper Canada*, *Lower Canada*, *Canada*, *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, *Manitoba*, *British Columbia*, or *Prince Edward Island*, or of this Parliament."

Page 8, line 40.—Leave out from the second "the" to the second "of" in line 41 and insert "House of Assembly or Legislative Assembly."

Page 8, line 42.—Leave out "except *Prince Edward Island*."

Page 9, line 1.—Leave out from "the" to "of" in line 2, and insert "House of Assembly or Legislative Assentbly."

Page 9, line 5.—Leave out from “Act” to “each” in line 28, being the whole of clause 41 of the Bill.

Page 10, line 12.—Leave out from the second “the” to “the” in line 14, and insert “House of Assembly of that Province.”

Page 10, line 15.—Leave out from “for” to “or” in line 17, and insert “House of Assembly.”

Page 10, line 32.—Leave out from the second “the” to “the” in line 34, and insert “House of Assembly.”

Page 10, line 35.—Leave out from “for” to “or” in line 37, and insert “House of Assembly.”

Page 11, line 17.—After “marked” insert “and whenever the Deputy Returning Officer shall not understand the language spoken by any Elector claiming to vote, he shall swear an interpreter, who shall be the means of communication between him and such Elector, with reference to all matters required to enable such Elector to vote.”

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 Honorable Mr. *Smith*, a Member of the Queen’s Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Sixth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1873. (*Sessional Papers, No. 4*).

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills, without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbor Masters of certain Ports in the Province of *Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island.*”

Bill intituled : “An Act to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Farmers’ and Mechanics’ Loan and Savings Society.”

Bill intituled : “An Act to enable the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company* to build a Bridge over the *Ottawa River.*”

Bill intituled : “An Act to incorporate the Colonial Building and Investment Association.”

Bill intituled : “An Act to incorporate the Lumber Exchange of *St. John, New Brunswick.*”

Bill intituled : “An Act to provide for the appointment of Port Wardens at certain Ports of the Dominion.”

Bill intituled : “An Act to authorize the transfer of the *Windsor Branch* of the *Nova Scotia Railway* to the *Western Counties Railway Company.*”

Bill intituled : “An Act to provide for the construction of the *Canadian Pacific Railway.*”

Bill intituled : “An Act respecting the *Albion Mines Savings Bank.*”

Also, the Senate do not insist on their amendment to the Bill intituled : “An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*” to which the Commons have disagreed.

Also, that the word “shall” in page 3, line 4, of the amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : “An Act to amend the Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada,*” to which the Commons disagree, is not insisted upon by the Senate, and that the said word has been replaced by the word “may” as requested by the Commons in their Message.

Also, the Senate do not insist on their third amendment to the Bill intituled : “An Act to amend the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes,” to which the Commons have disagreed.

Also, the Senate do not insist on their second amendment to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*," to which the Commons have disagreed.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to make better provisions extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend certain Laws respecting Indians, and to extend certain Laws relating to matters connected with Indians to the Provinces of *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Central *Canada* Telegraph Company," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the International Express Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* Loan Investment Company," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa* Loan and Investment Company," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 3, line 44.—After "loan" insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"The Company may stipulate for, take, reserve and exact any rate of interest or discount that may be lawful for similar Companies on similar securities in the place where the contract for the same shall be made or be executory, and shall not in respect thereof be liable for any loss, penalty or forfeiture on any account whatever, and may also receive an annual payment on any loan by way of a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of such loan, upon such terms and in such manner as may be regulated by the by-laws of the Company."

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 House proceeded to take into consideration the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend certain Laws respecting Indians, and to extend certain Laws relating to matters connected with Indians to the Provinces of *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*," and the same was read, as followeth:—

Page 3, line 18.—After "whatsoever" insert "and intoxicating liquor, or fluid; as also, opium and any preparation thereof, whether liquid or solid; and any other intoxicating drug or substance, and tobacco or tea mixed or compounded or impregnated with opium or with other intoxicating drug or substance, and whether the same or any of them be liquid or solid."

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 House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate

to the Bill intituled : " An Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 3, line 18.—After " Governor " insert " in an any Inspection Division or by the Boards of Trade in any of the before-named cities."

Page 4, line 44.—After the first " the " insert " Council of the."

Page 7, line 47.—After the first " be " insert " well and sufficiently."

Page 8, line 42.—After " inspection " insert " the gross weight of five per cent. thereof, and the tare of one per cent. thereof."

Page 8, line 46.—After " quality " insert " or weight."

Page 10, line 19.—After " the " insert " Council of the."

Page 10, line 36.—After " Council " insert " and the said Secretary shall also furnish samples of such standards to all applicants, on being paid a reasonable price therefor."

Page 11, line 18.—Leave out " by " and insert " at the expense of."

Page 11, line 24.—After " law " insert " and shall enter such weight in his inspection Bill."

Page 12, line 21.—After " names " insert " and the amount of fines levied by him for the violation of this Act."

Page 14, line 24.—After " quality " insert " and weight per bushel."

Page 14, line 27.—After " inspected " insert " and every Inspector of Grain shall furnish to all applicants, samples of his standard on his being paid a reasonable price therefor."

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 amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 1, line 7.—After " Act " insert " one of."

Page 1, line 9.—Leave out from " Trade " to " shall " in line 10, and insert " to be determined by ballot by the Members of the said Board."

Page 1, line 16.—Leave out from " shall " to the first " the " in line 23, and insert " be elected as at present provided by law, provided always that the rotation shall be every four years instead of every five years, as at present provided."

Page 1, line 38.—Leave out " indemnity " and insert " salary."

Page 2, line 27.—After " interest " insert Clause A.

Clause A.

" Anything inconsistent with this Act, contained in the Act mentioned in the preamble hereto is hereby repealed."

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 to incorporate the Central *Canada* Telegraph Company," and the same was read, as followeth :—

Page 4, line 41.—Leave out from " had " to " This," in line penult (being the whole of Section 22 of the Bill.)

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 House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Senate

to the Bill intituled : " An Act to incorporate the International Express Company," and the same were read, as follow :—

Page 2, line 19.—Leave out from " aforesaid," to the second " the " in line 20, and insert " and paid in to one or more of the Charter Banks in *Canada*."

Page 5, line 48.—Leave out from " dividends " to the end of the Bill, and insert Clause A.

Clause A.

" Section 39 of the *Canada* Joint Stock Companies Clauses Act, 1869, shall not apply to the said Company."

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 Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by the Honorable Mr. *Dorion*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow, at half-past Two o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter :—

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 25th May, 1874.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to prorogue the Session of the Dominion Parliament, To-morrow, at Three o'Clock, P.M.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. C. FLETCHER,

Governor's Secretary.

The Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,

&c., &c., &c.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow at half-past Two o'Clock, P.M.

Tuesday, 26th May, 1874.

Half-past Two o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the following Certificate :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 26th May, 1874.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-seventh day of April last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to *George Perry*, Esquire, Sheriff of the County of *Oxford*, in the Province of *Ontario*, Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Oxford*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Ebenezer V. Bodwell*, Esquire, who, since his election as the representative of the said Electoral District, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, by means

whereof the seat of the said *Ebenezer V. Bodwell*, as the representative of the said Electoral District, hath become vacant; *James A. Skinner*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, dated the 23rd day of May instant, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Canada.

To the Clerk of the
House of Commons of *Canada*.

James A. Skinner, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Oxford*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

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 up to attend His Excellency, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills :—

An Act to amend the Act respecting the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the prompt and summary administration of Criminal Justice in certain cases as respects the Provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Canadian and Great Northern Telegraph Company.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Caughnawaga* Ship Canal Company.

An Act to consolidate the Mortgages and other Preferential Charges of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of *Canada* and for raising further capital, and for establishing a Superannuation and Provident Fund Association, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the *Niagara* Grand Island Bridge Company.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate *La Banque d'Hochelaga*.

An Act to continue for a limited time certain temporary provisions in the Act respecting the admission of *Prince Edward Island* into the Dominion.

An Act to amend the Pilotage Act, 1873.

An Act to exempt Transports from Port and Harbor Dues.

An Act to incorporate the *Lochiel*, *Hawkesbury* and *L'Original* Junction Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate *Lamb's* Waterproof Gum Manufacturing Company.

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company.

An Act to incorporate the Bank of *Ottawa*.

An Act to amend an Act for the organization of the Department of Marine and Fisheries of *Canada*.

An Act respecting the extension and application of the Fisheries Act to and in the Provinces of *British Columbia*, *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*.

An Act further to amend the Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbour of *Montreal*.

An Act to authorize the raising of a loan for the construction of certain public works, with the benefit of the Imperial Guarantee for a portion thereof.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Confederation Life Association.

- An Act to incorporate the *Collins' Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the *London and Canada Bank*.
- An Act to incorporate the International Transportation Association.
- An Act to incorporate the Maritime Insurance Company.
- An Act to incorporate the Board of Trade of the Town of *Ingersoll*.
- An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Royal Canadian Insurance Company.
- An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company*.
- An Act to amalgamate the Canadian Telegraph Supply Manufacturing Company (Limited) and the *Toronto Manufacturing Company (Limited)* under the name of the Electric and Hardware Manufacturing Company (Limited).
- An Act to incorporate the *Saint Croix Printing and Publishing Company*.
- An Act respecting the Federal Bank of *Canada*.
- An Act to indemnify *Stanislaus Francis Perry* for having sat and voted as a Member of the House of Commons, under the circumstances therein mentioned.
- An Act to change the name of the *Victoria Bank of Canada* to that of the Manufacturers' Bank of *Canada*.
- An Act to amend the Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: "An Act to amend and explain the Act to amend the charter of the *Ontario Bank*."
- An Act to incorporate the Provincial Steamship Company.
- An Act further to amend the Act respecting the inspection of Steamboats.
- An Act to amend the Act 31 *Victoria*, chapter 44, and other Acts amending the same and the Tariff of duties of Customs imposed by the said Acts, and to alter certain duties of Excise.
- An Act respecting the Bank of *Nova Scotia*.
- An Act to establish a Military College in one of the Garrison Towns of *Canada*.
- An Act to declare the intention of the Act thirty-sixth *Victoria*, chapter thirty, as regards the subsidy to be allowed to *Nova Scotia*.
- An Act to amend the Act to incorporate a Company by the name of "*Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada*."
- An Act respecting the Crime of Libel.
- An Act to incorporate the *Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company*.
- An Act to extend the time limited for paying in of Subscription of Stock in the *Canada and New York Bridge and Tunnel Company*.
- An Act to amend the Act incorporating the British American Assurance Company, and other Acts affecting the same, and to extend the Powers of the said Company.
- An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Imperial Bank.
- An Act to authorize the *Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company* to issue Preferential Mortgage Debentures, and for other purposes.
- An Act for the removal of obstructions by Wreck and like causes in Navigable Waters of *Canada*, and other purposes relative to Wrecks.
- An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the *Canada Mutual Marine Insurance Company*.
- An Act for granting certain powers to the *Richelieu Hydraulic and Manufacturing Company*.
- An Act to incorporate the Consolidated Silver Mining Company.
- An Act to further amend the Act 31 *Victoria*, chapter 48, intituled: "An Act respecting Insurance Companies."
- An Act to amend the Act 36 *Victoria*, chapter 31, for the re-adjustment of the Salaries of Judges, and other purposes.
- An Act to amend An Act respecting the Administration of Justice, and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North-West Territories.
- An Act to amend an Act respecting Vagrants.
- An Act for the suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths.
- An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

An Act to authorize *Joseph Meunier* to build a Toll Bridge over the River *L'Assomption* in the Province of *Quebec*.

An Act to make better provision for the Trial of Controverted Elections of the Members of the House of Commons, and respecting matters connected therewith.

An Act to give certain powers to the Port *Whitby* Harbour Company.

An Act to incorporate the Neutral Link Railway Company.

An Act respecting Carriers by Water.

An Act to extend the powers of the Dominion Telegraph Company.

An Act respecting the issue of bonds by the *St. Francis* and *Megantic* International Railway Company.

An Act to enable the Great Western Railway Company to further extend and improve its connections, and to authorize and confirm the issue of certain debentures of Stock.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Bank of *Manitoba*.

An Act to attach the Village of *Richmond Hill* to the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of *York*

An Act to incorporate the *St. John's* Board of Trade, Province of *Quebec*.

An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion.

An Act to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Mutual Life Insurance Company of *Canada*.

An Act to incorporate the Commercial Travellers' Association of *Canada*.

An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Chemical Fire Engine Company.

An Act to impose license duties on compounders of spirits, amend the Act respecting Inland Revenue, and to prevent the adulteration of food, drink and drugs.

An Act to authorize the purchase of the Pier or Breakwater at *Cow Bay, N.S.*, and to provide for its maintenance.

An Act to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies carrying on business in the Province of *Ontario*.

An Act for avoiding doubts as to the application of the Act 32, 33 *Victoria*, chapter 35, to the District of *Algoma*.

An Act to extend certain Acts relating to the prompt Administration of Justice in Criminal Matters to the Province of *Manitoba*.

An Act respecting the *Canada* Southern Railway Company.

An Act to authorize the advance of a certain sum to the Province of *British Columbia*, for the construction of a Graving Dock at *Esquimalt*, and for other purposes.

An Act to incorporate the *Rouge* Boom Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *Quebec* Frontier Railway Company.

An Act to enlarge and extend the powers of the *Montreal* Credit Company.

An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the *Neepon* and *Manitoba* Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the *Ontario* and *Pacific* Junction Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company (Limited).

An Act respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion Lands in *Manitoba*.

An Act further to amend the Patent Act of 1872.

An Act to authorize corporations and institutions incorporated without the limits of *Canada* to lend and invest moneys therein.

An Act to authorize the Shareholders of the Western *Canada* permanent Building and Savings Society, to change the name of the said Society.

An Act further to continue for a limited time "The Insolvent Act of 1869," and the Act amending the same, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Act, 27 *Victoria*, chapter 49, incorporating "The Lower *Canada* Investment and Agency Company (Limited)."

An Act to incorporate the Great North-West Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the *Huron* and *Trent* Valley Canal Company.

An Act to extend certain Acts therein mentioned to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*.

An Act to authorize the Shareholders of the *Canada Permanent Building and Savings Society*, to change the name of the said Society.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*, and to extend the same to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*.

An Act to amend an Act to make further provisions as to Duties of Customs in *Manitoba* and the North-West Territories, and further to restrain the importation or manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors into or in the North-West Territories.

An Act to extend to the Province of *British Columbia* certain of the Criminal Laws now in force in other Provinces of the Dominion.

An Act to incorporate the Alliance Assurance Association of *Canada*.

An Act to amend an Act respecting the Public Works of *Canada*.

An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company*.

An Act to amend the law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, and the Stamps thereon.

An Act respecting the Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

An Act to provide for the Appointment of Harbour Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of *Quebec*, *Ontario*, *British Columbia* and *Prince Edward Island*.

An Act to authorize the Shareholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Loan and Savings Society, to change the name of the said Company to that of "The Farmers' Loan and Savings Company."

An Act to provide for the appointment of Port Wardens at certain Ports of the Dominion.

An Act to authorize the transfer of the *Windsor Branch* of the *Nova Scotia Railway* to the Western Counties Railway Company.

An Act to enable the *Montreal Northern Colonization Railway Company* to build a bridge over the *Ottawa River*.

An Act to incorporate the Colonial Building and Investment Association.

An Act to incorporate the Lumber Exchange of *St. John, New Brunswick*.

An Act to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

An Act respecting the *Albion Mines Savings Bank*.

An Act to amend certain Laws respecting Indians, and to extend certain Laws relating to matters connected with Indians to the Provinces of *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbour Commissioners of *Montreal*.

An Act to incorporate the Central *Canada Telegraph Company*.

An Act to incorporate the International Express Company.

An Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce.

An Act to incorporate the *Ottawa Loan and Investment Company*.

The Titles to the following Bills were then read :—

An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1873.

An Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of Marine Electric Telegraphs.

To these Bills, the Clerk of the Senate by His Excellency's command, did thereupon say :—

"His Excellency the Governor General doth reserve these 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 30th June, 1874, and the 30th June, 1875, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service, to which I humbly request Your Excellency's assent.

To this Bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

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 that at a comparatively early period of the season I am able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament.

I thank you for the devotion you have shown to the public interests in the earnest prosecution of the work of the Session.

I congratulate you on having passed an Election Law adapted to the requirements of the respective Provinces, and I trust that this law, with the amended Act for the trial of Controverted Elections, will result in securing for the future pure and peaceable elections.

The measure you have passed providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway will enable my Government to proceed as soon as practicable, with such portions of the work as are necessary to secure communication with the Interior, and with *British Columbia*

I hope that the law for the establishment of a Military College will be found to fulfil its design in securing a class of thoroughly educated officers for the Militia service.

I trust that the other measures you have adopted with so much unanimity will likewise prove beneficial to the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for the readiness with which you have made provision for an anticipated deficiency, and granted the supplies for the Public Service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I trust that the measures I have caused to be taken for the preservation of the peace in the North-West Territories will be effectual in preventing the spirit of lawlessness, so much to be feared in these vast unsettled regions, and in maintaining friendly relations with the Indian tribes.

The negotiations in progress relative to the compensation due to *Canada* under the Treaty of Washington will, I hope, realize our just expectations.

We have reason to rejoice that within our borders are peace and prosperity, and I pray that the country may continuously enjoy these invaluable blessings.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued until Monday, the sixth day of July next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the sixth day of July next.

APPENDIX

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- No. 1. **CULLING TIMBER** (Quebec Office for).—Report of the Select Committee on.
- No. 2. **AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS**.—Report of the Select Committee on.
- No. 3. **MANUFACTURING INTERESTS**.—Report of the Select Committee on.
- No. 4. **PRINTING**.—Sixth and Eighth Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on.
- No. 5. **SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE**, and Navigation of the River St. Lawrence during the Winter Months.—Second Report of Select Committee on. [*Not printed.*]
- No. 6. **NORTH-WEST DIFFICULTIES**.—Report of the Select Committee on.
- No. 7. **IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION**.—Report of the Select Standing Committee on.
- No. 8. **PROMIBITORY LIQUOR LAW**.—Third Report of the Select Committee on.
- No. 9. **PUBLIC ACCOUNTS**.—Second and Third Reports of the Select Standing Committee on.
- No. 10. **POST STANLEY HARBOR**.—Report of Select Committee on.
- No. 11. **SIX NATION INDIANS**.—Second Report of the Select Committee on.

REPORT.

CULLING AND MEASURING WOOD.

To the Honorable the House of Commons :

Your Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Quebec Office for Culling and Measuring Wood, begs leave to submit the following Report :—

It was considered advisable by your Committee to obtain on the one hand, the statements and views of persons connected with the office, and on the other the experience of the dealers in timber.

With this object, Mr. Quinn, the Supervisor, and two of the cullers, selected as representatives of that class by such of them as could be consulted at the moment, as well as several lumber merchants, whose transactions with the office seemed to give them the best means of judging of its working, were summoned to give evidence before your Committee:

All the witnesses agreed, that among the cullers there is a class incapable of discharging efficiently the duties of their position, on account of infirmities, and from other natural causes, and a second class very properly distrusted for various other reasons, by traders in timber.

Your Committee is of opinion that the requirements of the trade would be consulted by freeing the staff of cullers from both of these classes, and by thus diminishing the number from seventy-six to about sixty.

At present, there are three branches of the Culling Department, the square timber, mast and spar branch, the deal branch, and the stave branch, with forty-six, twenty and ten cullers attached to them respectively.

The men employed in the deal and stave branches appear to be fully occupied in the measuring season, but it is quite evident that the work now performed by the forty-six in the square timber branch could be done by twenty.

From the evidence, it seems that the collective number of persons attached to the office, both inside and outside, might be much reduced, were the cullers competent to measure and cull wood of all kinds which now reach Quebec, to make out specifications, and to read, write, and perform arithmetical calculations.

The Supervisor thinks that, by insisting on such qualifications, the number of cullers might be brought down to forty, while keeping in view the fact that the work is not equally distributed over the culling season.

The amount paid into the revenue fund since 1857 by the office, exceeds the expenditure on account of it by \$20,000. This amount, by being invested with a per-centage of the future earnings of the cullers, might form a superannuation fund, should it be determined to immediately grant an annual allowance to the men who are now old and infirm, and to act in like manner to those who might become so from time to time.

It is believed by your Committee that, although great abuses have taken place under the rotation system, such evils will be removed when the negligent and incapable are off the list.

The advantages arising from the continuation of the rotation system, and the consequent knowledge by one party to a transaction in timber that the other party to it has had no power in selecting the person who determines the quantity supposed to be in his lot, will more than counterbalance the disadvantages.

There has been much difference of opinion among those who appeared before your Committee, as to the mode of payment of cullers which should prevail; the representatives of the office being in favor of a fixed salary, and the members of the trade supporting the present mode of payment by fees.

Your Committee cannot see that any gain would be made by altering the present fee system.

It is the opinion of the Committee that the average earnings of the cullers, in all the branches, should be five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550), and that the office should be self-sustaining, and not produce a revenue.

If these points were agreed upon, a considerable reduction might at once be made in the charges for measuring, when we bear in mind that the number of cullers will be lessened, and that at the present charges the office has in two years produced a surplus of \$18,000.

The several charges should be proportionately reduced.

Your Committee has carefully considered the views of the advocates of the constituting of an independent Board of Survey, and has reason to believe that, with the confining to efficient men the duty of culling and measuring, there would not be the same necessity for such a Board. The employment of men capable of properly performing the duty of revising the culling of other men, and examining applicants for licenses to cull, would necessarily be attended with considerable expense, which it is well if possible to avoid.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, No. 11.
May 8th, 1874.

J. L. McDougall,
Chairman.

[MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.]

Mr. William Quinn gave the following evidence:—

Do you consider the number of cullers now on the Supervisor's staff sufficient or more than sufficient for the efficient performance of the duties pertaining to your office?—I consider more than sufficient to perform the duties of the office.

What reduction (if any) would you advise in the number of cullers in the department of square timber and masts, deals and staves, respectively?—There are at present forty-five cullers in the department of square timber, masts, spars, bow-sprits, oars and hand-spikes, and I consider that twenty would be sufficient to perform all the duties of the department. In the department of deal, plank, boards, &c., there are now twenty, which are barely sufficient to perform the duties of this department. In the department of staves there are eleven, which number are no more than sufficient for this department. The surplus number is made up from the square timber department.

In what manner would you suggest that the number of cullers should be reduced?—It is the general feeling among the cullers and merchants, that those who are not required should be pensioned off. There are from seven to ten ready to go. Some of the cullers have farms and are competent men.

What suggestions would you make with reference to the staff inside of the office?—I am deficient of one clerk. There is a sufficient number of specification clerks.

Do you think it would be advantageous for the cullers to make out their own specifications?—If the cullers were engaged by the season, in slack times, those who are competent could help make out specifications. There are a number competent.

Is it not a fact that the clerks are able to make out the specifications much more quickly than the cullers?—Yes; on account of their continued practice of the one branch. In a general way they are more competent.

How many specification clerks are there, and are any of them permanent?—There are twelve. Eight by the season and four by the year.

To what number could you reduce the staff of specification clerks, if the cullers were employed by the year and assisted in the office?—I am unable to say, as the measuring of the timber and the making out of specifications take place about the same time.

Is there sufficient work for these four men during the whole winter?—Yes, there is work.

Could you recommend any diminution in the number of the specification clerks in consequence of the cullers assisting in the office?—No; as the culling and measuring and the making out of the specifications are being performed about the same time. The services of the cullers in the capacity of clerks would be too uncertain to depend upon.

Whether the employment of the cullers on specifications would enable you to reduce the number of extra specification clerks employed?—I believe it would reduce the number of extra clerks and expense.

How much should cullers get as a fixed salary?—From seven to nine hundred dollars for the season; say from the 1st May to the 15th November, and they should be classified.

How many pieces of timber is one culler capable of measuring in one day?—A great deal of that would depend on the facility afforded by the parties who file the requisition, in placing the timber in such position as would enable the culler to get through with his work. While they are measuring they can measure about eight hundred pieces of Ottawa timber in one day, with the assistance of two boys. In measuring timber from the lakes, the number of pieces a man would measure in a day is very uncertain, as the timber is rafted in such a way as to prevent its measurement without being broken up. There are two rafts now remaining, the measurement of which is not completed, by reason of the owners not being prepared to break them up, one of which arrived in 1872 and the other in 1873.

In case the superannuation system be adopted, how much should be allowed annually to those incapacitated from old age and infirmities?—I would say two hundred dollars each per annum to all the cullers attached to the office who would be deprived of employment by the change now contemplated.

To what number could the cullers in all the departments be reduced?—Say about fifty at present, but I am of opinion that the young men who would remain, and at present holding a license only for one department, might qualify for one or two, or the whole of the other departments, and by that means could be kept more constantly at work and thereby reduce the number of men required to, at most, forty; and all future applicants a higher qualification should be required, that is, they should be competent in all the branches, possessed of a fair education, reading, writing, and arithmetic, to comprise vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of square root.

In the event of a reduction of the cullers from sixty to forty, to what extent do you think the culling fees would be reduced, allowing the average pay of cullers to be \$500?—Keeping in view the desire expressed by the trade generally to have an independent Board of Survey, and a moderate pension to those cullers who would be left out of employment, I am of opinion that for the present at least the tariff cannot be reduced, unless the whole of the lumber be passed through the office. If counting was done away with, and all the deals, planks, boards, and lathwood culled, the rates now paid for deal might be reduced one-fourth.

Do you not think that if the rotation system was abandoned, and the fees for culling should be reduced to half the present rates, the cullers required by the trade would still be well paid?—I do not think so; and am of the opinion that while private companies are paying from \$1,000 to \$1,600 per annum for men to perform their work, the trade cannot expect to get competent, sober and honest men to discharge the duties expected of them at the rate above indicated.

Do you not think that in case the culling of timber should be thrown open to all who hold certificates, the work would be more efficiently done, and that it would give better satisfaction to buyers and sellers?—I do not think so.

Do you consider the present mode of settling disputes arising out of the measure.

ment of timber satisfactory, if not, what change would you suggest?—I would suggest an independent Board of Survey, which should also constitute a Board of Examiners, one of which should be nominated by the Board of Trade at Quebec, and one by the Board of Trade at Ottawa, and appointed by the Governor in Council; the respective Boards of Trade to have no control over them after their appointment, and the Supervisor of Cullers, for the time being, whose duty it should be to examine all new applicants, and settle all disputes arising out of the culling and measurements of timber; the two former members of the Board to undergo an examination as to their fitness, as required of new applicants (see my answer to the fourth question before this one), and when not employed in examination of applicants or holding surveys, to exercise a subordinate supervision of the culling and measurement of lumber.

What do you think would the maximum of expenditure be?—I should say not less than from fourteen to sixteen hundred dollars to each of the members of the Board of Survey.

What is your opinion of the rotation system in any case; also, if the system of salaries be adopted instead of paying cullers by fees?—The rotation system, as at present carried out, is open to great abuse, and in respect to the equalization of the earnings of the cullers, when one man may earn \$2,000, another may earn not more than \$300 or \$400, owing to the facility with which both merchants and cullers are enabled to evade the law. It often occurs that the merchants, who have large lots of lumber, will wait for several days until their favourite culler's turn comes round, and when they feel they are waiting too long, it is not unusual for them to put five or six requisitions in at a time, for perhaps not more than a hundred pieces of deal each, for the purpose of clearing away all the cullers whose names stand on the list above the one they wish to have; and I am of opinion that there are such disparity in the size of rafts and in the quantities of all other lumber, that I do not see how the rotation system can be worked with due regard to all the interests involved.

What has been the per-centage of cost to the lumber trade, from time to time, and the expense of the Supervisor's office, as compared with the price of lumber?—I have no reliable data at hand to enable me to answer this question positively; however, I may state that during the first fifteen years' existence of the office the average price of lumber was not more than fifty per cent. of that of the last fifteen years. I consider that the present rates have not been so burdensome during the last fifteen years as it had been during the first fifteen years.

What is your opinion of the present system of culling deal?—It is my opinion that the present law is rather strict, and would suggest the introduction of a fourth class.

What is the present mode of examining applicants for admission to the staff of cullers, and what are the requisite qualifications for such admission?—The mode of examination is by a Board of Examiners, four of which are appointed by the Board of Trade of Quebec, four by the Supervisor of Cullers, and the Supervisor of Cullers himself as chairman (*ex officio*). The Board takes into consideration the moral character of the applicants, as well as their ability, and appoints a day to meet in a cove where the applicants are examined on the lumber. The Board establishes the denomination of the wood, measures and culls the same, which denomination, measurements and quality are entered in a book in the absence of the applicants. Each applicant is then furnished with a book in which he specifies the denomination of the wood, measurements and quality, and the Board, on meeting another day at the office of the Supervisor of Cullers, for the purpose of examining the book of the several applicants, and compare them with the examiners book, and if found unexceptional as to fitness, certificates are given them by which they obtain a license from His Excellency the Governor General in Council. The custom hitherto, has been, that if the difference in the measurements does not exceed two-and-a-half per cent., and the culling not more than five per cent., the applicants are granted a certificate.

On a survey being granted, what is the per-centage of difference in the measurements?—There is no per-centage allowed, the whole depends on the report of the Board of Survey. If the Board confirm the measurement or culling of the cullers whose judg-

ment is disputed, the party demanding the survey has to bear the expenses ; and should the Board condemn the measurement or culling of the culler, then, in that case, the culler has to bear the expense of the survey.

Are the members of the Board of Survey usually or always selected from the Supervisor's staff of cullers ?—Always, with very few exceptions. I do not remember of more than two or three cases, when parties unconnected with the office were selected.

Would the compelling of the measurement of all lumber at the Port of Quebec by the Supervisor's cullers, materially increase the revenue of your office without proportionately increasing the expenses ?—Yes ; it would either increase the funds or enable the Government to reduce the tariff.

Have additions to the staff of cullers been always made at your request for assistance ?—No.

Detail the effect of the working of the unrestricted power of appointment by the Government, of any number of cullers ?—I am of the opinion that the connection of the office with the Crown Lands Department tended greatly to have the excessive number of cullers appointed.

(Signed,) WILLIAM QUINN.

QUEBEC, 6th January, 1848.

We hereby certify that the bearer, Mr. William Quinn, has been employed by us for the last fourteen years, during which time he was the first seven years in our service as culler, &c., and for the last seven years our head foreman, during which time he has given us entire satisfaction, and we may also say that we consider him one of the very best judges and measurers of lumber in this Port.

ALLAN GILMOUR & Co.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, May 18th, 1844.

We, the Board of Examiners, constituted and acting under the Provincial Statute of 7 Vic., cap. 25, hereby certify that William Quinn, of Quebec, having appeared, and having been examined before us, is duly qualified and fit to be licensed as a culler of square timber, deals, boards, planks, and lathwood, staves and masts, spars, bowsprits, oars, and handspikes.

JOHN SHARPLES,
Supervisor of Cullers, and Chairman of the
Board of Examiners.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 6th May, 1874.

SIR,—In support of the statement I made in my evidence before the Committee, that now that there are more cullers than are required by the trade, the qualification of new applicants should be raised. And to show you that the whole of the departments are but one man's work, if he be properly trained, or spends a reasonable time at the business to acquire the necessary knowledge, I herewith enclose to you a certificate from the Board of Examiners, thirty years ago, entitling me to a license for all the departments.

Were the young men competent in all the branches, a much less number would be sufficient to perform all the duties, thereby enabling the Legislature to reduce the fees.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM QUINN,
Supervisor of Cullers.

Hon. Joseph Cauchon, M.P.,
Ottawa.

Mr. Michael Kelly gave the following evidence :—

Are you a licensed culler?—Yes.

How long have you been attached to the Supervisor's Office?—Something over twelve years.

In what capacity did you come here?—I came here as a delegate selected by the cullers of Quebec.

To obtain a license and admission to the Supervisor's staff, is it necessary that applicants be able to distinguish and classify the different kinds of timber—say, white pine, red pine, rock elm, swamp elm, white and red oak, tamarac, spruce, black and white ash, cherry, walnut, whitewood, basswood, &c.?—It is necessary.

Is a period of service or apprenticeship either in the timber coves at Quebec or elsewhere necessary to qualify an applicant for admission to the Cullers' staff, under the present system, and is it necessary that the applicant should be able to read and write either in the French or English language?—It is necessary that an applicant should serve an apprenticeship of at least five years in the coves, and be able to read, write, and be conversant with figures.

Do you consider the number of cullers now on the Supervisor's staff sufficient or more than sufficient for the efficient performance of the duties pertaining to his office?—I consider the number of cullers in the square timber department more than sufficient. I think twenty cullers would be sufficient. I am not aware that the other departments are overcrowded. The only complaint I have heard from the cullers in the deal department is the great difference in the earnings of the cullers. In the stave department I have heard no complaint.

What remarks have you to make with reference to the character and ability of the cullers respectively?—I presume that fully a third are incompetent from old age and infirmities, and another portion are incompetent from causes I do not wish to explain.

In what manner would you suggest that the number of cullers be reduced?—I would suggest by, firstly, striking off the list those who are incompetent from physical infirmity; secondly, those incompetent from the cause of intemperance; and, thirdly, the last appointments made.

What suggestions would you make with reference to the staff inside of the office?—It is true there are clerks in the office who are incompetent. I think there are more specification clerks than are required. I think cullers should be called upon, when time permits, to help make out the specifications, thereby causing a diminution in the number of clerks.

How many pieces of timber is one culler able to measure in one day?—One culler should be able to measure from one thousand to twelve hundred pieces of Ottawa timber in one day, and on a St. Lawrence raft about eight hundred pieces in one day, square timber in each case. In board lumber, from three to four hundred pieces would be a fair day's work.

What suggestions would you make with reference to the system of rotation, and if cullers should be paid by fixed salaries?—I think cullers should be on a fixed salary when reduced to the number actually required of competent men, retaining the rotation system as formerly. Should the payment of fees be continued, I would still be for retaining the rotation system, from the fact that an open list would lead to abuses; as an explanation—a culler employed by a lumber man during the winter season would be apt to have all his employer's work in measuring his timber at Quebec. I believe that ten or twelve would get the greater portion of the work.

What portion of the work would these ten or twelve men be able to perform?—A little over the half.

Do you think would the twenty cullers all be employed at the same time?—I do not think so. During last summer from thirteen to fifteen were the greatest number employed at the same time.

What are the cullers expenses per day?—About eight dollars per day for himself and assistants.

If, as you say, the culling and measuring of timber under an open list system the bulk of the work would fall into the hands of ten or twelve men, would it be objectionable?—I think it would.

With an open list system, do you think a culler could follow his business with success unless he acted fairly and honestly between buyer and seller, and would he not be more apt to do justice under the open list system?—I think he could not succeed unless he acted fairly and honestly; but the open list would lead to abuses.

Do you think that under the rotation system there are no abuses?—I believe that even under the rotation system there are abuses, but if the number of cullers was reduced to the proper number required by the trade the abuses would cease.

Should the system of superannuation in force in the Civil Service extend to the cullers?—I believe the superannuation system should extend to the cullers.

Should cullers be competent in all the Departments, and if so, would it reduce the number required?—Perhaps it would be better that future applicants to be admitted as cullers should have a thorough knowledge of deal and staves as well as of square timber, which might reduce the number required one-fifth.

What is your opinion as to a Board of Survey?—I think we should have an independent Board of Survey.

How should a Board of Survey be constituted?—The lumber trade should have the right to select one, the merchants of Quebec another, and the Government the third. I think it would be better to have the Board altogether separate from the Supervisor's office.

(Signed,) MICHAEL KELLY.

Mr. Elie Noel gave the following evidence:—

Are you a licensed culler?—I am a licensed culler.

How long have you been attached to the Supervisor's office?—I am attached to the Supervisor's office seven years. I was an apprentice many years before that.

In what capacity did you come here?—I came here as a delegate selected by fourteen or fifteen cullers.

Have you served an apprenticeship in a timber cove at Quebec, if so, how long?—I have served about fifteen years apprenticeship, the most of the time in the office. I was about one summer in the coves. When serving my apprenticeship I was getting from fifty to sixty pounds for the summer.

Is a period of service or apprenticeship either in the timber coves at Quebec or elsewhere necessary to qualify an applicant for admission to the cullers' staff under the present system, and is it necessary that the applicant should be able to read and write either in the French or English language?—Certainly it is necessary that he should serve an apprenticeship in a boom under a sworn culler. It is also necessary that he should write either in the French or English language.

Do you consider the number of cullers now on the Supervisor's staff sufficient, or more than sufficient, for the efficient performance of the duties pertaining to the office?—In the square timber department I think there are double the number required. I consider that about twenty cullers would be sufficient to do the work. I do not think there are too many in the other departments.

What remarks have you to make with reference to the character and ability of the cullers respectively?—A certain number of the cullers now on the staff, through old age and other infirmities, are incompetent; I would say about eight or ten are incompetent from the above causes, and as many more from vice.

In what manner would you suggest that the number of cullers should be reduced?—Out of forty-six cullers in the square timber department there is one in the stave department and two in the deal department, besides this there are ten incompetent from old age and physical infirmities, and as many more incompetent from vice, and a few more living on farms who could be paid off with an allowance.

How many pieces of timber is one culler able to measure in one day?—It is according how the timber is rafted. To measure about twelve hundred pieces of Ottawa square timber in one day is a fair day's work. Of St. Lawrence timber, I think from three to four hundred pieces is a good day's work.

What suggestions have you to make with reference to the system of rotation, and if cullers should be paid a fixed salary?—To give the cullers an independent position they should be paid a fixed salary, and still retain the system of rotation. If cullers were paid by fees I would still be in favor of the rotation system.

What are the cullers expenses per day?—A culler's expenses per day are about seven dollars, that is, including assistant's wages, and all expenses.

What is your opinion as to a Board of Survey?—With reference to a Board of Survey, I have no objection to the present system.

Have you any reason to give for being in favor of retaining the system of rotation?—I believe that the open list system would be inducive to competition. I have been offered by an Ottawa lumber man to go and work for him all winter for nothing, and he would give me 300,000 feet of lumber to measure in one turn.

Are you permitted to measure more than one raft in one turn, according to office rules?—Under the rules of the office we cannot measure more than one raft in one turn.

What quantity of timber is usually brought from Ottawa to Quebec in one raft?—From 100,000 to 150,000.

Has the Department of cullers been interfered with in the execution of the law, in regard to the rotation system, and by whom?—Two rafts belonging to one man arrived at Quebec, and a culler, on requisition, proceeded to measure them. Mr Quinn having heard of his intention to measure the two rafts, ordered him to return his books to the office as soon as he finished one raft. Shortly afterwards, instructions arrived from the Government at Ottawa ordering the Supervisor to permit the culler to measure the second raft. This I learned from the cullers.

(Signed,) ELIE NOEL.

Mr. W. G. Perley gave the following evidence:—

Do you consider the number of cullers now on the Supervisor's staff sufficient, or more than sufficient for the efficient performance of the duties pertaining to the office?—I consider the staff too large, about half too large from my experience.

In what manner would you suggest that the number of cullers should be reduced?—I would say according to incapacity and infirmities.

What remarks have you to make with reference to the character and ability of the cullers respectively?—There are quite a number incompetent. I would not like to have them measure for me. I do not know how many. There are several not competent.

What suggestions would you make with reference to the staff inside the office?—I am not posted as to the staff inside the office, but have no reason to complain of any delay or inattention there.

What is your opinion as to a Board of Survey?—I consider that an independent Board of Survey is needed, to be composed as follows:—The Board of Trade at Quebec to appoint one of the members, the Board of Trade at Ottawa another, and the Supervisor of Cullers to be the third.

What suggestions would you make with reference to the rotation system?—I do not approve of the system of rotation under any circumstances. I hold that the office should not be a source of revenue, but self-sustaining, and under the control of the Government.

(Signed,) W. G. PERLEY.

Mr. Fraser gave the following evidence :

Do you consider the number of cullers now on the Supervisor's staff sufficient, or more than sufficient, for the efficient performance of the duties pertaining to the office?—I consider them more than sufficient.

What reduction (if any) would you advise in the number of cullers in the department of square timber, masts, deals and staves, respectively?—I should think that fifteen would be sufficient for the timber alone.

In what manner would you suggest that the number of cullers should be reduced?—I think that those who have become incapacitated through old age, and after long service in the Department, should be compensated more than those who would be rendered incapacitated through other causes.

What remarks have you to make with reference to the character and ability of the cullers, respectively?—I imagine that there are from ten to twelve among the square timber cullers totally incompetent. I do not speak of the others, as my business does not lead me to any acquaintance with the cullers in the other departments.

What suggestions would you make with reference to the staff inside of the office?—I would prefer to make no answer, as I am not in a position to know.

What suggestions would you make with reference to the Board of Survey?—I think we should have an independent Board of Survey, as it is the proper way. The suggestions made by Mr. Quinn fall in with my views.

What suggestions would you make with reference to the system of rotation?—Under the old system I did not like it, as it did not work well. I prefer to do away with the rotation under the present system.

If the number of cullers were reduced to fifteen for the square timber department, would you have any objection to the rotation system?—No; not under the present system of payment by fees.

What reduction do you think could be made in the present tariff of fees?—I should judge about one-half, without making any calculation. If a Board of Survey was constituted, of course it would add to the expense of the office.

If an independent Board of Examiners were appointed, how should they be nominated?—By the Quebec and Ottawa Boards of Trade, respectively, the Supervisor of Cullers, for the time being, being the third party.

Whether the trade would not be served as well under the present system, by doing away with the rotation system and lowering the fees?—I think it would by having competent authorized cullers to do the work.

In the event of the list of cullers being thrown open, do you think should cullers be allowed to be employed in the private service of parties engaged in the lumber trade?—I do not think they should during the measuring season. I would suggest that there should be some mode of making the office responsible for the correctness of the specifications.

Are you in favor of fixed salaries?—I am not in favor of salaries, but of the fee system.

Mr. William McKay gave the following evidence :

Do you consider the number of cullers now on the Supervisor's staff sufficient, or more than sufficient, for the efficient performance of the duties pertaining to the office?—I have always thought there were nearly double the number required by the trade. I believe eighteen or twenty cullers would be sufficient for the work in the square timber department. I refer altogether to the square timber department as my business has not lead me to any knowledge of the other departments.

In what manner would you suggest that the number of cullers should be reduced?—I think it would be hard to turn some of the old cullers out without making some provision for them. Some of them were, however, appointed when they were not required. It would be hard to make the trade pay for their support.

What remarks have you to make with reference to the character and ability of the cullers, respectively?—Some of them are very old, and some drink; and those who are incapacitated from old age and drink should not be put to measure any man's property.

What suggestions would you make with reference to a Board of Survey?—I think we should have an independent Board of Survey, one member of which to be appointed by the merchants at Quebec, one by the lumbermen and the other by the Government.

What is your opinion of the system of rotation?—I do not approve of the rotation system.

REPORT.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

The Committee are of opinion that the manufacturing and commercial interests of our country should be thoroughly co-operative with our important agricultural interests, in order that the general prosperity be advanced, and that, therefore any protective tariff on manufactures is justifiable only on the grounds that it will improve our home markets for farm products, and that such home market ought to be preserved as much as possible to the agriculturalists of our own country, especially in the face of the exclusive policy of the neighboring Republic. With a view to such co-operation, the Committee corresponded with the Committee on Manufacturing Interests, but, to their regret, without any successful issue. The following resolution embodying the reply received, "That while the Committee on Manufacturing Interests will cheerfully consider any suggestions made to them by the Committee on Agricultural Interests, they are of opinion that having made considerable progress with the inquiry specially referred to them the Committee on Manufacturing Interests would find the introduction of other questions incompatible with the due discharge of their duties."

The Committee having carefully examined the result of the labors of a former Committee on the subject of agriculture, find that much valuable information had been obtained directly from the farmers and millers of the country, through the means of questions addressed to leading men engaged in milling and farming industries, the names and addresses of whom were obtained from the Members of the Senate and of a late House of Commons, as well as from other available sources. The substance of which information as obtained from a Draft Report of a former Committee, the present Committee beg to embody in the Report which they now have the honor to submit.

The replies up to date of last meeting of the late Committee numbered 206, a little more than half coming from farmers, and the balance from millers.

In answer to questions regarding the operation of duties on foreign produce, imposed in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, four-fifths both of farmers and millers replied, that the duties, though too light, were very beneficial, and their removal injurious to the farming and milling interests.

While of remaining answers, nine out of ten are doubtful, as the time of the operation of duties was too short from which to form correct judgment, only four farmers and two millers venturing to say that it was injurious.

To question whether it is in the interest of the Dominion to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has to pay 20 per cent., five-sixths of both farmers and millers reply "No; that it is decidedly against the interests of this country;" and many of the few who answer otherwise appear to believe that the Americans will yet reciprocate and admit our produce free, of which the Committee do not see the slightest indication.

To question what duties should be imposed on foreign flour and produce, the greater number advise the same as the Americans impose on ours; while a respectable number recommend half as high, and only a very few that duties should not be imposed; and the chief part of these latter hold the idea that if we leave our ports open to the United States, that that country will open theirs to us. Of which again we would say there appears no prospect.

Answers with regard to effect of free admission of Indian corn, appear to establish without doubt that it has a material effect in reducing price of coarse grains in Canada. Therefore, if low prices for coarse grains be for the general prosperity of Canada, as a very small minority seem to hold, who appear chiefly to live in lumbering districts, then we are right to continue admitting Indian corn, oats and peas from the other side free. But if, on the other hand, high prices for grain increase the general prosperity of the country, then the imposition of a duty on foreign produce is the right course.

The answers received in reference to cultivation of sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, are strongly in favor of encouraging this industry by appropriate legislation, such as the assurance of immunity from excise duty, and some suggest a bonus to those engaging therein.

It would appear from a letter of Mr. S. G. Harvey, of Toronto, whose information on the subject is extensive and reliable, that it is estimated that the national benefit derived from this source alone in France, amounts annually to \$200,000,000, and that no other agricultural interest can compare results approaching to this. And further, that the effect of cultivation of sugar beet on ordinary agriculture of country is most beneficial, the usual crops, especially wheat and barley following in rotation, being much improved both in yield and quality; an immense number of cattle are fed on pulp or refuse left after manufacture of sugar; which labor finds employment during winter, a result most desirable in Canada.

Too much attention cannot be directed to a leading idea conveyed in M. Bonnemont's Report to Minister of Agriculture for Province of Quebec, viz. :—That manufactures which are intimately connected with the cultivation of the soil are more directly co-operative with agriculture increasing its profits, while permanently improving the soil to an extent almost incomprehensible, were it not proved by actual results. Foremost among these are the manufacture of beet sugar, cheese and woollen goods. In the former, as in the latter, the large capital, thorough business organization and peculiar scientific skill required, with the power of long established and wealthy industries of a similar character in foreign countries, to control the trade from a set of circumstances which appears to make special legislation indispensable to the success of these manufactures in Canada.

With regard to tobacco it is thought by those replying that the removal of the excise duty on the home-grown leaf would be advisable, and in certain districts of considerable extent make the cultivation of tobacco profitable.

As to flax, answers are pretty much all favourable to encouragement of its growth and the manufacture of linen goods in this country by suitable legislation.

As to free importation of American flour, the testimony is emphatically and conclusively to the effect that Canadian millers are put to serious disadvantage as compared with the American millers who compete with them.

As respects grinding in bond, the majority of replies recommend it.

The large majority of both farmers and millers agree that the practical discrimination in favour of American millers, which the American law and its peculiar administration together have created, should be met on this side with duties higher on flour and lower on wheat *ad valorem*.

The Committee further report that it would appear that the views herein embodied have not been obtained from a sufficiently wide source to thoroughly substantiate them as the opinion of the majority of the farmers and millers of the whole Dominion, the answers having chiefly been received from Ontario; they would therefore recommend, and the more especially as it would seem that the opinions held by Members of this House differ so very widely on this subject, that, as it would have been impossible to obtain what further information is deemed advisable during the present short session, a series of questions be addressed to every reeve, deputy-reeve, mayor or other municipal officer as may be deemed advisable throughout the whole of this Dominion, with the request that the expression of at least one thoroughly advertised public meeting of farmers and millers called within the township, parish, or other municipality or district, with respect to answers to be given to such questions, also to the Presidents of all Agricultural

Societies, that opinions of such societies may be obtained, and that the replies be forwarded to the Clerk of the House on or before 1st day of January, 1875.

The names of such municipal or agricultural officials to be obtained by the Clerk of the Select Committee, or by circular, asking for such information, addressed to Members of this House and of the Senate, as well as otherwise.

The questions to be answered are as follows, being much the same as those sent out by the late Committee, viz:—

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of country?

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also cultivation of tobacco and flax? And what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?

6. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each country, and for what purposes used?

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture.

8. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States? If so, what remedy would you advise?

10. Does the free importation of American flour, without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with American competitors? and if so, state reasons.

11. Have you found grinding in bond convenient and practicable and fair to all parties concerned, and would you recommend it in case of the imposition of a duty on foreign wheat?

12. As *ad valorem* duty 20 per cent. imposed in the United States on flour, against the fixed specific duty of 20 per cent per bushel on wheat, generally operates as a discriminatory tariff against the Canadian miller, would the establishment of discriminatory duties by the Parliament of Canada, in your opinion, be advisable?

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. T. ORTON,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
Wednesday, 13th May, 1874.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report to the House on the extent and condition of the Manufacturing Interests of the Dominion, with power to send for persons, papers and records, beg leave to submit the following Report :—

That they have, during their investigation of the subject committed to them, received replies from two hundred and fifteen persons engaged in Manufacturing Industry in answer to a circular issued by a former Committee, asking information upon several points connected with such industry, and they have examined orally nineteen persons similarly engaged.

A synopsis of some of the replies received, and the oral evidence thus obtained, accompany this report as an Appendix, and are respectfully submitted to the consideration of your Honorable House.

Your Committee, upon the evidence thus obtained, have arrived at the following conclusions :—

1st. It appears that the competition with the United States, in those classes of manufacture which come under the influence of such competition, is seriously complained of, on the ground that it is an unequal competition fostered by the different fiscal systems of the two countries.

The American manufacturers, having the exclusive control of their own market, find it convenient to relieve themselves of their surplus products in Canada, in many instances at prices less than the cost of production, thus making of Canada a "slaughter market."

It has been established before your Committee that Canadian manufacturers have seriously suffered from this cause, and that the effect of it must be, in some cases at least, to so hamper the Canadian industry as to seriously embarrass it, while the country itself would be injured by the withdrawal from it of large numbers of operatives who would be compelled to seek work in the United States.

This disturbing element in the manufacturing industry of the Dominion arising out of our geographical position, and out of the trade policy of our neighbors, should induce even those who may regard free trade as a correct principle, in the abstract, to recognize the necessity for a modification of that principle as a measure of self-protection, and your Committee respectfully recommend the enactment of such laws as will regulate, if it cannot altogether prevent, the evil complained of.

2nd. The almost uniform testimony before your Committee was to the effect that an increased protection to manufactures will not necessarily increase the cost of the manufactured article to the consumer ; and, in the opinion of your Committee, the witnesses have made out a very strong case in support of this view.

It appears to be well established that the cost of manufacturing decreases as the quantity of goods manufactured increases. Thus a large manufacturing establishment can afford to sell its products at a lower rate than a smaller one. If, therefore, Canadian industry is relieved from the pressure of such undue competition as that referred to in the first paragraph of this report, the effect will be that the manufacturing establishments will be worked to their full capacity, and the cost of production, and the consequent cost to the consumer will be proportionately reduced.

Some instances in proof of the correctness of this principle are given by witnesses whose testimony accompanies this report.

3rd. Although the export trade in manufactured articles has not yet been developed to any extent, your Committee have ascertained that in some classes of goods already a successful attempt has been made to place them upon foreign markets.

The encouragement of this trade as tending to enlarge the markets for our manufactures, and thus to promote their prosperity, and at the same time to increase our foreign commerce, should be effected by all legitimate means.

Your Committee recommend that, to accomplish this object, a draw-back should be granted on all materials used in manufactures made for export.

4th. The attention of your Committee has been called to the condition of certain classes of manufacturers who pay, under the existing tariff, the same amount of duty upon what to them is raw material as is paid on the manufactured article. They mention in this connection the manufactures of clothing and haberdashery.

5th. Your Committee would call the special attention of your Honorable House to the importance of such legislation as will develop the iron mines.

Two letters have been received in connection with this subject; one from Mr. Edward Gurney, of Hamilton, and the other from Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, of Ottawa, which are appended to this report, and which the Committee commend to the special consideration of the House.

6th. The woollen manufacturers complain that they suffer in their business by the importation from Europe of low-priced woollen cloths, made principally from Shoddy, and ask the Committee to recommend to the Government a scale of duties graduated upon the quality of the article.

7th. Your Committee have also taken evidence touching the introduction into Canada of American reprints of British copyright works. Your Committee call attention to the fact, that whilst the privilege of publishing the aforesaid reprints in Canada is granted to the publishers of the United States, it is denied under severe penalties to the publishers of Canada. Your Committee regard this state of things as calling for an early remedy.

8th. Your Committee believe that permanency is an important element in any tariff, and that it should be so adjusted as to afford adequate protection to existing industries, and to invite the attention of capitalists to branches of industry which as yet have not been successful in this country, and which are yet untried.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. T. Wood,
Chairman.

Committee Room, No. 39,
May 19th, 1874.

(EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF COMMITTEE.)

Amendment by Mr. Dymond, seconded by Mr. Walker,—

That the following be the Report to be submitted to the House of Commons:—

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into and report to your Honorable House on the extent and condition of the Manufacturing Interests of the Dominion, with power to send for persons, papers and records, respectfully submit the following:—

1. Your Committee have examined replies in answer to questions addressed by a former Committee to persons engaged in Manufacturing Industries, and submit a synopsis of those replies, with other evidence taken, as an Appendix to their Report.

2. The persons replying to the before-mentioned interrogatories form but a very small proportion of the whole number to whom the questions were addressed, and your Committee are of opinion that the answers must be regarded rather as implying a desire on the part of certain manufacturers for increased protection, than as an indication that such protection is necessary in the public interest.

3. Your Committee have further examined orally nineteen witnesses, all of them

engaged in manufactures, and competent to give information with respect to the condition of their respective industries.

4. With few exceptions the aforesaid witnesses have admitted that they have enjoyed a large measure of prosperity under the operation of revenue tariffs. They have all professed the fullest confidence in their ability to compete, if placed on equal terms, with foreign manufacturers on the American continent.

5. In certain foreign and colonial markets they are also already competing successfully with foreign rivals, and in some cases are finding a market in Great Britain for Canadian manufactured goods.

6. Whilst in some instances the cost of skilled labour in the United States and Canada appears to be nearly equalized in many classes of goods, the cost of production is much lower in Canada than in the United States.

7. During the past year the fall of values, caused by over-production and the financial crisis in the United States, have caused large importations into Canada of United States' manufactured goods, at prices alleged to be from fifteen to twenty per cent. under prime cost, greatly to the detriment of the Canadian manufacturer.

8. As such transactions can only be attended with ruinous sacrifices to the foreign producer, your Committee regard them as exceptional and unlikely to be of frequent recurrence. They arrive at this conclusion the more readily, inasmuch as it does not appear that in the memory of manufacturers many years in business, the same cause for complaint has previously existed.

9. Your Committee also call attention to the fact, that it is admitted by more than one witness, that no reasonable addition to the existing Canadian tariff would have altogether excluded importations made under the severe financial pressure which has lately existed in the United States.

10. Persons engaged in the wholesale manufacture of clothing complain of the importation, chiefly from Great Britain, of large quantities of goods manufactured from cheap materials, designated as "Shoddy."

11. The Canadian manufacturers urge the imposition of a special duty on these goods to such an extent as may discourage their use and importation into Canada.

12. The goods last referred to are purchased largely by persons of limited means, and your Committee do not regard it as the function of the State either to enact sumptuary laws or legislation tending to interfere with the rights of the people to exercise their own intelligence in the choice of their wearing apparel.

13. It has moreover been stated in evidence before your Committee, that materials for the manufacture of cheap cloths of the description before-named exist in abundance in Canada, if the manufacturers of woollen goods chose to provide the machinery suited to its production.

14. Your Committee believe a very powerful impetus will be given in Canada to manufactures for export if a drawback be allowed on the imported dutiable materials used in the production of goods so exported.

15. Your Committee also call attention to the fact that improved facilities for communication between Canada and the West Indies, and between Canada and the countries of Central and South America, would open a very large field for the development of the Canadian export trade in manufactured goods.

16. Serious complaints have been made to your Committee of goods from the United States being allowed to enter Canada on the payment of duties upon prices below the actual value.

17. Your Committee believe that the legislation now under the consideration of Parliament, will, to a large extent, remove this alleged grievance.

18. Many of the witnesses have assured your Committee, that if by the imposition of increased duties, the importation of British and Foreign goods of descriptions manufactured in Canada, were largely reduced or prevented, the cost to the home consumer would not be increased. They represent that their own greater production would reduce the relative cost of their manufactured goods, and allege that home competition, stimu-

lated by protection, would check the disposition of the manufacturer to maintain high prices.

19. Your Committee have only to remark that, whilst this may be true in certain cases, as a general rule legislation guaranteeing a commercial monopoly to the producer appears to them an unlikely method of securing cheapness for the consumer.

20. Your Committee also remark that, whilst the argument in favor of a high tariff is founded mainly on the plea that "infant industries" require the fostering aid of protection, most of the witnesses who have given evidence are engaged in undertakings that have already passed into a condition of vigorous and progressive development.

21. Amongst the topics which have engaged the attention of your Committee has been the disadvantageous position occupied by the book-publishing trade of Canada, owing to the operation of the Imperial Copyright Act of 1842, which has been relaxed by the Imperial Act of 1847, and concurrent legislation in Canada in the interest of the foreign but not of Canadian publishers.

22. Your Committee respectfully submit that this anomaly demands an early remedy in the interest of a most important branch of Canadian industry.

23. Your Committee, whilst satisfied that the evidence they submit will be found to contain much valuable and important information, cannot regard their inquiry as exhaustive in its scope. Time has not sufficed for the examination of many persons, whose testimony would be necessary to a complete report on the condition and extent of the manufactures of the Dominion.

24. Your Committee are unable, in the evidence at present submitted, to discover any sufficient reasons for the imposition of duties higher than those, which, being required for the purposes of revenue, constitute an incidental protection to the manufacturers of Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted.

APPENDIX.

SYNOPSIS OF SOME OF THE REPLIES RECEIVED, AND OF THE
ORAL EVIDENCE.

IRON

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, April 9th, 1874.

A. T. Wood, Esq., M.P.

DEAR SIR,—I take the liberty of placing before you the present position of the pig-iron market, as compared with the past, and our views as to its consequences in relation to Canadian consumers. We have been consumers of pig-iron in Canada during the past thirty years, and, until last year, looked only for our supply to Scotland. There being none made in Canada, we of course could not supply ourselves at home, which is a state of things that does not exist in any other part of the civilized world where similar conditions exist. All acknowledge the prime necessity of the article itself, and it is not even questioned that the materials exist here for its cheap production; indeed, it is known that our ores are equal to any, and it is a fact, though not so generally known, that these ores are not situated at so great a distance from the fuels commonly used for smelting purposes, as some of the American ores are. We last year purchased for the first time a portion of our stock from American makers, and this year we, in common with all the consumers of pig-iron in Canada, will purchase nearly half our entire stock from thence, for the very simple reason that it is cheaper and as good as that hitherto imported from Great Britain. At first, we thought that this arose from an abnormal state of the market, resulting from financial distress, but after thorough personal investigation, we find that the causes are natural, and that for the future we must look to the United States for a portion of the iron consumed here, and that if Scotch iron is used in view of its greater cost, it will only be for mixing purposes; and we find that in the United States it, even for this purpose, is being superseded by the mixture of their own iron. To rightly understand the causes referred to, we must give you a few statistics. In the years preceding the rebellion of the Southern States, a very large proportion of the iron used was from Scotland. The government, in the suppression of that unhappy struggle, were compelled to increase the tariff on imports of all kinds, and a duty of seven dollars per ton was imposed on pig-iron. After recovering somewhat from the first struggle, the production began very gradually to increase, until at the last year of the war, it had reached about nine hundred thousand tons. Since then the increase has been more rapid, as will be seen by the record, which shows a production during last year of between three and four million tons, and to-day their furnaces numbering eight hundred (800), have a capacity of over five million tons per annum. The result in a word is that an American stove-maker can purchase his stock and lay it down in his yard as cheaply as can the stove-maker in Liverpool or Manchester, and very much cheaper than he could import it into the United States, taking off all duty. This cheapness arises from home competition, their capacity of production exceeding very largely that of their market, so that immediately they *must* become exporters to the markets hitherto supplied from Great Britain. Before going further, we wish to assure you that we are not interested either personally or relatively in the iron mines or pig-iron furnaces of Canada. Now the bearing of this on our business is very plain; encouraged by the protection of an accidental character afforded by the war, Canadian founders increased the capacity of their furnaces three hundred per cent., and they derived further encouragement during that period, from the fact that the materials of their trade were higher in price in the States than here, for while pig-iron ranged in price here from \$22.50 to \$23.50, there it was fully \$10 higher. Now, however, iron and most other foundry materials are cheaper by the freight there than here. (We can recollect how bitterly, during the time alluded to, the American founders com-

plained of the excessive prices they were compelled to pay ; now there are none so blind as not to recognise the shortsightedness of their former views.) With this cheapness of production, arising from causes mentioned, comes a disposition to export, and this last season, for the first time in many years, we found part of the Canadian market occupied by American goods, and the whole of the foundry operations of the year suffered a contraction in perfect correspondence. That we shall, during the ensuing season, feel this to a greater extent we have no doubt, and are preparing for it by ceasing partially to manufacture, and in pursuing this policy we are not alone, for every stove manufacturer entertaining the same views, has either closed for a few mouths or discharged a large number of workmen. No one would complain of this partial occupation of our market, if we were at liberty, under similar conditions, to enter that of the Americans ; but that is quite impossible, as we have demonstrated to our entire satisfaction by repeated trial ; for beside the specific duty of one and a half cents per pound, we have to meet at the border, bonding and other charges, which in themselves are quite respectable. The result of this state of things will be felt, we believe, very severely, for the enterprise (which, during the past twelve years, has been developed to that extent, that the manufactories are more than capable of supplying the country) will not submit to further contraction, and in a very short time after it is definitely settled that the present unfortunate policy is to be permanent, the same manufacturers will supply the Canadian market from foundries just across the border, where they can have all the advantages of a practically unlimited market. We know that there are many who at present regard the manufacturing industries of this country as of no advantage to it, and we are glad to believe that they constitute a small minority ; but should this belief prove to be incorrect, and the tariff be so fixed as to afford no protection to manufacturers, the result will be so pregnant with evil, that the free-trader of to-day will have reason to regret such unfortunate legislation. In conclusion, we beg to say that should the Government conclude to favor the pig-iron interest of Canada with the needed protection, it should be done in such a way as not to prejudice the interests of the worker in iron. This might be done either by an offer of bonuses, or by a well-defined assurance to capital that when launched in the enterprise, it would have the earnest consideration of the Government, and, if need be, its fostering care.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD GURNEY.

MEMORANDUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IRON DEPOSITS OF THE DOMINION.

In advocating protection as a means for the better development of our iron deposits, the wonderful success of the United States iron industries, under a protective tariff, is offered as a most striking example, and, being comparatively within our view, will be more readily appreciated.

That country, which in — had only some — furnaces, in 1873 had in operation furnaces with a producing capacity of over 4,000,000 tons per annum. The immense increase in their exports of domestic iron manufactures (the trade rising from \$4,563,201 in 1862, to \$9,950,650 in 1873, and the increase in machinery alone being 12,228 per cent.) is most surprising. When we compare this with the fact that the export trade of Great Britain to the United States and Canada is diminishing, and that the United States is supplanting the British manufactures in our market, the time appears to have arrived to utilize the advantages we possess within our own borders.

The total quantity of iron produced in the Dominion in 1873, was some 3,226 tons, an amount perfectly insignificant when compared with our requirements, while the quantity of iron ore exported for the same period was about 47,200 tons. Now it is never to the advantage of any country to export its products in their crudest state, and to import the higher forms of such products. In a crude state they represent but a small amount of labour ; in high grades of machinery, &c., the material is the smallest item of cost, but that of labour is very large.

Within the Dominion the deposits of iron ores, as a rule, are in the immediate vicinity of the coal beds or of the great forests, whence the required supply of charcoal can be derived. The rapid extension of our railway system offers a ready market for large quantities of iron, both for construction and repair, and the demand for ordinary consumption is steadily increasing, a proof of which is given by the amount of imports during the past five years.

For the five years ending June 30th, 1873 :—

	Paying 15 per cent.	Paying 5 per cent.	Free.
1869.—	\$2,132,021	\$1,817,800	\$2,223,889
1870.—	2,366,265	1,793,876	2,487,496
1871.—	3,110,161	2,449,369	3,404,796
1872.—	3,840,859	3,247,172	6,163,969
1873.—	4,642,299	4,842,148	11,510,443
Total, 15 per cent.....	\$16,091,605		
„ 5 „	14,150,365		
„ Free		25,790,593	
			\$56,032,563

The amount of money which annually leaves the country to pay the wages, profits, interest, &c., on its imports on this one item of trade, might, under a judicious system of protection, be expended in it, and afford employment to thousands who annually emigrate in search of labour more suited to their inclinations than that solely of the agriculturist. Diversity of industry is absolutely necessary if we are sincerely desirous of retaining our native born population, and increasing our numbers by attracting others from abroad. Were our supplies of iron cut off or curtailed from any cause whatsoever, in what condition would our industries depending to day on foreign sources, find themselves ?

It is a question in what way the development of our iron mines may be best promoted, whether by a duty or a bonus ? After careful examination of the subject, a duty appears the fairest and most feasible, as its benefits would be in direct proportion to the capital invested and enterprise displayed ; while it would be difficult to limit the number of establishments to which a bonus should be given and the amount to be accorded to each. A bonus might induce the erection of works on too limited a capital, and in a district in which no good results could eventually accrue ; on the other hand, with a duty which acted equally for all, capitalists would only be disposed to invest in enterprises promising to be commercially successful.

Of course, in view of the production of iron in the country to-day being so very limited, it is hardly to be expected that Government should impose a duty on the importation of pig and other iron, except for revenue purposes ; but it can be shown that, if there is a certainty of a duty being imposed, should the development of this industry assume large proportions, capitalists in England are prepared to commence operations on some of our iron mines within a short time, on a very extensive scale, and with considerable capital.

C. FITZGERALD.

Ottawa, April 14th, 1874

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

This branch of business has generally been of a profitable character up to the year 1870, since which time it has not done quite so well, owing, principally, to the Americans sending their surplus into the Canadian market. Therefore, suggest that a tariff similar to that of the United States be put on agricultural implements.

With respect to the Patent Law, suggest that a board of practical men be appointed to inspect the article sought to be patented, so as to know whether it contains the principal parts of an article previously entered for patent ; such second application should be rejected. By means of the board mentioned, all models would be examined and the deserving only receive patents.

Cossitt and Bro., of Brockville, suggests that the law respecting trade-marks should be amended, so that foreigners could not get words as marks registered, when such marks have been in use in Canada for a number of years.

L. Sleeper, of Coaticook, suggests with respect to the Insolvency Act, that during its continuance it has operated very injuriously in the rural districts. If a bankrupt could not get a discharge unless he paid fifty per cent of his indebtedness, it would put a stop to a great part of the dishonest transactions now carried on under the law. (Of course he could obtain his discharge on any terms by the consent of all his creditors.)

Many parties leave the cities with a quantity of goods, commencing business in some of the villages, live on the proceeds of sales, get into debt all they can, then fail, pay a few cents on the dollar, and try again somewhere else.

American tariff, 35 per cent. Canadian, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

CLOTHING.

Manufacturers of Clothing say that the business has been so unprofitable that in the wholesale trade of Montreal alone, more than one-half engaged in this business during the last ten years have failed.

This is an interest which gives employment to a great number of females who can get nothing else to do, and who, by means of what they are enabled to earn, help very materially to supply the table; but the introduction of the low-priced English goods into Canada take from this class the only style of goods they are competent to make.

The manufacturers suggest, under the circumstances in which they are placed, a duty of ten per cent extra on ready-made clothing, as this affords them all the protection they will even then have; they now having to pay $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the cloths, &c., which they must import, such as beavers, pilots, tweeds, buttons, canvas, thread, wadding, &c., &c., which to them is their "raw material." The present rate of duty does not therefore give any protection to this great branch of industry.

Clothing manufacturers complain further, that they cannot compete with the English manufacturer in the poorest classes of goods, as the latter are able to employ labour on that class much below that which the Canadian maker pays; and further, the great difficulty which is found in Canada in getting work-people, places our manufacturers under the necessity of having goods made six or eight months in advance, thereby causing a heavy loss on interest account.

American tariff, 45 cents per pound, and 36 per cent *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem*.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe business is reported as being fairly profitable.

Recommends that no change be made in the duty on the materials used by the wholesale trade in this interest; but generally speaking the manufacturers in this branch are contented with the 15 per cent tariff.

With respect to the Patent Law, Joseph Woodley and Son, of Quebec, say: "That the old patent law was better for manufacturers, and wanted but little alterations."

The present Patent Law is unfavourable, but at present little felt, but when existing United States Patents have lapsed and new ones take their place, it will be very detrimental to Canada if she exports boots and shoes, as she certainly will. With sound legislation, if the present patents in existence in the United States were in existence here, the tax on the production of boots and shoes would be fully ten per cent, a fair wholesale profit. The MacKay Sewing Machine Company charges a royalty of two cents a pair on all sewed with their machine; this, on the quantity we manufacture, would be \$9,000 a year. The net income of the MacKay Sewing Machine Company, in royalty, in the year 1873, was six hundred thousand dollars, for which they give nothing but the privilege to use their patent.

Direct steam communication between the Dominion and the West Indies and Cuba, would tend to stimulate this industry.

American tariff, 35 per cent. Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The Woollen manufacturers say, that business of late has not been of a profitable character, and an increased duty on woollen goods would tend to keep the capital in the business that is now invested, thus preventing the mills from "shutting down."

Since the price of wool has advanced, the woollen manufacturers of this country have not been able to make any profit, as they have had to contend with the importations from England of an inferior article. Canadian manufacturers use only fine wool in making their goods, at a price, the lowness of which leaves no desire on the part of the consumer to seek for a cheaper substitute; but when wool is high, as it is now, then the Canadian manufacturer, having to pay a higher price for his raw material, and not adulterating his goods, has no option but to raise the price or sell at a loss. British goods sent to this market being made to appear as good as ours, while at the same time, they are largely made of a mixture of shoddy; therefore the Canadian manufacturer is not placed in a position to hold his own against the British manufacturer.

Messrs. Randall, Farr, & Co., of Hespeler, report that they have moved their entire interests to the United States, as the merchants in this country prefer to purchase foreign goods to Canadian manufacture; they therefore prefer paying the high duty on Canadian wool, to make dress goods with, and will send to Canada from the United States the goods they intend making as foreign goods, by which means they will receive from ten to fifteen per cent more for them than if they had continued to manufacture in this country.

Some of the manufacturers suggest a graduated scale of duties, viz: from thirty to forty per cent on the *low inferior*, i.e. those costing two-and-six sterling per yard. Those costing over four shillings sterling (narrow width), the present duty would be sufficient.

American tariff, 45 cts per lb., and 31½ per cent *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent *ad valorem*.

FURNITURE.

Cabinet manufacturers say that they cannot successfully compete, as large manufacturers in the United States make Canada a "slaughter market," sending large quantities of inferior furniture to the large cities to be sold by auction, and generally speaking, the duties are evaded, in part, by the entering of goods at a point much below their value.

The business has not been profitable, and requires in an especial manner a moderate protection, in order to secure a home market.

A preference for an article of Boston or New York manufacture, as compared with a home-made one of the same price (of at least equal and often superior construction, finish and design), has operated to the great detriment of our trade, particularly in the cities of Montreal, Halifax and St. John.

An advance of ten per cent. on the present tariff would be productive of much benefit to the trade, and be of no injury to the customers.

Have no doubt but that competition amongst manufacturers here would be so enhanced by an increase of duty as to maintain prices as low as, if not lower, than at present obtained.

American tariff, 35 per cent. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

COTTON.

The President of the Dundas Cotton Factory asks that a permanent duty of 20 per cent. be put on cottons; and that all machinery, such as is not made in Canada, be allowed to come in free of duty, which would have the effect of establishing cotton manufactures on a safe and satisfactory basis in the Dominion. Drugs and dye-stuffs used in coloring cotton goods should also be admitted free of duty.

In ordinary times can compete successfully with foreign manufacturers, but when a time of depression in trade comes the Americans press their goods into Canada, and sell them without reference to cost, making it what it has been termed, a "slaughter market." The business has not been profitable. It took five years' working without profit to establish the goods in the market.

A duty of 25 per cent. would have a tendency to stimulate the investment of capital in this interest; have doubts whether 20 per cent. would do so. In course of time increased investments would cause over-production; but for a number of years it would only reduce the quantity of imported cottons. The demand is at present in excess of the production.

American tariff, 5cts. per square yard; cotton bagging, 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco manufacturers say they can successfully compete in low grades, but not in the finer qualities.

The business was very unprofitable in 1870 and 1871. It is now better, but not at all satisfactory.

If an additional duty were placed on the *fine* American manufactured tobaccos it would encourage the importation of skilled labor. There is sufficient protection in low grades.

McMullen and Adams complain: That there are some restrictions imposed which are worthless as a protection to the Government against fraud, and which embarrass the tobacco business, viz.:—The Inland Revenue Department will not allow us to withdraw and pay duty on sample packages from bond; and require upon export goods certain stamps and marks, which are of use only *here*, as a preventative against fraud—a condition which has been found most onerous in combating the natural prejudices against Canadian manufactured tobacco offered in competition with that from Virginia.

American tariff, 50cts. per pound. Canadian tariff, —

HARDWARE.

Manufacturers of hardware say, business has been good until the past year. Can compete in heavy goods, but not successfully in shelf-hardware, for the reason that iron and coal are cheaper in the United States, and their unlimited market in comparison with ours enables them to manufacture in very large quantities, and consequently cheaper. Again, having to compete with the convict labor of the United States. And lastly, the Canadian market is used by the manufacturers of the United States for the disposal of their surplus stocks, which are sold in our market by travellers for what they will bring; invoices are then made out to the purchaser and duty paid accordingly, and such goods are frequently sold in the Canadian market at one-half what they would be sold for in their own market. Hence we cannot compete against such transactions.

Pillow, Hersey & Co., nail, railway and ship spikes, horse-shoes and merchant bar iron manufacturers, say: "That they cannot always compete with foreign manufacturers, on account of their making Canada a 'slaughter market'; sell the goods here to the trade at cost, and often under cost. Claim that if the United States wish reciprocity, by all means let us have it. If, on the other hand, they exact from us a custom duty of 35 to 50 per cent., we certainly should do the same. The present tariff, allowing *coal*, *pig-iron* and *puddled bars* to enter *free*, is quite satisfactory."

James Smart, of Brockville, says, that at least ten per cent. advance ought to be put on general hardware.

W. Darling, of W. Darling & Co., entirely dissents from the views expressed by other manufacturers, and is of opinion that all goods should be admitted free, objecting to special duties for the benefit of special interests; notably, sewing cotton and iron wire.

E. R. Moore & Co., St. John, railway spike manufacturers, complain that railway spikes are imported duty free for the use of the Intercolonial Railway, when they have to pay a duty on iron, and strongly advise a duty of 15 per cent. on spikes.

American tariff, nails and spikes, 1.35 per H.; horseshoe nails, 4½ cts. per pound; cross-cut saws 9cts. per lineal foot; hand-saws from 67½ cts. to 90cts. per dozen, and 27 per cent. *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

Manufacturers of machinery and tools are quite able to compete with and to export to the United States if we were admitted to their market, and therefore would desire nothing better than reciprocity. Being excluded, we need a customs duty sufficiently high to prevent the occasional or periodical overflow of their surplus. Ask that machinery for mills and factories, which is not manufactured in the Dominion, should be charged duty, as there has been very great deception practised in the introduction of such. The demand said to be greater than actual production, but not greater than our capacity. Present tariff acts prejudicial to engines and boat-builders, as American vessels can obtain registers without paying duty, giving a premium to British or American builders to break down Dominion builders, while the latter have to pay 5 to 15 per cent. duty for every part entering into the manufacture of engines and boilers. Hopes that any change in the tariff will be to foster home industry; add to the population and strength of the Dominion. Ask further, that permanent tariff regulations should take place, so that parties may know what to rely on. Suggests that an efficient inspector of patents should be appointed, whose duty it would be to investigate the claims of parties seeking patents.

Hyslop & Ronald, of Chatham, present some strong remarks, which is respectfully referred to Committee.

Wm. Chaplin, formerly Tuttle, Date & Co., tool manufacturers, complain that so long as American goods are allowed to come into Canada on any better terms than Canadian goods of the same kind are allowed to be sent into the United States, so long will our manufacturers be in a precarious condition.

American manufacturers, with their market safe from the effects of their acts, can effectually crush out every competing industry. Have not lately found the business of a profitable character. Some have had to withdraw from business, and some have failed, Tuttle, Date & Co., being among the last. Cannot successfully compete, because the Americans make a practice of disposing of their surplus stocks in the Canada market at whatever they will bring, thus forcing prices down below the cost of production. This operation does not injure their own market, because their tariff renders it impossible for our goods, or those of theirs which they may sell here, ever going back again to compete with the goods they sell at home.

American tariff, 31½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

FELT HATS.

In consequence of the low duty on the imported hats, while at the same time paying an equal duty on most of the material used in their manufacture, the English and American manufacturers can at all times flood this market with their surplus stocks in preference to injuring their own market. With a properly arranged tariff the production in this interest could be trebled in a short time, *i.e.*, a higher duty on hats or a less duty on the raw material. Are therefore of opinion that an increase of duty would be of great benefit to the trade and induce large investments in their manufacture.

Cannot successfully compete with the foreign felt hat manufacturers, the chief difficulty being with the United States manufacturers, who, when they overproduce, send their stock into this market and undersell the Canadian manufacturers.

Green and Sons say: An increase of from 5 to 10 per cent. to the tariff upon manufactured hats would have the effect of increasing the revenue and would not lessen the regular importation of goods, but would partially prevent the surplus stocks of other markets being thrown upon this country to the detriment of this interest, and its further development. Every manufacturer when making up his estimate of production for the year, has to take into account the *surplus* that may or may not come from other countries, and the *uncertainty* of what that surplus may be, compels him to *contract* instead of *increase* his productions, and of necessity *increasing* instead of *diminishing* the cost of his goods to his own and the country's disadvantage.

For example, during the early part of the American war, owing to the demoralizing of the hat trade in that country, large quantities of hats were thrown on this market which compelled us, in the case of the Hamilton factory, in which we were then interested, to shut up the works for one-third of the year. And we found by an estimate then made that had we been enabled to run the works all the year, we could have reduced the cost of our goods one dollar per dozen, which would be equal to 10 per cent. off the selling price.

American tariff, from 18 cts. per lb. to 45 cts. per lb. and 31½ per cent. *ad valorem*; Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

TIN, COPPER, BRASS AND SILVER-PLATE.

Workers in this class of goods cannot successfully compete with the Americans as they send their surplus over to Canada and sell it for what they can get, which is often far below the value. For example, Dennis & Co., of Chicago, have been sending tubular lanterns into Canada at \$3 per dozen less than they are selling them on their own side, and paying the duty as well; and when asked why they did so; replied, they would sell for less than cost in order to undersell the Canadians; proving that the Americans make Canada a "sacrifice market."

Do not export any of our own manufactures as the only country to which we could export is the United States, and their tariff is prohibitory. The demand for the past four years has been steadily increasing, and has warranted the adding largely to the facilities for manufacturing. Robert Mitchell & Co., of Montreal, complain,—That goods have been entered free at other ports that are made to pay duty in Montreal, and recommend to obviate this, that to ensure a uniform interpretation of the tariff a superintendent of appraisers should be appointed.

Skinner & Co., of Gananoque, say,—That prison labour in the United States prevents their success, and the using the Dominion as a cast-off market to keep their convicts at work.

Booth & Son, of Toronto, complain,—That parties enter planished copper as free goods, the same as common sheet copper, when it has in reality been manufactured. They (Booth & Son) imported machinery for planishing copper, but finding it was entered duty free they have the machinery idle.

American tariff, 35½ to 40½ per cent. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

SEWING MACHINES.

Business was in a flourishing condition until within the last few years.

An increase in the tariff would have a tendency to firmly establish and extend the manufactories now in the Dominion.

Since the financial panic in the United States, and the consequent "shrinking of values" causing great dullness in business, the American manufacturers have made Canada a "slaughter market," entering their sewing machines at our Custom Houses much below the price at which they sell them at home, thus cheating our government and thereby doing the Canadian manufacturers gross injustice. On this subject Mr. Wilson, of Hamilton, writes as follows to A. T. Wood, Esq., M.P., Chairman of Committee on Manufacturing Interests.

American tariff, 35 per cent. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

15th April, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—According to request, I herewith furnish a statement of the difficulties which I have had to contend with in introducing our (Wilson, Lockman & Co.) sewing machines into the markets of the United States.

1st. One of our customers, Mr. Mudge, residing in Sarnia, had frequent calls and communications from parties residing in Port Huron and vicinity, State of Michigan,

concerning price, qualities and properties of our machines, resulting in the sale of a considerable number, which the Custom House officer at Port Huron allowed to be entered at our invoice price for a short time, but for some cause or reason, not stated, refused to allow any more of our machines to be entered by Mr. Mudge at our invoice prices. In the meantime the Custom House officer employed a lady in Port Huron to go over to Sarnia and buy a machine from Mr. Mudge, for which she paid the retail price. Afterwards, the collector told Mr. Mudge that he must pay 45 per cent. duty on the retail price; this of course put a stop to the entering of our machines at that port. Mr. Mudge then tried Detroit, and found the collector there more reasonable in his demands, and in order to facilitate operations I went to Detroit myself to arrange concerning valuation. The collector at once informed me that he had decided to allow the Lockman machines to be entered at four (4) dollars more than the Company sold them for in Hamilton, which made the gold duty charged by the United States at the port of Detroit on the Lockman sewing machine amount to between 57 and 58 per cent. on the invoice price.

2nd. Messrs. Wilson, Lockman & Co. opened correspondence with a party in the State of Iowa. The result of this correspondence was an order for machines to be sent per Express, C.O.D. The machines were got ready, notice sent to the American Express Company's office that a shipment of machines was ready to be forwarded by them to Iowa. They called and took the machines away, signing a receipt for the same. The day following, Wilson, Lockman & Co. got notice from the Express Company that they could not forward the machines unless duty, carriage, and all other expenses were prepaid. This Wilson, Lockman & Co. did not feel disposed to do, consequently had to take the machines back, and lose the sale as well as future prospects in that market. There are other cases similar in nature to this one, especially in New York, where the prospects were very good, but had to be abandoned owing to obstacles thrown in the way by Custom House officers and the Express Company.

Lastly. The following relation will show how very closely the Custom officers attend to their duty in the United States. A Mr. Fleming, of Chippawa, who was dealing in the "Lockman," sold a good many into the State of New York. One of his customers living some distance from the line had his machine seized for non-payment of duty. He protested that the duty had been paid on it, but all to no purpose. The official kept possession of it until the collector's books at Suspension Bridge were examined, when it was found that the machine had been entered and duty paid. The exact and particular way in which sewing machines are entered on the other side of the line makes it an easy matter to trace them. Every sewing machine is numbered by the manufacturers, and that number is entered in the collector's book at whatever port the entry is made.

The foregoing are a few of the cases that have come under my personal observation which, I think, must be evidence to any unprejudiced mind that, under the present system adopted by the Customs' officers of the United States, it is impossible for Canadian manufacturers to reach their markets. I would suggest that if an increase in the present tariff cannot be obtained, a system of valuation should be adopted that would prevent the fraudulent entry of goods under their market value.

With best wishes,

I remain, yours very truly,

A. WILSON,

Wilson, Lockman & Co.

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SAFES, BOLTS, NUTS AND SCREWS.

Mr. Edwards, safe manufacturer, Montreal, says he can compete in general terms with the foreign manufacturers, but is seriously effected by the condition of affairs in the United States, as the manufacturers there make Canada a "slaughter market," which they readily do on account of the low rate of duty. The bulk and character of the goods are a bar to any export to foreign countries, with the exception of the United

States, and the high tariff imposed on safes, effectually shuts us out, while our tariff allows a maker there to send his goods to the Dominion, as any manufacturer can afford to discount off his goods an amount equal to the duty here.

The manager of the Canada Screw Company says, they have to compete with the English manufacturers, where the business is virtually controlled by Messrs. Nettlefold and Chamberlain, of Birmingham, who at times since the organization of the Canada Screw Company, have sold screws in the Dominion at lower prices than for other markets, for the avowed purpose of crippling them. They are satisfied that an increase of duty would to some extent make them independent of foreign competition, enabling them to offer inducements to the trade in the way of prices, without fear of ruinous reductions by foreign manufacturers by way of retaliation. The Company do not ask special legislation on their behalf, but suggest a general increase in the tariff, so as to favor all branches of Canadian manufacture, especially while they are, as at present, confined almost wholly to a home demand.

The Canada Bolt Factory, through their manager, asks to have the duty raised to twenty per cent. The bolt and nut manufacturers of the United States, of which there are two hundred in that country, are determined to stop, if possible, the manufacture in Canada of this interest.

American tariff—safes, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*; screws, 9½cts. per lb. and 7½cts. per lb.; bolts, 2¼cts. per lb. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

PAPER.

Paper manufacturers can successfully compete with foreign manufacturers, except their markets are in a depressed state, in which case Canada is made a sacrifice market; an advance therefore of five per cent. would be advantageous to this interest; this would, we think, effectually prevent the evil complained of, and would not increase the price of paper, as there are now more paper mills running and in course of erection than can find an outlet in the Dominion for their product (and they cannot profitably export). Competition among the makers will effectually prevent any combination to extort extravagant prices.

It pays the Americans much better to send their surplus stock to Canada than to glut their own market, by doing which they would effectually reduce the price of their whole production. Barber Brothers are therefore of opinion that against the Americans our tariff should be the same as theirs. Against all other countries a duty of 20 per cent. they think amply sufficient.

The paper maker requires to put more capital into his business in proportion to his yearly production than any other trade requires, as a paper mill worth \$100,000 will not produce more than \$100,000 worth of paper per annum.

M. Staunton & Bros., manufacturers of paper-hangings, say, that to foster their particular branch of business, requires that the "raw material" which they are unable to get in Canada, should be admitted at 10 per cent., or say 15 per cent., and that the finished or manufactured article of paper hangings should pay a duty of 25 per cent. This they consider a moderate protection on a purely fancy article such as paper-hangings.

American tariff, 31½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

MARBLE.

Marble manufacturers recommend that a light tariff be placed on all classes of marble. As is now the case, some classes of marble are dutiable while other classes go free. At present duty is paid on monumental stock and posts, while stock for tomb stones, &c., which require more labour in sawing to size, goes duty free. Were a tariff to be placed on American manufactured goods, the same as Americans have put on Canadian goods, and were the present 15 per cent. tariff removed, it would then place us on an equal footing with American manufacturers.

We cannot purchase our raw stock in Canada, from the fact that there is not a

marble quarry in the country, and the prospects for a marble mill soon, are poor. All marble that is imported being merely sawed to size (being otherwise in an unwrought state) should therefore be duty free.

The business has been fairly profitable.

R. W. Forsyth, marble and granite manufacturer of Montreal, says, the Dominion of Canada possess as fine marbles, granites and building stones as are to be found in any country. The use of the former, however, may be looked on as luxuries, and a sufficient home market does not at present warrant the development of these quarries, while the United States (our natural outlet) is closed by high duties, which in many cases amount to prohibition, which by the following I will endeavour to demonstrate:—

The ordinary cost of producing marble in blocks from the quarry may be taken at 50 cents per cubic foot. This article, of the commonest qualities, if exported to the United States (*in the rough*), is subject to a duty of 50 cents per foot (cubic) and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, equal to about 120 per cent. advance on the cost of production. *This Canada admits free.*

The finer qualities of white or coloured marbles, which might be probably produced at about the same cost as the ordinary kinds, is subject to a duty in the United States of \$1.00 per cubic foot and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, equal to about 225 per cent. advance on the cost of production. *This Canada admits free.*

Sawn marble cut into slabs is a manufactured article and which can be produced for about 20—25 cents per foot superficial, $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick, but when exported into the United States is subject to a duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* and 25 cents per foot superficial for one inch in thickness, and 10 cents per foot additional for every inch or part of an inch in thickness. *This Canada admits free.* This item is intended to be *prohibitive* for the protection of the marble sawyers of the United States, as it would be impossible to pay that duty and sell in that country, except at a great loss.

Granite and other building stones, except marble, which can be produced for about \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton in the rough, is subject to a duty in the United States of \$1.50 per ton or about 100 per cent. on the cost. *This Canada admits free.*

Manufactures of marble exported into the United States is charged 50 per cent. *ad valorem.* *This Canada admits at 15 per cent. ad valorem.*

Sawn marble when specially shapen, is at present on the 15 per cent. list, but the difference of interpretation of this clause by the Collectors of Customs at the various ports of the Dominion renders this very unsatisfactory, as goods paying duty at Montreal and some of the larger ports of the Dominion, pass *duty free* at many of the minor ports all over Canada, and is therefore an injustice to the consumers and importers at the ports where the law is strictly administered.

In my opinion, when marble is sawn or in any shape, except in *block in the rough from the quarries*, it is a manufactured article, and should not be in the free list, while the different stages of manufacture would be fully covered by an *ad valorem duty*, which, from the competition against the Dominion of Canada, should not be less than 25 per cent. If sawn lumber is a manufactured article, as compared with square timber and saw logs, so is *sawn marble* and wrought stone as compared with *marble or stone in the rough from the quarries.*

One of the latest developments of Canadian manufacture is the dressing and polishing of her red and grey granites, which are quite equal in colour and durability to the best Scotch granites, but with a duty of only 15 per cent. it is next to impossible to compete with Scotland, where the difference of wages alone is about 150 per cent. below what we have to pay in Canada.

I am therefore of opinion that while I would be willing to accept reciprocity with the United States for the foregoing articles of manufacture and raw materials, in the event of not receiving this, or the duties in some measure assimilated to those of the United States, that the Canadian duties on all *stone or marble* other than in *blocks in the rough from the quarries*, which duty should not be less than 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and under such amount of protection I believe that our Dominion stone and

marble quarries would receive a great impetus towards the development of Canadian enterprise.

Respectfully submitted by

R. W. FORSYTH,
Marble and Granite Manufacturer, Montreal.

CARRIAGES.

Manufacturers can successfully compete when goods are sold at the regular prices of competitors, but not when slaughtered by manufacturers in the United States when their markets are dull, and so long as our market is open to them at a rate of duty not exceeding 15 or 20 per cent., while Canadian manufacturers have to pay 35 per cent.

The business has been profitable until last year. From the year 1867 to the fall of 1872, were behind with orders; since which time United States manufacturers have thrown large quantities of carriage materials on the market.

In reply to the question relative to the Patent Law, J. B. Armstrong, of Guelph, recommends the following changes, viz. :—

That a term of *two* years be given (to perfect the invention) before the patentee is obliged to manufacture to hold good his patent. Also, that an employer, or any one engaging skilled labour to produce improvements and inventions, should be entitled to obtain patents, although they may not personally have executed the details of the improvement, but have furnished the means and in part the ideas to produce the same. Further, that "*Design Patents*" be granted for the term of 15 years, as in the United States, and that the fee be raised in proportion.

American tariff, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

TANNERS AND LEATHER BELTING.

Tanners ask a protection equal to American manufacturers, so as to be placed upon an equal footing; also ask for a duty (export) on hemlock bark. When leather was 20 per cent., large investments were made in this business, with a fair prospect of supplying all our own market at a paying profit. In a short time the tariff was reduced to 10 per cent., before the industry was fairly established; consequently, many establishments shut down, while others reduced their staff of workmen, causing a great loss of men and money to this country. They also complain of the wholesale destruction of our hemlock forests.

Suggest that an export duty of \$1.50 per cord be put on hemlock bark, which would afford a considerable revenue to the Government.

Heath & Northey, of Montreal, say, that if the markets of the world were open to them, they would then be able to compete successfully with the foreign tanner, and recommend that the duty on sole leather be raised to 20 per cent. The business was prosperous from 1868 to 1871.

American tariff, 15 per cent., 20 per cent. and 31½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, 10 per cent. and 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

STOVES.

Manufacturers can produce and sell castings as cheap as imported goods are usually offered, *but not cheaper*, and the result is our market is divided between Canadian and foreign manufacturers. Our market is open to them to sacrifice their surplus stock in. Increased duty would increase the demand for Canadian goods, and thereby enable Canadian manufacturers to profitably employ the capital already invested. Business has been most profitable from 1868 to 1873. The great reduction in price of pig and other iron in the United States places the ironworkers of this country at a greater disadvantage than formerly, as now the Americans have as cheap stock as ourselves, a large market which renders extensive manufacturing facilities highly profitable, and a high protective tariff which renders exportation of Canadian goods an impossibility, all of which (in the event of over-production with them) renders them formidable and very unfair competitors. Until the present time our stock and labour has been cheaper than with them. Stove manufacturers were, in the regular course of trade, during the American war, able to

produce and sell goods 20 per cent. cheaper than they could be imported; but since the finances of the United States have approached a specie basis, our market has been divided with them, thus limiting the demand for goods and eventually increasing the cost. Should have no cause of complaint if Canadians could export goods to United States as cheaply or on same terms as they can be imported into this country. Chown & Cunningham ask that the tariff be increased to 20 per cent. Stove manufacturers complain, as do all other manufacturers, that the Americans make Canada a slaughter market, entering their goods much below cost, and thus evading a great part of the duty. Are satisfied that a moderate protective tariff on manufactured goods never increases but invariably diminishes prices, care being taken to have all raw material come in free of duty. Pig iron, for some years to come, should come in free of duty, as any small duty would only be a direct tax on the manufactured article. Lehigh coal should also be free. With respect to the Patent Law, foreigners should be obliged to make applications for patents here before offering goods for sale in either this or their own country.

Clendenning, of Montreal, says, that unless the Americans make a slaughter market of Canada, the stove men have nothing to fear.

American tariff, 1.35 per pound. Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

VARNISH AND PAINT.

The manufacturers of Varnish have great and good grounds for complaint. 1st, spirits of turpentine, which forms two-thirds of the raw material, is the product of the United States, on which the Canadian manufacturer pays a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 2nd, the article of benzole, which costs 11 cents American currency, is charged a duty by the Government of 15 cents per gallon, thus paying a duty of about 150 per cent. on a portion of the raw material of an article that is admitted on a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. when manufactured; the superior quality of the Canadian-made article is the only advantage it has. If placed on an equal footing with foreign manufacturers, we could supply our own market and defy competition. Good and practical workmen, with long experience, and a knowledge of chemicals, are required in this line of business, with protection and a home market, the price would be materially reduced. R. C. Jamieson & Co., of Montreal, write as follows:—

We enclose herewith, as requested, our replies to questions regarding our manufactures:—

“It will be inferred from these replies, that we are in a *worse position to supply the Canadian market with Varnishes and Japans than the Americans are*; this is really the case.

“The remedy we would like to see applied is to *adopt the American tariff for varnishes*; this would effectually give the Canadian market to Canadian manufacturers. It would stop the importation of American varnishes entirely, but would not interfere with English coach-body and carriage varnishes. The manufacturers of which could well afford to pay a large extra duty and sell at present prices. They are doing this in the United States.

“Another remedy would be to take off the present duty on spirits of turpentine and benzine, but this would not meet the difficulty half as well, although it would ultimately help us very materially.”

Printers' ink, *free*. Raw materials for ditto are charged $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty.

American tariff on varnish, 50 cents per gallon, and from 20 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Printers' ink 35 per cent.

Canadian tariff, varnish, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Printers' ink, *free*.

FLOUR.

Merchants cannot successfully compete with the Americans, as they are permitted to send flour into Canada free, whereas they shut us out by the imposition of a 20 per cent. tariff.

The business has not been successful, and we are of opinion that an increase of the duty, or else reciprocity, would have a tendency to increase the investment of capital. Increased

investments would not cause over production, as, when home trade was supplied, we could then send to the English market.

E. W. B. Snider asks that a duty of 25 cents. per barrel be put on American flour.

The millers of London, by petition, ask that a duty of 10 per cent. be placed on flour.

American tariff, 20 per cent. Canadian tariff, *free*.

PIANO-FORTES AND ORGANS.

Manufacturers ask for assimilation of the Canadian tariff to that of the American, so as to stimulate this branch of industry in the Dominion.

The Americans flood the market with their instruments, entering them much below their value, and thus bringing them into competition with the Canadian piano. Many instruments of inferior make are sent from the United States and sold at auction in Canada.

John Knott & Sons report, that there are 3,000 pianos imported into Canada yearly, at an average price of \$300 each.

R. H. Dalton suggests, that the following articles be admitted free of duty, as they cannot be made in this country, so as to give sufficient profit, the demand not being large enough to induce the introduction of the necessary capital and machinery, viz. :—Organ reeds, key-pins of brass and iron, sheepskins alum and bark tanned, the finer grades of varnish, felt cloth of all grades, for organ and piano makers, brass and steel springs, ebony sharps, &c.

In organ building, the business has been good until lately, and would again flourish if we had reciprocity with the United States. The Committee is respectfully reminded that organs and pianos, being articles of luxury, an increased duty on them will not increase the cost of living.

General complaint, that the Americans enter their instruments at a price much below that at which they sell them at home.

American tariff, 30 per cent. Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

GLASS.

Mr. B. Lyman, of Montreal, complains that, on account of the reduction of the duty on glass from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent., the glass factory at Hudson had to suspend operations, entailing a loss of \$50,000.

(See his letter read before the Committee when giving evidence.)

The Manager of the Hamilton Glass Works says :—The business has not been profitable generally ; was most so from 1866 to 1872.

Complains that the Americans, for the purpose of getting rid of surplus stock, sell their glass in Canada for less than they would sell in the United States. Manufacturers of glass do not so much want protection as equal rights, as all they ask is, that if the Americans can come into this market on a 15 per cent. tariff, we ought also be permitted to enter theirs at the same rate, but would prefer free trade with them.

American tariff, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Canadian tariff, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*.

CIGARS.

Cigar manufacturers say, the business has not been profitable since 1864, when the protection duty was 40 per cent *ad valorem*.

The present duty on cigars is 45 cents per pound and the excise duty on home manufacture 30 cents, leaving what would seem a protection of 50 per cent., but being only an average of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,—For example, take the average cost of cigars to be \$20.00 in bond, and the average weight to be 10 lbs. per thousand, the Customs duty would be \$4.50, and the excise duty \$3.00, leaving \$1.50, which, on \$20.00, is equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Solomon Myers complains that the allowance of 10 per cent. off for moisture,

is not sufficient to cover the actual difference between the weight of the cigars in their damp state and when dry, as the German cigar is made from lighter material, and more thoroughly dried when reaching here, for weighing than ours is. We find that the cigar-makers are not sufficiently protected by a tariff of 45 cents per H. on imported cigars.

Importers have also to pay the excise duty charged on domestic cigars of \$5.00 per thousand. The United States manufacturers are protected to the full amount of the Customs duty, and the protection thus afforded them closes their market to all cigars of German manufacture. Germany therefore makes Canada the asylum for the bulk of her home manufacture.

American tariff, \$2,50 per H., and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, also an internal revenue of \$5.00 per thousand.

Canadian tariff, 70 cents per lb.

POCKET-BOOKS, DIARIES, BLANK BOOKS AND ENVELOPES.

Manufacturers of blank books can barely compete with the foreign manufacturer, as from our market being so limited and theirs so extensive they can make up large quantities cheaper than we can the smaller supply for our home market. In envelopes we are not able to compete, as the paper is imported and bears the same duty as the envelope, and labor being cheaper in England, and the demand much larger, they can manufacture cheaper than we can. In some factories in Britain they are able to make them from the waste paper which commands a much higher price there than here. A duty of 10 per cent. would exclude the imported envelope, and thereby stimulate the trade, and at the same time there would not be a perceptible advance in prices.

The chief materials used in the making of blank books, diaries and pocket-books, besides cloth and millboard which are now free, are leathers (Bookbinders'), and fine made paper, which are not manufactured in this country, *of the better class*, and are not likely to be; and if these were also added to the free list it would tend greatly to stimulate the trade.

American tariff, blank books, 22½ per cent.; pocket-books and envelopes, 31½ per cent.

Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

HABERDASHERY, SHIRT-COLLARS, NECK-TIES, ETC.

The manufacturers of haberdashery say, owing to the raw material and the manufactured goods being admitted at the same rate of duty, the manufacturers of the articles enumerated are unable to compete with foreign manufactures, whose object it is to flood the market here with their goods, thus effectually preventing the carrying on of the manufacture of many of the goods mentioned.

The only advantage possessed by the Canadian manufacturers being, a better class of goods in style and finish made by them, samples of which are often sent to Europe, and are reproduced as Canadian-made goods in an inferior quality. The trade is entirely in its infancy, and asks for at least a difference of 10 per cent. between raw material and manufactured goods, thereby very much increasing the manufacturing of many articles not now made, such as braces, gloves, ladies' costumes, umbrellas, &c., &c., most of which are worn by men, women and children; all of which are now without protection.

If this trade were protected and fully developed, it would employ at least from 50,000 to 75,000 people. As an example, the Committee is cited to the boot and shoe trade of Montreal, which, from incidental protection, has become one of the largest interests in that city, employing some millions of capital, and not less than 12,000 persons.

American tariff, from 35 to 60 per cent.

Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent. on both raw material and manufactured articles.

VINEGAR.

The manufacturers say, the business has been moderately profitable.

Since 1870 have enjoyed protection against all except triple vinegar, one gallon of which, after paying Customs duty of ten cents per gallon, may, by the addition of three gallons of water, be made into four gallons low grade vinegar. Canadian manufacturers would therefore require a Customs duty of twelve cents per gallon to be on a par with triple vinegar manufacturers.

Since the period mentioned (1870), on account of the protection then granted, the business has been so much developed that better vinegar is sold now than then, and at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less, with better profits.

Asks to have the courts open to manufacturers holding licenses under the Excise Department, by giving right of replevin, the same as in ordinary Sheriff's seizure.

The law, as it now stands, places a man who may have innocently, or otherwise, contravened it, in the position of having his goods seized by an interested excise officer, and the case kept from trial by the department (virtually the said excise officer), which often does not take place until the defendant is either ruined or ready to compromise.

American tariff, 10 cents per gallon. Canadian tariff, 10 cents per gallon.

SCALE MAKERS.

Manufacturers cannot successfully compete with the American goods thrown on this market to kill our infant manufactures. There seems to be a prejudice against the Canadian manufacturer, although they say the home-made article is equal in every respect to the imported one: even the Government use imported scales on the public works, although an equal article of home manufacture is offered at a lower price than has been paid by the Government for the last five years.

All ask for a fair protection of from twenty to thirty per cent.; the same establishments could turn out four or five-times more goods than at present if any encouragement were given.

American tariff, 35 per cent. Canadian tariff, 17½ per cent.

Examination of A. W. Barber, Streetsville, Woollen Manufacturer.

How long have you been in business?—Since 1844, at Streetsville. I commenced in 1837, and have been carrying on a woollen business for upwards of thirty-five years.

How many hands do you employ?—About 150.

What special complaint have you of the operation of the custom laws so far as your business is concerned?—From the depressed state of the Canadian market on woollen goods we want the old tariff of twenty per cent.

Would that affect your prices?—We think the increase of five per cent. will not increase the price of the goods.

Where does your competition come from?—England. The manufacturers there send over a cheap article called shoddy, which costs about 1s. 6d., to the great detriment of this market. They take our patterns, and in many cases even put our card on.

Do you pay any duty on your raw material?—No; unless, perhaps, on a few drugs, used in dyeing, which I believe are affected by the new tariff.

Chairman:—No; there is no alteration in dye stuffs.

You use a large amount of machinery; is that protected now?—Yes: there has been a duty on machinery.

Are not many of your machines built in this country, or are they all brought in?—They could be built in this country. We build all our own ourselves.

Is there no general manufactory for looms, &c., in the country?—Golden & McCulloch, I believe, is the only one.

If the machines you use were manufactured in the country, if the protection were increased in reference to that, would you not have to pay a higher price for them?—No.

Do you export?—No.

Where are the goods imported from that come into competition?—From England. No competition with the States since the war.

Some class of goods, some raw material, put into the manufactured goods in England, and the same put into your goods here, what rate of duty would you require to protect you from that?—Don't want any protection if you will only get away the shoddy. We shall then be satisfied with the fifteen.

Can you manufacture these shoddy goods?—No; it would spoil our markets. We have never had a pound of shoddy about our mill.

But your machinery could do it?—Not adapted to it.

You need a separate establishment for it?—Separate machines are wanted.

And the Canadian market is not extensive enough to warrant that?—No; it is not the class of goods wanted by the country.

What rate of duty would enable you to compete with England?—Twenty and twenty-five per cent. on goods costing 2s. and under. That would give us a larger field.

Is the home market sufficient for the consumption of all the woollens you manufacture?—We have had no difficulty in selling our manufacture.

The supply would not be more than equal to the demand?—No.

Are there any woollens exported?—None of any consequence. Had application from Chicago, but the duty prevented it.

The shoddy goods are imported in very large quantities?—Yes; they enter largely into the clothing of the people. They are cheap and nice to look at. They are, however, really dear.

Where are they chiefly sold?—Generally throughout the Dominion.

Supposing they were included in the duty, the persons now buying them would be compelled to buy the high class goods sold by your firm?—Yes.

Would the price of goods be higher?—It would be dearer at the first glance, but would be cheaper in the end.

Could you manufacture more goods than you do if you had the market?—Yes, by extending the mill.

Is your selling now equal to your present rate of production?—Yes.

The demand on your goods shows there are two classes to supply, the one wearing high-class cloths, the other buying shoddy. How does that class compete with yours?—By false trade-mark, passing shoddy off as Canadian goods.

Is it because your manufacture is unusually good, that the English manufacturer adopts your trade-mark?—I suppose so.

Would a law inflicting a penalty for such offence affect your price?—I think it would. The vendors here who sell the shoddy represent it to be Canadian manufacture. It is quite common in London to see goods marked "Canadian" tweeds and cloths, which are not so.

How many hands are there in your employ?—One hundred and fifty.

Is it not a fact that your goods are sold as English?—Not aware. The goods are peculiar to this country, and would not suit any other.

Your business is growing largely?—It has increased with the increase of the country.

Has it kept pace with the increase of the country?—As far as our capital would allow us to extend it.

This Streetsville mill, then, has been for thirty years a reasonably prosperous undertaking?—Up to six or seven or eight years ago; but in the American War the price of the goods did not advance in proportion to the advance in wool and to the advance in the price of labour.

The Americans were not supplying you at all then?—No, not at all. The price of wool has been enhanced since the war from 22c. to 27c.

The grower of Canadian wool has been largely benefiting, then, by your expenditure?—Of course.

He has been thriving, although you have been reduced to a certain extent?—Yes. The price of sheep and wool has gone up.

The quantity of wool exported is very large, is it not?—Yes; because it is a wrong sort of wool that does not pay for carding, etc.

Where do you get your sort of wool from?—We get part of our wool from Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, and New Zealand.

Have you any other trade?—I have been engaged in the lumber trade, and also in the paper trade. I divide the latter branch now with my brother.

In the event of additional protection, what effect would it have on the cost of the goods?—It would not affect the cost one-tenth of a cent a yard.

What are the average wages of your men?—From \$1 to \$3½ a day; the women earn \$16 a month, and the spinners from \$1½ to \$2 a day. The girls make, on an average, \$20 and \$22 a month.

What proportion of your employés are female?—One-half.

Is it not a fact that the woollen trade is very much depressed?—Yes.

Many have failed and shut up?—Yes, from the depressed state of the trade. Practical men who had not got above their business had been able to keep up, but a great many had closed. Last fall I was entreated to put our hands on short time, but I came to the conclusion that we could not afford to throw our men on time through the winter: I considered it would do us more harm than good. We, therefore, ran our mills steady all through the winter.

It was simply your own practical knowledge of the business and working it yourself that enabled you to carry it on?—Yes. We had some men who had been in our service for twenty years, and we could not send them away or put them on short time.

You did not make any serious loss by running the mill, did you?—No, we did not lose anything.

Are there not many mills not paying a dividend?—Yes, there are several worse than that.

I suppose you are conversant with all the mills in the country. Can you name any that have closed up?—They are mostly small mills that have closed. There is one at Baden, and another at Berlin.

You cannot tell, I suppose, the dividends of the different manufacturers?—I do not interfere. The dividends have been small, I believe, and paid out of the capital.

Examination of H. Shorey, Montreal, Clothing Manufacturer.

Is your raw material the product of another manufacture, or is it purely raw?—It is the product of another manufacture.

Is your raw material the product of this or a foreign country?—Mostly of a foreign country; some from this country.

What is your business?—Wholesale clothing.

Does your raw material pay a duty; if so, how much?—Formerly paid 15, now 16½, a portion of it, and a portion 20.

The greater portion 16½?—Yes, silks and fine trimmings.

What are the disadvantages under which your industry labors under the present tariff, the 15 per cent., or the new one? What is it you complain of?—Our disadvantages are these: The large quantities of clothing imported, principally from Great Britain, which pay the same rate of duty that we do on our cloths, and a less rate than we do on some of our trimmings.

Are not the import duties and shipping charges, and all the acciènts connected with imported goods a sufficient protection to you?—Not in our case. We sell a great many clippings in the course of a year, for which we get what we can, on which we pay a duty of 15 and 16½ and 20 per cent., which are merely waste to us. The clippings are lost to us. We sell a few tons in the year.

Is there any other competition from any other country besides England?—Principally from England. Some from the States and some from Germany.

What is the difference in the duty on goods coming from the United States and going out there?—Have never sent there; but I was talking to a friend of mine who had tried

to do so, and he said there was a 100 per cent. difference. It would seem, however, to be something over 80.

What proportion of your branch of the manufacture is imported?—It would be hard to tell. I can tell you what has been imported the last five or six years. It has been doubled every second year. By the last return it was \$885,000. The next return, up to the end of June, according to what has formerly been the case, will exceed that.

Is that for the total imports of clothing into this country?—Yes.

Could you give us the returns?—They are as follows:—

For the year ending June, 1869	\$169,000
" " 1870.....	217,000
" " 1871.....	432,000
" " 1872.....	535,000
" " 1873.....	885,000

Would an increased duty on your manufactured goods increase the price to the consumer, and if not, why?—No. The reason why is, the more we manufacture the cheaper we can manufacture. I speak now for all in Montreal. I know something of each one. They can do twice the business they are doing now at the same rent and expenses, same foremen and expensive hands. The expense of the hands and the rents would not be increased. We should pay a good deal more money for labor, but that would be covered of course, by the goods. The larger our business the cheaper we can sell our goods.

About what amount of protection do you think would fully develop your branch of industry?—We think if we had 10 per cent. protection it would answer us. I want 10 per cent. above what I pay on my raw material.

What duty would be required to confer that protection?—Twenty-five.

Provided you get 10 per cent. on the raw material, what loss would you make in manufacturing for the interests of the Dominion?—I don't understand the question. Before going further you must distinctly understand that it is 10 per cent. net.

Do you export?—Not at all.

How about the West Indies?—I would be glad if the Government would recommend a drawback if they change the tariff.

If you had a drawback?—We have not yet tried, but my impression is we might do something.

How many hands do you employ?—I hardly know. I had a foreman some time ago who said I employed 600 or 700 hands. I did not believe it then, but at the present time I daresay I employ 700 hands or upwards. Between 700 and 1,000. A greater part do the work outside. I employ 70 to 100 hands inside who prepare work to go out, fixing canvas, etc., to be taken out and made. It is made outside. We don't know how many hands work at it. In one place they make from 100 to 150 pants a week. We only know one woman, but don't know how many she employs.

Are the hands that she employs generally men?—Generally women. We have men generally employed on black coats and the like work. They work for retail tailors, and work for us in the slack season.

Do you mean that those women, or others to whom you give out job work or piece work, are not included among the 700 operatives?—Oh, yes; they are included.

Are your employes men or women?—Mostly women.

What are their average earnings?—Well, that is another question that would trouble me a little to answer. Of course, foremen and so forth get higher pay. Ordinary hands, female labour, get something like \$3.50 a week. What would you say, Mr. Muir?

Mr. Muir,—Oh, from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Women do get from \$4 to \$5, of course, but that is exceptional. We don't pay our hands so well as we should like, but there is a reason why.

What do the men earn?—The tailors and cutters, not speaking of the foremen, earn from \$8 to \$15 a week.

Can you suggest any means by which you can export your manufactures?—A draw-

back for exported goods has been suggested, but we don't do any export at present. It would enable us to get rid of our surplus stock.

Can you suggest the extent?—

If a duty of 25 per cent. were placed upon those goods, would it not bring about the protection of a certain class of goods in this country that have not been manufactured in the country heretofore, such as pilots, beavers, etc?—It might. They are undertaking to do that now, but that industry is in its infancy.

The manufacture of clothes in your line is principally, in Canada that is, limited to tweeds, is it not?—Yes.

At the present time there are no beavers, pilots, whitneys and blanket cloths made in this country?—With the exception of Fisher, who is undertaking that branch, no. That trade is still in its infancy.

Supposing 25 per cent were put on cloth, would it enable you to purchase your raw material from Fisher in this country?—It might. So far as he produces it right.

Would that amount of protection stimulate the manufactures of a line of cloths not introduced yet?—I think it would.

What proportion of the material which you use in the manufacture is made in this country?—I should judge that of the goods we cut up ourselves, about one-eighth are made in Canada and seven-eighths are imported goods. It may be different with me from others.

What is the proportion of goods manufactured here to the importation?—The total consumption is, I think, about \$3,350,000 in Canada. Of that there is about \$900,000 imported. Perhaps a little over that this year. That leaves for the manufacture in this country \$2,450,000.

What is the total number of persons employed in this trade in Canada?—About 6,500.

How many could be employed if we got all the clothing we could?—About 8,650 could be employed, there being about 2,850 persons employed out of the country making for Canada.

If a certain protection were granted to the manufacturers of this kind of cloth, would you have a better market than at present. Would it have the effect of encouraging the manufacture?—Yes, it would.

How long have you been in business?—Nearly eight years.

Then you have been in business previous to 1868, during the period of which you gave the increasing importations. Now your own business has been growing simultaneously with these importations?—Yes, it is now largely in excess of what it was five or six years ago.

You have had a successful career as a manufacturer during the period you have been in business?—So far I have been able to pay 100 cents in the dollar.

But you have accumulated capital, enlarged your business, have you not?—Some years we have.

Up to this time your business now is much more extensive than it was eight year ago?—Was not in clothing business eight years ago, but commenced about that time. Our business being young, has naturally grown, while eight clothiers out of fourteen, then in business *here*, have had to close up, and partially through foreign competition.

That is to say, you have done a larger business, although the importers have increased their business from \$169,000 to \$885,000?—Yes, we have. 'Tis through being a new house and the others closing up.

When you began did you not find the introduction of machinery greatly facilitate the manufacture of your goods?—Not since I commenced. Sewing machines were introduced previous to my entering the business.

But the business now is done almost exclusively by machinery?—Not more than it was previous to my commencing. Of course it is used as much as possible.

Goods can now be manufactured much cheaper than before the machinery was introduced?—Certainly.

What do you regard as the difference in price between the English and your own

goods. You say they can import cheaper. Are the goods sold in Canada at a lower rate than you can afford to sell them?—Yes.

What is the difference?—It is hard to tell the per centage.

But if a pair of tweed trousers were brought to you, you could tell the difference?—Don't often buy in England. We pick up styles anywhere, but don't buy in bulk as a rule.

Can you give us the approximate difference between the imported and the manufactured value selling price?—The publication of this would go against me, not that I don't wish to tell you. The English houses have travellers all over Canada, selling goods, and they could easily cut out a slip from the papers and show against us.

It is in the interest of those who wear the pants that we don't advise any change in the law without cause. It is necessary for you to answer?—Maybe fifteen per cent.

They undersell you by fifteen per cent and pay the duty?—Maybe that. Have not examined it closely. But think they beat us from ten to fifteen per cent on low made-up stuff, after paying the same duty that we do on our raw material.

Can they afford to do that?—They can fairly compete with us. There are some kinds of goods which differ. In cheap black union clothes it is pretty hard for us to compete with them. The labour is cheaper in England.

The sewing machine enters largely into your manufacture?—It does. It takes two hands to close the work for one machine.

But do you mean to say that the English maker, although you both do a large amount of work by machinery, makes his goods thirty per cent. under you, or can sell them under you?—I did not say so.

But fifteen and the duty, that makes thirty. I want to know if the English manufacturer can pay the duty and still sell fifteen per cent. under you. He can make thirty per cent cheaper than you?—He cannot beat us thirty per cent., for if ready-made clothing imported paid a ten per cent. higher duty than our raw materials, we could favourably compete with them.

In any large proportion of his materials?—

The wages you say are higher in this country than in England. Do you pay more to your foremen and the superior officers of your establishment?—I have not enough acquaintance with foremen's wages in the old country to say.

Where do you get your hands?—Canada.

And they work for you nearly as cheap as they would in England?—No.

The general expenses of your business are of course less than those of an English manufacturer?—No; our business being much smaller than the English competing firms our proportionate expenses must naturally be higher.

Your taxation and rental?—Have no experience which enables me to say. But labour is growing dearer and dearer with us every day, and great numbers of our hands are leaving us for the United States where they can earn higher wages.

Do you sell about all you can manufacture?—I could manufacture more if I could command sales.

Why do they leave you then if you can employ them?—For two reasons. Some go for larger pay while others leave us and go elsewhere out of the country for employment because we cannot give them employment. There is more demand for them in fact in the States.

Is that certainly so?—I think so in my line. I don't know how it is with other lines. I go to the States and enquire the prices, and find Canadians there, in Boston, working in this industry. They get higher wages in the States than at Montreal.

Have you much acquaintance with other manufacturers in Canada than your own in your own business?—I am acquainted with all the clothiers in Montreal, and slightly so with those of Western Canada.

Do you find many Americans working on this side?—Not in Montreal. but there are a few in Western Canada. They are mostly foreigners from the old country or from Germany.

While you find labour leaves you to go to the States you believe that some establish-

ments supply that deficiency by emigration from abroad?—I don't know that they do altogether. I understood that Sandford had a load from Germany. I often went to the emigrant agent in Montreal, and asked him to send us all the tailors that came there. Never kept one but a few weeks, for they soon found that they could get larger pay in Boston, and left me.

Do you find many tailors emigrating to Canada?—A few.

You could employ many more if you had them?—Yes, I could employ them at my wage.

Do you know the English wage?—My partner, who goes there, says they get a little smaller pay than we give them.

You are aware they have largely increased their pay during the last few years by strikes?—Not in our particular line, as they have an over supply of cheap labour in all large English towns, and that is the labour we have to compete against. You can call it the pauper labour.

The question was asked you concerning the effect of a duty on woollen goods. Supposing the House of Commons should agree to protect the woollen manufacturer by giving him an additional duty of 10 per cent. on imported wools, how would that affect your trade?—We could not object to the House of Commons putting on a sufficient duty.

The question is not in sufficiency. If we were to put on 10 per cent. how would that affect the price of your goods?—At present our clothing trade is a little differently situated from almost any other branch of industry. Nearly all the gentlemen here in the interest of protection are more or less protected. It is not for me to say if they have enough protection. In my case we are not protected: our raw material coming in at a certain rate and manufactured goods coming in at the same rate; a portion of our raw material coming in at a certain duty, and the finer goods coming in at a higher duty.

If a duty on all imported goods at this moment were imposed, what effect would it have on the price of your goods, or how would it affect you in relation to the English market. If you had to pay 10 per cent. on all your raw material, you would have to raise the price of your goods or succumb?—Of course.

Would not the result of putting a duty on one trade be either to destroy another trade, or to put a duty on another trade, the object being to put a duty on every trade?—I should want to be protected in a corresponding ratio.

Supposing 10 per cent. be added to the price of your raw material, and you would have to import it, making it 25 per cent. instead of 15, you would have to be protected. Now what effect would that have on the price of your goods?—I should require a certain amount of protection.

When you have got the protection, what effect would that have on the price of your goods to the public?—I really think that is supposing a great deal.

If 10 per cent. were added to the raw material, and an equivalent protection afforded you, what would be the effect on the price?—As the duty is now on clothes, if I were protected at the rate of 10 per cent., I believe I should sell cheaper than I do.

If the duty on cloths were raised 10 per cent., and the duty proportionably raised on imported goods in your interest, say to ten per cent., what effect would it have on the goods consumed by us?—It is hard to tell. An import rise on cloth, and the same proportion on our goods would not raise the price. The 10 per cent. is an unheard of price.

If instead of 15 per cent. all round, it was made 25 per cent., we should have to pay more for our woollen clothing than now?—Yes; as the extra duty on our raw material, and clothing then being the same as now would not open a wider field for business, or give us any protection.

Supposing the raw materials were free, what would be the effect on your competition with England, the English manufacturers paying 15 per cent.?—We could compete successfully.

Chairman:—I understood Mr. Shorey to say that he did not care what was the duty. All he asks is to compete with England or any other foreign country, but he wants a pro-

tection of 10 per cent. In reality the present tariff is no protection. The raw material has to pay 15 per cent.

If your industry stopped, would not all the other industries very much improve?—No.

These great woollen manufactories here would not benefit by a 25 instead of a 15 per cent. duty?—Yes, as every piece of English woollens imported stop the sale of a Canadian piece.

If these raw materials had to pay 20 per cent. duty, would you use as many of them as you do now. Would you not use more Canadian tweeds?—No more nor less, were the duty raised in proportion on my goods. When you want a nap overcoat I can't get a tweed.

Don't you think this protection would encourage these goods to be manufactured here, and the country to use them?—Of course.

You don't know anyone at this moment anxious to invest capital in manufacturing these English cloths?—I know of one.

You have no imports to contend with from the United States?—Some; and I fear it may grow. I have suffered slightly from the Americans using this as a slaughter market, but only slightly.

Your men go to the States because they can improve their condition. Is the cost of manufacture much higher in the States than in Canada for your class of goods?—On the best skilled labor they get higher wages than we can pay them, about 10 per cent. on the value of the article.

The witness having read over the foregoing evidence, says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

H. SHOREY.

Examination of Mr. W. E. Sanford, of the firm of Sanford, Vail & Bickley, Wholesale Clothiers, of Hamilton.

We are selling clothing to merchants throughout the Dominion.

Employ a capital of over \$500,000; our employes live mostly in the City of Hamilton, and number over one thousand.

We have considerable competition from the English manufacturers of clothing in the lowest grades of shoddy goods, especially jackets and overcoats. Recently we have had slight competition from the extra best clothing of the United States.

Our wages are much less than what is paid in the United States. Am of the impression that we pay one-third less wages than they do in the States. Our competition is not with the American manufacturer to any extent.

I am of opinion from the general report, and the price of the goods imported from England, that the wages paid in that country is lower than we pay.

From twenty-five to thirty per cent. of our goods are made from Canadian cloths; the balance is made almost altogether from English goods. A very small proportion is made out of goods from the United States.

We have never been able to export any goods to the United States, as the duty going there is nearly one hundred per cent. If we had a "drawback" of duties I do not think we could export to the United States.

Have exported some to the Sandwich Islands, but not in large quantities. If we had a "drawback" we believe we can export to those Islands and to Newfoundland, West India Islands, Mexico, and perhaps Australia, but have never yet tried the last mentioned markets.

If we had a duty of twenty-five per cent. on clothing, that is a duty of ten per cent. more on the clothing than on our raw material, we would wipe English shoddy goods out of this market. The volume of business to be done by the Canadian houses would be so much greater at little, if any additional cost, together with the increased competition, would enable us to supply the consumer at a less price than now.

The amount of goods made by the wholesale manufacturers in Canada is from \$2,500,000 to \$3,500,000.

The amount imported is about \$900,000, which does not include British Columbia. My opinion is that there are more goods imported than the returns show; that is, I think that there are more goods used in the Dominion than the value of the importations of the manufactured goods seem to indicate. I make my estimate from the number of wholesale and retail dealers, who claim to do largely in English clothing, taking the wholesale only: There are three in Prince Edward's Island; eighteen, New Brunswick; twenty two, Nova Scotia; eight, Quebec; six, Ontario; five, British Columbia, making a total of sixty-nine agents of English houses, seven wholesale importers, to say nothing of hundreds of retailers who import direct, giving an average, after allowing one-third of the amount as being sent direct to the retailers, of less than \$10,000 each.

The duty on the manufactured article is the same as that on the cloth.

We ask for ten per cent. additional on ready-made clothing, and we are satisfied that we can then give you goods as cheap, if not cheaper, than we do now.

If ten per cent. were added to the cloth the effect would be, we would have to do business with additional cost; our position would be worse than now if we had to look to a foreign market only.

If there was twenty-five per cent. duty on cloth we would use much more Canada goods.

Our prices are fully twelve and one half per cent. lower than in the United States; they have a protection of one hundred per cent.

The larger the field the cheaper we can supply the goods; that is to say, we believe, if protected from foreign competition, we could do over \$200,000 additional business in the field we are now doing business in through the same agencies, and without any but the most trifling additional cost, consequently we could afford to do it at a much less profit.

The proportion of female to male labour that we employ is about 75 per cent.

The great proportion of our employés work at their own homes.

Cross-examined:

Began the manufacturing and wholesale of clothing over twelve years since.

Began with a moderate capital of less than now.

Our capital has largely increased.

Had no competition with English goods when we commenced.

Have no remembrance of any being imported.

Within the last five or six years the business has sprung up.

Do not know that the price of English clothing has advanced any more than the increased price of the material would necessitate.

I am aware that the price of labour in England has increased, but not the price of pauper labour, which is largely employed in the manufacture of the low stuffs.

We can obtain as much labour in Canada as we wish. We have what may be called a school of labour in connection with our business, where we help young girls by teaching them the business, and in that we have been enabled to keep up the supply of labour which we require.

The English manufacturer, I am told, pays from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. less for labour than we do.

The cheap low-priced goods which are imported are in demand for a certain class chiefly, *i.e.*, those employed in the making of canals and railways.

A change in the tariff such as we seek would enable us to make those cheap low-priced goods.

A large amount of our goods, such as the clippings, we have to cast away; whereas, in the United States they get eight cents per pound for them, but when we sell we can only get half a cent to one cent per pound; if, therefore, the tariff were increased our manufacturers would make, with these, low-priced shoddy cloths which now we import.

If the makers of shoddy goods here had an increase of duty on such goods, I am of opinion that they would use up a large amount of material that is now almost worthless.

The mills which make shoddy goods could get enough of cuttings and coarse low priced wools to enable them to supply the trade, but they would require some help, as the machinery to make such goods would have to be imported, and so also should skilled labour; and after some time the goods could be produced probably fully as cheap as they can be made in England.

The actual difference between the freight and the exchange, incidental charges of working here are lower, but skilled labour is higher. For example, I gave my foreman some years ago \$4,000 per annum for a term of years.

It would be necessary to give fully $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to develop the making of shoddy goods.

I have reason to believe that I can compete with any goods in the market of the Sandwich Islands if the Government will give a rebate of the duties upon our materials.

I have this advantage over foreign manufacturers. I am on the spot. I know the wants of the people, the style that will please, and have succeeded by close attention to my business.

I can compete in light goods in the foreign markets mentioned if allowed the rebate of the duties paid.

We have an advantage over the English in the style and finish of the better class, but cannot compete with them in the very low-priced goods and make a living profit, although we are confident we can furnish much better value with but a trifling additional cost.

If the Canadian woollen manufacturers had protection we would not have to pay more for the cloth as the competition would keep down the price.

There are certain goods made by us out of light Canada tweeds which we can export.

The only complaint we have is that a low cheap class of goods come from England, amounting to about 30 per cent of our business, and to meet this we are obliged to import, thus refusing employment to the unskilled cheap labor offering at home.

We have bought a limited quantity of clothing in England.

Several of those manufacturers who engaged in the making of shoddy clothing goods have failed.

The importation of English goods has caused us to import the very low grades of clothing, depriving many needy ones of work.

The field of our operations has been considerably extended since confederation.

The people in the Maritime Provinces now pay us less for goods than they did previous to confederation.

They are still large importers of clothing.

The cost would not be increased to them if you put a duty of twenty five per cent., as the class of goods they import consisting of pea-jackets and over-coats, for reasons previously mentioned.

If you give us protection we will give the Maritime Provinces goods at lower prices.

The English manufacturer is our only competitor in low priced goods.

If we had a duty of twenty-five per cent. the present capacity of the manufacturers could supply the market, and at as cheap a rate as now.

The extreme prices of materials and labor, following the breaking out of the civil war in the United States, was a full protection to us from that market.

Since the war the competition from the United States has been limited in the more expensive classes of goods, but in overalls and that class of goods it is increasing.

If we had reciprocity or free trade with the United States we would be pleased, as we are confident we would be enabled to clean out our warehouse in sixty days.

We have suffered some from the late panic in the United States, but do not attribute to the panic the disturbance in our trade.

The witness having read over the foregoing, says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

WM. E. SANDFORD.

Examination of Mr. Fisher, of Montreal, Woollen Manufacturer.

How long have you been in business or in your present factory?—Have been seven years in business, and two in the factory. Previous to commencing the factory in Canada, was part owner of a factory in Yorkshire, England, and took part in the management.

What is the extent of your business; the capital involved in it. Tell us in round numbers if you please?—\$100,000 in machinery and property.

That does not affect the wool that you buy?—No.

How many hands do you employ?—About 125.

What class of wools do you make?—Tweeds, heavy over-coatings, blanket coatings, heavy naps and beavers, and some tweeds of a cheaper kind than usually made in Canada. We make a different class of goods from what we manufactured before.

Under what disadvantage does your special business suffer under the present tariff and competition with the United States?—We suffer largely from the want of skilled labour, and the fact that we are so near to the manufacturing districts of the United States, who are protected doubly from what we are, which makes it difficult to keep our skilled labour when we get it.

What effect has their protection in affecting you. Do you pay more wages or do they?—We require to pay as high wages as the manufacturers in the United States for skilled labour, and it is more difficult to keep our skilled labour when we get it, because we cannot replace a man. If he does not suit us well it is difficult to replace him. We have to send for one. I brought all our leading men from England. I brought twenty families from England to this country.

How many souls did that make altogether?—Altogether there were about fifty souls.

How many of that number were skilled hands?—Over thirty.

When you get them here you have to pay them as high wages as they can get at the manufactories in the States?—Yes. When they become thoroughly acquainted with the manufactures in the States they require as much, and it is more difficult to replace a man when we lose him than it is in the States.

Do you mean dollar for dollar when you speak of paying, or that our dollar is worth \$1.16 of theirs?—We pay our really skilled men, of whom we require a large number, more than they do in the United States, gold for gold. We pay our heads of departments more than they do in the United States. I don't say that applies to every woollen manufacture, but to my own particular business.

There are so many sets in a factory are there not?—Mine is somewhat different from a good many.

But merely to approximate it relatively to others?—Our sets are different. They are of a much larger stamp, and turn out a much greater weight of wool than in those in the country.

Do you have competition in the markets?—Our competition is with England entirely.

Has the English manufacturer any advantage over you?—He gets his skilled labour much cheaper, and there is no difficulty in replacing it.

Do you pay higher for skilled labour than the States. I refer more particularly to the heads of departments?—We have to divide it into about ten different departments in our trade, and we have to pay those ten men more. We have to give them a higher wage to induce them to settle in the isolated parts.

Taking the whole staff, do you pay as much for labour as the States, man for man?—I have no doubt we do for the amount of perfect work done. I mean by that, that we have to initiate a great number of people who could not be employed in a factory without causing great damage.

You have mentioned the labour difficulty. Is there any other?—Well my machinery is of course imported from Great Britain, and the cost of carriage is very heavy, and places us under some disadvantage. Our material is not all pure wool. We make some use of old wool which we renew. Our material is not so cheap as it is in England, I think.

The raw material does not pay duty?—In the late tariff there is I think some duty.

There is no special feature in your industry to consider it exceptional, by which you should have a larger protection than others. It stands with others, does it not?—I think so. There is one thing, however, the class of goods we make is calculated for the million, is cheap for the money, and very desirable to make here; and the labour in proportion to the article is greater than in some finer class of goods. I think we might fairly ask a little more duty than other manufacturers, but we don't wish to be placed on any other basis than other manufacturers.

I think this question is supposed to ask:—What quantity or proportion of goods of the class you manufacture are imported into this country?—The whole of the goods of the class I manufacture are imported from England, except what are made by myself.

What amount of duty then would enable you to successfully compete with the English manufacturer?—I think if the duty were raised to 20 per cent. it would put me in about a proper position.

Would you sell in that case at the same price you are selling to-day, or would the increase go into your own pocket?—Well, you did not ask me first what money I was making; whether I was making much.

Are you not in a prosperous condition then?—I have not made money yet in this business. Under the present tariff it is not possible for a man to make money very fast.

Would the increase in the tariff benefit you altogether?—Yes to a great extent.

Would you get a rather better business with a 20 per cent?—Yes.

Is the cloth you manufacture as good as that made in England?—A more durable cloth at the same price.

Why do they undersell you?—Because there is a preference given to imported goods over goods of the same quality made here. I don't mean here that the public prefer imported goods, but that wholesale merchants generally prefer to deal in imported goods, as they think they are less liable to have competition on goods they import than on goods manufactured in Canada, and which have all to be sold in Canada.

If you had five per cent. extra duty they would not export so much?—No; and if we could manufacture on a larger scale it would decrease the cost.

What is the average wage you give your employes?—I employ such a number of different classes. I pay my foremen as much as 20 and 25 dollars a week.

How much do you give the women?—I give the women \$4 a week.

Are you short of female labor, of women and children?—I am very short of skilled female labor.

Your experience is not a solitary one?—

The witness having read over the evidence, finds it correct, and signs.

EDWARD FISHER.

Examination of Mr. Ed. Gurney, Stove Founder, Toronto.

I carry on the foundry at Toronto, and my father at Hamilton.

Father has been in business since 1843 in the city of Hamilton. The Toronto house was opened in 1868.

We have experienced considerable competition from the United States; but not to the extent that it has been during last year.

Had competition previous to the American war.

During the period of the war the increase in prices acted as a protection.

Have not experienced any great change until last year.

The difference is not yet so severe as previous to 1861.

Business was profitable previous to 1861.

During the seven or eight years preceding the war nothing was made.

Feel the competition more on the frontier, as the Americans there meet the cash customer; have to give long credits to customers in the interior.

Think that in our particular line you could not increase the tariff so as to affect price, as the home competition is so great that it would effectually prevent it.

Any increase in the tariff will have a tendency to keep out foreign goods.

Most manufacturers look for 25 per cent.

If the tariff were raised to 25 per cent. the price of stoves would not be raised to the consumer.

If the manufactures in this line were run to the full capacity, they could supply Michigan and New York as well as Canada ; in other words, we could more than double our production.

The wages paid here are fully as high as in the United States, taking the money of the two countries on a gold basis.

Laborers are paid more in the States than they are here.

We import all our raw material.

If you place the pig iron interest in the same position as we are placed in, we are quite satisfied. I mean the relative position of the two interests.

A duty is put on pig iron in the States of \$7.00 per ton.

The stove manufacturer in the United States can lay down his iron as cheaply as the Canadian can.

The capacity of American furnaces is now five millions of tons.

Four years after the duty of \$7.00 was imposed it was not one million.

In consequence of the duty on pig iron, it has developed the trade in the States. The duty was put on in 1862.

We are importing iron from the United States. We will this year import two-thirds of our stock from thence.

We find it better iron than the Scotch.

The manufacturers increased in the same ratio with the furnaces.

Think that the protection being put on developed the iron mines of the States.

Some of the iron in the States is not so good as the Scotch.

Lake Superior ore mixed with New York brands is better than the Scotch.

Where the demand is great the price is also great.

Large quantity of Canadian ore is used in Charlotte, near Rochester.

The relative cost of iron in the States and England is about the same.

Importers of Scotch iron offer at a less price than formerly, because the Americans offer lower, the price has been reduced from \$50.00 to \$27.00 per ton ; this is owing to American competition.

We are buying iron now cheaper than the American manufacturers in the States can buy for.

The Americans sell lower to us on account of the great over-production,—*e. g.*, the mines at Charlotte have a large quantity of iron on hand, and rather than blow out their furnaces they offer at lower prices.

Are able to purchase from the Scotch maker on account of American competition.

The American stove manufacturers do not to-day pay as much to their own people for iron as they do to the Scotch for theirs.

The Americans, taking off all duties, can to-day use their own iron more cheaply than the Scotch.

The Scotch makers regard the United States as a closed market.

If the Americans took off the duty now they could sell their own iron as cheaply as they could import. They could not have done so when they first commenced to manufacture iron.

Our firm is also engaged in the manufacture of scales, card-clothing, cotton, and woollen looms, reapers and mowers. The scale business is carried on in the city of Hamilton.

Have to meet the competition of the name of Fairbanks & Co., of Vermont.

They have, during the past few years, obtained our price list, and found theirs on ours.

We form so small a part of their whole territory that we cannot successfully compete. They do not lower the price to their own people.

If the tariff arrangements were reciprocal we could enter their territory.

Fairbanks & Co. broke down the Howe Company because the latter did not make a good article.

We make the identical scale that Fairbanks makes ; the person who was his foreman is now one of our partners in this business.

The Great Western Railway have determinately used our scales, and they have been persecuted on the border by the officials of the United States by their refusal to accept the grain weighed by our scales.

In the manufacture of card-clothing, which we established some time ago, we have not made three per cent., because the machinery was admitted free. Card-clothing was put on the machine and thus entered free of duty.

We have had an intimation, since the ten per cent. duty was put on machinery, of an order for 600 looms from two Canadian firms.

Reapers and mowers are manufactured by us in Dundas.

During the last year there has been a great many American machines introduced.

We manufacture the same kind of machines as are imported from the United States.

The improvements could only be patented prior to the past two years. Americans could not obtain patents in Canada unless they took the oath of allegiance.

In case a reciprocal tariff, would be met by the patent laws of the United States and would therefore fail to enter their market in that particular instance.

There is very great hostility to Canadian industry in the Patent Office at Washington ; we made application on a valuable stove and could not procure a patent.

Cross-examined :

Experienced great competition previous to the war, at that time there was a 20 per cent. tariff.

Previous to 1859 and 1860 we suffered from serious competition, from 1854 to 1857 the competition was continuous.

Our firm successfully competed.

We did a large proportion of our business with the back settlers, on a credit basis.

Built up a considerable business notwithstanding, as we used a larger amount of capital to enable us to sell, as we had to do, on credit.

The Americans sell for cash at lower prices to our people than to their own.

We can compete with the Americans now, and did. During the last ten years our business has grown, and we have therefore been able to manufacture cheaply.

Complain of last year's transactions, as we lost our cash market.

The Americans sold last year at half cost in some instances.

Think that a duty of five per cent would not have kept out that class of goods last year, some goods were sold only a little lower than ours.

There are six large establishments in the stove manufacturing business in Hamilton, five in Toronto, four in Montreal, one in Oshawa, two in London, and two in Brantford.

The effect of goods coming in from the United States has not had the tendency to lower the prices, our price being lower than the ordinary selling price in their own country.

Have no idea what proportion of American goods come to this market.

If the Americans had the whole field to themselves the price would be raised to the Canadian buyer.

If we had our capital out of business, could make more out of it.

Have to expend large sums in the getting up of patterns.

A protective duty in favour of our iron manufacture would increase the price of the article manufactured from it.

Iron is now lower in this country on account of the present competition between the American and Scotch iron makers.

I think that if a duty was put on now the price of iron would be ultimately lower.

The margin of profit is so small that we could not sell at all at the same price if there was a duty on the raw material.

The average of the wages we pay is not much lower than in the United States, taking it on a gold basis. Our men cannot live any cheaper in the cities of Canada than they can in the United States.

The Americans charge their own people higher than they do our people, which arises from the foundry man dealing in specialities, and holding such specialities at high figures.

We make some goods of the same kind as are made in the United States and sell them at two-thirds of the price they charge.

We usually go to the States and get up our own patterns.

We send considerable of our goods to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The Americans compete with us in the Maritime Provinces.

Another ten per cent. would cause the price in those provinces to be no higher as the native competition would tend to keep prices lower.

Could send to Australia if we had a line of any kind of vessels. There is only one vessel per year from Montreal, whereas in New York there is one per month. Bending charges and freight are too high to allow us to send by way of New York.

We could compete successfully with the Americans in Australia.

As the expenses of living approximates towards that of the United States, and our raw material being imported therefrom, we cannot much longer manufacture cheaper than they.

The difference in freight between this and New York and breakages would amount to a profit.

The low prices of last year in the United States have not been only owing to monetary difficulties.

The American manufacturers get their iron to-day as cheaply as they can import the Scotch iron, taking off all duties.

The foundries have grown up in Canada because of the protection afforded them during the American war, by the enhancement of all values in the United States at that time.

The basis of our capital was formed previous to the war.

If the same normal state now existed as that previous to the war we could not have done as much business.

The percentage of profit has not been greater in the last ten years, because the competition kept down prices.

There are some trade combinations in the foundry business. We have, under the inspiration of Moulders' Unions, had to confer together to find out the real cost of the production of goods, and have determined on the cost and selling price.

Meet only for the purpose of conference; the tendency has been to reassure each other as to the trade of this country and the United States.

There have been agreements to maintain prices, and they have never been carried out, because it is simply impossible to carry them out as the supply is greater than the demand.

There are two thousand people dependent on the operations of our two foundries.

If the duty now imposed were taken off it would be the means of closing both foundries.

Were able to manufacture card-clothing as cheaply as the English and Americans, but as the clothing was wound on the machine when imported, it was, along with such machine, entered free, and therefore we were undersold.

The scale trade with us is only a question of market; if we had the whole territory of Canada we would be satisfied.

The witness having read over the above, says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

EDWARD GURNEY, Junr.

Ottawa, May 5th, 1874.

Friday, April 24th.

Examination of Wm. Muir, Montreal, Wholesale Dealer in Clothing.

Is the great bulk of the article which you make up into clothing imported?—Yes.

What is the duty you have been paying heretofore?—Fifteen per cent. It is now raised to sixteen and two-thirds.

What proportion of your goods do you import?—You will observe no doubt in taking the evidence of witnesses in my trade that they vary somewhat in their statements. This is on account of the peculiarity of their business, and of the localities in which they carry on business. My evidence will therefore differ somewhat probably in many particulars from that of some of the others. I estimate that we purchase about three-fourths of our material in foreign markets, and I am under the impression that we are perhaps the largest consumers of Canadian cloths in the business.

The goods that are imported into this country pay about how much duty?—Sixteen and two-thirds by the new tariff.

Do you export any of your goods?—None. I would mention that we could have exported some portions of our manufactures to the United States had we had a drawback. I think that notwithstanding their high tariff, if the drawback were ten per cent., which would probably be the proportion of the duty we pay, it would make a difference nearly enough, I have no doubt, to export some portions of our manufactures.

What is the duty upon your goods going into the United States?—It is, so far as I am aware, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, and 50 cents a pound.

Equalling probably 45 per cent.?—Nearly a hundred on the value. In fact it is positively prohibitory.

What proportion of the clothing consumed in this country is manufactured here, and what proportion imported?—I have been trying to make a calculation of the respective proportions, and I find that, besides the goods amounting to \$885,183 specified on page 323 of the Trade and Navigation returns as having been imported into the Dominion, \$68,000 worth were taken into British Columbia under the four per cent. last year. The whole item of importations of this class of goods into the Dominion last year is therefore \$953,619. Some might suppose that this item applied exclusively to the clothing trade. It does not,—the item is “clothing and wearing apparel.” Under that designation the Customs’ Department places shirts and other body clothing, so that it would include not only the ready-made clothing trade but also the shirt and collar in addition.

What proportion of the clothing sold in the country is manufactured in it?—The best estimate I can give, from enquiries I have made, is that not less than \$3,000,000 worth of it is made in the country. This amount is got at by taking the number in the clothing trade to be eleven and the number in the shirt and collar trade to be three or four. This is exclusively in the wholesale trade. You will perceive that this forms a comparatively small proportion of the amount of clothing consumed by the people. If you look to the imports you will find an immense amount of woollen and cotton are brought into the country. What is done with that? Of course blankets are not made into clothes, nor are some other imported woollen articles. You will find, however, that a very large proportion of these importations (which amount to five millions, I think) is made into clothing for the people of the country. Then the great bulk of the cotton imported is also manufactured into clothing, so that the amount of clothing worn by the people which the wholesale merchants supply them is comparatively small.

Would the increased duty on your manufactured goods increase the price to the consumer?—In some branches it certainly would—black cloths for instance—my own manufactures would not be increased in price however. If you put on ten per cent. more duty we would not, and could not, increase our profits. We formerly had 20 per cent. on the woollen and 25 per cent. on the clothing; but I can state most positively that the increased tariff never entered our minds in connection with the prices at which we determined to sell our goods.

That was governed by the competition?—Yes.

About what amount of protection do you think you would desire to further develop this industry you are engaged in to the fullest extent?—Ten per cent.

Would five do you?—I think it would be sufficient. We found when the duty was 25 per cent. it was perfectly satisfactory, and the effect was this,—Our merchants had previously imported large quantities of mantles, but when the duty was made 25 per cent. on ready-made clothing they imported the sample mantle and the goods which paid the 20 per cent. duty, and established the manufacture of these mantles in the country. There being only the difference in wages to get over, there was a great inducement for them to do this.

How many people do you employ?—We use a good deal of machinery; and can therefore do with a great deal less labor than those who do not; for instance, we have a 15-horse power engine running three machines having 50 needles each, and a knife which cuts the cloth by steam, so that four cutters will do the work of from twelve to fifteen.

Could you compete as successfully without this machine that you speak of?—We could not. We turn out frequently not less than 1,000 coats a week, besides pantaloons, vests, overalls, shirts, and things of that class. It takes three women to turn out two coats per day.

How many people are employed in your establishment?—They range from 700 to 1,000, I think, and with reference to this, I would like to make an explanation. Our class of labor is peculiar. We employ a large number of women who live in their own homes. These women sit down when their breakfast, dinner, and supper is over, and make a garment, but are not exclusively employed at this work all day.

They are more or less bread-winners by your form of industry?—Yes; and they win money which enables them to buy finery which pays duty, but which they would not be able to buy but for this industry. Most of them are wives and daughters of mechanics, who earn enough to keep the house.

Can you tell us in round numbers how many people are engaged in that industry as operatives in Montreal?—I should think about 3,000, perhaps 5,000.

If the clothing trade had a protection of 25 per cent. would that not enable them to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturers, even if you had to pay 25 per cent. on the raw material?—It would put us in a slightly worse position, because we would have to advance more for raw material.

How would it affect you if a duty of 25 per cent. was put upon the manufactured article and your raw material?—It would not have any effect as far as our trade is concerned. We would just have to charge a little more on the English goods. It would have the effect of stimulating Canadian trade and make us use more Canadian wool.

Supposing 95 per cent. of the garments used in this country were made in the country, would it enable you to employ more labor?—It decidedly would.

Would the price be increased on the whole, you being able to manufacture so much larger a quantity?—I should say to a certain extent the price would be diminished, comparatively.

Are your employes male or female, or both?—More than 90 per cent. female.

Can you give us an idea of their average earnings?—Their average earnings, if you take the skilled with the unskilled labor, are comparatively small; many of our hands will not earn more than from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, but the skilled operators, such as run sewing machines, will earn \$4 or \$5 per week. Those people who work in their own homes work very cheap, and they will earn comparatively little.

What do you pay your foremen?—We paid him last year over \$1,500. This year we economized and do not pay him over \$900.

What is the cause of the difference?—We thought we got a better man for a less price.

I said foremen; I meant heads of departments?—We have only one.

From what disadvantage are you now suffering?—Almost exclusively from English competition.

The imports from England into this country, as we heard yesterday, have largely increased of past years?—Yes.

How many years have you been in business?—In the wholesale trade twenty years.

Is the English competition greater than it was five or ten years ago?—Prior to 1868 we had the 25 per cent. duty on clothing, and that year there were only \$101,000 worth of goods imported. Since then there has been a gradual increase, a large portion of it in consequence of the addition of the Maritime Provinces to the Dominion. It is now \$900,000.

Do you supply the Maritime Provinces largely?—We do.

But they also purchase largely from England?—Yes.

Supposing that a duty of ten per cent. extra were charged on the raw material for your woollen goods imported from England, your goods would cost you ten per cent. more, would they not?—Yes.

And you would correspondingly have to raise your price, would you not?—Certainly, so far as English woollens were used.

Then the Maritime Provinces would have to pay a higher price for both the goods they imported from England and those you sent them?—The same remark will apply precisely to every industry of the country.

You said in answer to a previous question that you could have exported to the States, notwithstanding the duty, if you were allowed a drawback of ten per cent. ?—Yes; but I qualified that, and said, "In some few articles." There was an article of very heavy nap goods we had in stock, which we were disposed to sell cheap, and if we could have got a drawback, it would have been like placing it in bond in the United States, and the party who bought it would have paid no more for it than if it had come directly from England.

But the fact of the United States tariff being prohibitory, practically, as I understand you, prevents you from exporting there?—Yes.

Do the Americans, to your knowledge, make a slaughter market of this country?—No; not so far as our trade is concerned; their wages are so much higher than ours, that to make this country a slaughter market would be perfectly ruinous to them.

Do you know what the wages paid in the United States are in proportion to those you pay here?—Yes; I had an opportunity of finding that not more than a month ago. I was through some of the largest clothing houses in Boston, and they shewed me vests made for 75 cents. We can get as good an article made in Montreal for 37½ cents.

Have you any knowledge of the cost of manufacturing in England compared with what it is here?—In many departments of our clothing they pay, I should say, perhaps from 20 to 25 per cent. for wages, less than we do in Montreal. I will give you an instance that you can judge, but it is in the lowest branch of our trade, that is, the manufacture of shirts. We ordered over 200 dozen of shirts from the old country. The difference was merely in the labor; we could buy the cloth in England about as cheap as they could. They paid from four shillings sterling to five shillings sterling to make those shirts. We could have got them made in Montreal at from \$1.50 to \$2 a dozen; so that the difference was very small, but still, small as it was, it was an inducement to us to get them made on the other side.

You do not think then, that the duty they pay on goods imported into Canada equalizes the cost?—I think it does not. I give you four reasons why they can make their garments cheaper than we can. In the first place, they are nearer the market from which they get their material. Then they can get their material within a week from the time they order it. Another thing is, that they have a large market—the market of the world—with climatic differences, which makes the trade uniform. This enables them to employ their hands all the year round. These two influences combined render it possible for them to manufacture their goods cheap. Then again, they have cheaper money than we have. Their money will average perhaps from five to six per cent. in business, whereas ours, as every merchant knows, will range from eight to twelve. We have to import our material from four to five months earlier than they do. Fourthly, in conse-

quence of the large sales they have, they can do with a smaller profit than we can. They can, as some of them have told me, sell at ten per cent. profit on the cost.

Formerly, you say, the duty was 20 per cent. on the raw material, and 25 per cent. on the manufactured goods?—Yes.

You were satisfied with that state of things?—Yes.

Your business has largely increased since that time?—Yes.

What are the causes?—The causes are various. Our business increases with the trade of the Dominion, which has increased largely. But one of the principal elements of the increase has been our getting the Maritime Provinces as a market. Not less than one-third of my own trade is with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

What amount do you transmit to the Maritime Provinces?—I should say not less than from \$120,000 to \$150,000.

Your trade in the other parts of the Dominion has also gone on increasing?—Yes. Another cause of the increase was that formerly there were fourteen clothing houses in Montreal, and now there are only seven. The proprietor of one of the houses had to retire, and in two years before he did so, he lost \$43,000.

Are you not now manufacturing your goods by the aid of machinery at a much lower rate than you were before that machinery was introduced?—Yes, at lower rates, but not much lower. We are manufacturing a great deal better for the same money. When our garments were made by hand, they were not made so well as they are by sewing machinery.

There being much better made, you can command a better price?—Yes.

You say that you gave up the mantle trade when the extra duty on mantles was established?—I did not; the wholesale dry goods trade did; they gave up importing them.

There was a large trade done in mantles then?—Yes, in the manufacture of them in this country.

Did the trade gradually die out under the influence of foreign imports of mantle articles?—I cannot speak of my own knowledge.

Is it not a fact that the mantle business is very much a matter of taste?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that mantles are worn at one period, and some other kind of covering at another—that the mantle is a very changeable article of taste and fashion?—Yes; but mantles, or their equivalent, have been in use generally all periods of the year.

Are you able to keep your establishment going all the year round?—Some of our hands are on short time occasionally, but the establishment is going all the year round.

And your business on the whole is a prosperous and flourishing one?—We have, during the past twenty years, made some money, but I would quit the business if I could get the whole of my capital out of it.

Your labor is chiefly French?—It is almost exclusively French.

You have a surplus population in Montreal which enables you to get cheap labor?—Yes. In fact, it makes my heart ache to have the women come crying for work.

Then your labor is very cheap?—Yes; too cheap.

I fancy that, from the surplus in Montreal, you get labor cheaper than you could in any other part of the country?—We think so; and that will explain why some state different prices for their labor. Those in Canada West, for instance, where they employ more men who speak the English language. You know that Irish women, for instance, if they come to this country and do not get the wages they want, will emigrate. The French women do not emigrate, and therefore we have that class of labor in the Province of Quebec.

The conditions of female labor in Montreal are not very much dissimilar than from those of the same kind of labor in some of the large English cities?—Not very dissimilar.

If ten per cent. extra is put upon English goods, would not the Canadian goods or their equivalent cost ten per cent. more?—They would, certainly. If I have to pay ten per cent. more for my English beavers, which I cannot get made in Canada, I must charge ten per cent. additional to my customers.

You cannot buy any large proportion of your material in Canada?—We cannot.

Then you have to add the increase of duty on that material to the goods you manufacture from it?—We have for the present; but there is a large industry producing this class of goods springing up, which we think will in a very short time give us the goods as cheap as we could get them without the extra duty.

And that is on account of the protection given to them?—Yes.

I understand you to say that the increase in the tariff will compel you to charge more for your goods?—Yes, if we buy our goods at an increased price.

What effect would the increase of duty have on the goods manufactured in Canada. Would it increase the cost of them?—I think it would not. Indeed, I know for a fact, that the manufacturer who is now endeavouring to make those goods well, can make a better article than the English goods if he gets a full market. Perhaps you will allow me to explain, that we import a large quantity of English woollens, which are apparently cheaper than the Canadian; they are mixed up with shoddy and look like Canadian, but they are not really cheaper. The customer who buys them thinks they are, however, and we import them. If you put five per cent. more on the English woollens, the inducement to import these goods would be done away with.

Would you prefer having that on the lower grades of goods?—You cannot discriminate between the higher and the lower grades of goods in imposing duty.

Do you find your customers give up buying those cheap goods when they find that they do not wear well?—We do; and we find a greater demand for Canadian goods. I am saying this against my own interest, for we get more profit on the English than on the Canadian goods.

If 25 per cent. were put on the English goods that come into competition with the Canadian goods, would the cost of the Canadian goods be increased to the consumer?—Most certainly I think it would not. I think if the Canadian woollen manufacturers had a larger market, they would be able to make their goods just as cheap as they do now. It is the positive interest of the whole of the importers to discourage the manufacture of Canadian goods, because they get a smaller profit on the Canadian than on the English goods; and when their buyers go home, it is their boast how much they can buy, and thus the market is flooded.

If English goods were prohibited, would you not have gradually to increase your prices; or, in other words, would the supply of Canadian manufactured goods meet the demand of the dealer?—I will tell you what I know of the American market. Although the duty on woollens there is almost prohibitory, they still import a large quantity of woollens; and with us, no matter what duty was put on English woollens, certain lines that we do not make in this country would still have to be imported.

The witness having read over the foregoing evidence, says the same is correct, and signs.

WM. MUIR.

Answer to Question asked by one of the Committee.

“When the proposed addition of 10 per cent. duty would increase the cost to the consumer, and when it would not?”

The addition of 10 per cent. duty say, raising the duty on English woollens to 25 per cent. would increase the price to the consumer on such goods as are not now manufactured in the Dominion, say on black and colored broad-cloths, black doeskins and casimeres, for a long period of time; on beavers, pilots, naps, meltons, fine and common, only until the machinery and labor can be gathered together to produce sufficient to supply the demand. Mr. Fisher, of Montreal, is now making beavers, pilots, naps, meltons, and those goods which enter into competition with the English shoddy tweeds at as low a price and much stronger, and their production could be extended indefinitely.

In fancy tweeds, doeskins, blankets and such goods, we have already a power of production equal to the demand, so as to make them as cheap as the English, and the price would not be increased to the consumer.

In making an estimate as to the probable reduction in the importation of English woollens, and the time of such reduction in consequence of the portion of such goods as would be made in the Dominion, any opinion formed can only be based on the knowledge of the articles, the present power of production, and the inducements to increase the production. I should estimate for the first year one-eighth to one-sixth, for the second year one-sixth to one-third, and for the third year one-third to one-half; the whole being dependent on the certainty of the permanency of the tariff.

The increased wealth of the community in consequence of the greater quantity of labor employed would probably so increase the demand for the finer and costly woollens as to vary the above estimate.

WM. MUIR.

Examination of Mr. A. S. Whiting, Oshawa Manufacturing Co., on Farming Implements.

Do you require an increase in the import duty?—Yes, to 20 per cent. And if we don't get the duty increased we must die out in consequence of the importation of goods from the United States.

Supposing you were to have the duty increased to 20 per cent., what effect would it have upon the price of articles?—It would not affect the price in the least, as there is home competition enough to keep it down.

If you produce a larger quantity of goods you are able to produce at less cost, and make a better article?—Of course; but all we ask is to manufacture for the Canadians, for although if we were able to go to the other side with our goods we might sell somewhere at certain times, yet we could not do so at present.

Do the Americans compete successfully with you?—Yes; they compete very successfully with us. They sell one-quarter or one-half of the goods bought at the present time. I think one-half.

Do you buy any of your material from the States?—Yes. Last year we paid \$5,000 for scythesnaths. This year we are buying 5,000 of them from State of Michigan, which are manufactured in the State prison.

You don't mean to say that the Americans can legitimately go into a branch of your manufacture, pay 15 per cent. duty, and compete successfully with you. With the disadvantages of a high duty and higher labor it seems very strange?—They have got this market this year, and are selling not only scythes but forks manufactured in the States.

But this is very strange?—All I can say is that they do sell as cheap as we do.

Do you know if they sell to the Canadians as dear as they do to their own people?—I could not say for certain.

Can they manufacture goods in your line, or any other, as cheaply on the other side as you can in Canada?—I don't think there is a great deal of difference. They get their steel and iron cheaper than we do. They get their steel cheaper and their coal cheaper. The price for labor is the same. We pay as much for labor in Canada as they do.

They have no advantage at all events, as far as manufacturing is concerned, which would enable them to pay 15 per cent. and sell in Canada, unless from the fact of their having a larger market?—They obtain a much larger market at all events. They manufacture their own steel and have their coal at home.

In New England, where the greatest portion of the manufacturing is carried on, do they pay as much for coal as in Ontario?—The price is much the same.

You think they don't pay more for labor, and all things are pretty equal, but they must have some object in paying this 15 per cent. ?—There is a difference in returns just about equal to the duty. They pay in currency and we pay in gold.

Do not a large number of the population leave here for the United States in order to get employment. How do you account for that?—We have to pay the same price for labor here as in the States; yet, in order to get scythe-makers and fork-men we have to hold out some inducement. If we had been manufacturing long enough to teach them here we might perhaps induce our young men to learn the business.

This seems to be a speciality here, and as you want skilled labour you have to go to

the States. How long have you been engaged in this manufacturing industry?—Fifteen years.

I understand you to say that if you had the entire control of this market, or, in other words, if the duty was increased to 20 per cent. it would have the effect of giving you that control without enhancing the price to the customers?—Speaking for myself, I should not raise the price. If you give us more protection we will make more goods and make them cheaper.

It would have the tendency to lower prices and to cheapen labour?—The goods we manufacture are cheaper than they were when they were bought in the States.

Is the present capacity for manufacturing these goods sufficient for supplying all the demand without going to the United States. Can you supply all the demand?—There are manufacturers enough now in business in Canada to make all the goods for the Dominion.

How about the quality of your goods as compared with the States?—They are just as good, and we claim that they are better.

Did not the Canadian manufacturers support the market altogether for a number of years?—During the American war we had the market all to ourselves.

Were the prices any higher?—No; they were 7 per cent. lower. We lowered the prices.

Why did you lower the prices?—It was the effect of home competition.

How do the Americans sell here?—Whenever they get a surplus stock they bring it here. We have a fair competition at home, but in the eastern townships one-half of the scythes that are used there to day are manufactured in the States. Perhaps more than half. This is also the case in Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick as well.

Is there a tendency to accumulate surplus stock by the manufacturers?—Yes; all the manufacturers in our line have a surplus stock.

Would you sell it at a less cost to clean out as the Americans do?—If we did that in America it would not affect our market.

What is the object of the Americans in selling here beyond cleaning out a surplus stock?—Notwithstanding the 15 per cent. duty the Americans have a trade here. They always have had in certain lines of goods, such as scythes, hoes, and forks.

Do their prices to some extent control the market?—We claim that our firm do that.

Have the Americans always sold at a less cost to Canada than at home?—To a certain extent only; they also sell to make money.

Is not the great destruction of our manufacturers here due to the practice of the Americans sending their stock here to clean out, which they sell at far less than cost for that purpose?—I don't think they could do it if the duty were increased to 20 or 25 per cent. It would control the market.

Are you afraid of their legitimate trade?—No.

With their legitimate trade, at 15 per cent., could they undersell you?—To a certain extent. They have always had a trade.

Can you sell goods as cheap as they?—As far as manufacturing is concerned we pay the same price for labour and the same price for iron and steel; I don't suppose there is much difference.

If the Americans were to sell their goods at a fair rate, would they undersell you?—There is a difference in our currency of about 10 to 15 per cent., and that difference pays the duty. It puts them on an equal footing with us.

They look at your gold as so much in advance, but allowing for that difference, can they undersell you?—I don't suppose they could.

Is your trade a very prosperous one?—In our line of business nine out of ten have failed. I can prove what I state, and I must say that I am the only manufacturer in Canada who has made any money by manufacturing forks.

By Mr. Pickard:—

Is it on your own knowledge that you say that one-half of the scythes, hoes and forks are imported into Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, because I happen to know that

seven-eighths of the scythes, forks, etc., in those Provinces came from Canada during the last four years?—That is as you say.

I say seven-eighths are manufactured in Canada?—That is not the experience of our travelling agents. That is not the story they tell us.

Is not the manufacture of your goods coming back in the States to the position it was in before the war?—Yes, it is coming back: prices are coming down.

The cost of materials coming down, and the cost of labor?—Yes, since the war.

Does the prison labor in the United States materially affect the protection and the price of those articles?—

Cross-question:—The question is, whether the prison is allowed to undersell the rates in the market?—In the United States, at the present time, the prices of manufactured articles are falling and coming down to the prices which prevailed before the American war.

Is the cost of articles as manufactured, as a whole, on the decline?—Yes; the cost of both material and labor is less.

Do you mean to say that the fall in the price is scarcely felt in the amount paid in their greenback paper; that there is no fall if it is always calculated into gold basis?—There is a fall, even if calculated into gold basis.

What percentage do you think there is in the fall of wages?—I cannot tell.

The Canadian manufacturers, then, do not give a higher price for labor than the Americans?—In consequence of our not having skilled labor here, we have to go to a foreign country, and for that skilled labor we have to pay a higher price than the country from whence we import.

Mr. Dymond:—

Your first statement was: "Give us 20 per cent. or we must die out." Now, do you think that this duty of 20 per cent. would largely affect our imports from the States?—It would. At the present time about one-half of the agricultural implements sold in Canada are of United States manufacture.

What portion of their imports would be prohibited by another 5 per cent. duty?—About one-half.

Then there would be one-half less imports from the States than now?—Yes.

Are they able to compete successfully with you now. Do they keep down your prices?—We don't care about raising our prices, provided we can sell the goods. We have our capital invested, which we want to use. We don't object to the price. What we object to is, that the Americans flooded the market and spoil our trade.

Do you mean to say that the extra duty will not affect the price of the articles sold in the Canadian market?—I bind myself not to put a higher price on. It would not be for our interest to do so.

Do you think that with the advantage of a larger manufacture, and, as you have stated, on the whole a cheaper manufacture than yours, owing to labor being more plentiful and the materials cheaper—do you think that another 5 per cent. would make all the difference between life and death to you?—I think it would enable us to go on and get a living.

Is not the rate of value of both labor and material still slowly declining in the States?—It has still a tendency down.

Don't you think that in a short time you would find that this 5 per cent. would be overbalanced by a further decline?—No; our labor would decline with theirs.

You say skilled labor is dear?—Yes, but when we teach a man to make forks in our neighborhood we can get him at a cheaper rate than by employing a man from the States.

I ask you this: If you get 5 per cent as a protection against American prices, and consequently against the cost of American labour at the present time, will there not be a further decline in American values which is likely to affect their purchase, not your rate of protection, but their purchase?—I don't think there would.

Could you compete successfully with them if you had a supply of labor—perhaps

more successfully?—Time and experience develop any business and enables a man to manufacture cheap. When we have been in existence longer we shall have more men trained to do our work, and there will be more competition in labor as well as in manufactured articles. There is no shortness of labour. I have no trouble about hiring men.

Could you get twenty or thirty more men if you wanted them?—Yes.

Is there an excess?—I should think labor is very plentiful here in Canada.

How do you account for it that your prices are regulated by the United States?—We have plenty of raw material but no skilled labor.

There is a lack of skilled labor of this particular description in Canada, and you are obliged to offer United States prices for that labor. You have been 15 years in business and it is a joint stock company. What is the stock?—\$100,000 original capital. I commenced business with Mr. Tuttle. We came here from the States together and started business here. Mr. Tuttle sold out and a joint stock company was then formed, which has existed only for two years.

Has it from time to time, during your experience as a member of the company or firm, been adding to its capital and enlarging its manufactory?—Yes.

Is it doing a larger business than ten years ago?—The company has only been formed two years. I myself have been in business fifteen years. I am doing a much larger business than I was ten years ago.

Has your business increased during the last five years?—I don't know that we are doing a larger business than we were five years ago.

Do you export anything?—Yes. I have an agent at Liverpool, England.

Do you compete successfully in the English market?—We have sold goods there, but it is a pretty close business.

Is there an opening for your surplus stock there?—Our business in England is very uncertain. Don't know what we are going to make out of it. It is quite new, and very questionable whether we shall make anything out of it.

What dividend does your company pay?—Well, really we have not published our dividend, and were I to do so now it might seriously affect my credit at the bank.

At any rate has the business been a paying one for the last five years?—I have said that nine out of ten have failed, and I am the only successful one.

How many articles used in the manufacture pay duty as raw material?—We buy about \$30,000 worth of steel, which paid no duty before, but under the new tariff will pay a duty of 5 per cent., which puts us in a worse position. It will take \$2,000 out of our pocket without the chance of getting a cent back.

Can you obtain a supply of skilled labor in this class from England?—No. The kind of business, the nature of the trade is such, that you don't find it carried on largely enough to supply us with skilled hands.

Supposing by liberal arrangements you were to have fifty or one hundred hands, skilled workmen from England, would you have them?—I would not go for them.

Can you get skilled labor in England for this trade?—I suppose we could.

If you could obtain a sufficient amount of skilled labour you could fight the Americans on their own soil?—We don't make any complaint in that direction. We complain more that we are over-weighted.

But supposing you could obtain an abundant supply of skilled labour, you would then have no difficulty in competing with the Americans?—We have no difficulty in getting all the labour we can pay for.

Witness denied that he could get a sufficient supply of skilled labour. He said that the supply was simply raw labour.

Chairman :—He said he had to go to a foreign country for it, and pay a higher price, and that he would have to educate the people for that skilled labour.

If he could obtain an abundant supply of skilled labour, that is a surplus, could he not compete successfully with the Americans so that they could not undersell him?—That must be obtained altogether from the price of the labour.

But if there is a surplus stock you must control the market?—If we could get our labour very cheap, and our steel and iron cheap, of course.

How many hands do you employ?—About seventy men.

How many of them are from the States?—Perhaps fifteen or twenty.

You are educating your people up to the work?—We are trying to do so as fast as we can.

How many are employed in this trade throughout the Dominion?—I could not answer that question.

When the Oshawa Company, the present company, took the business two years ago, they purchased out the existing proprietary interests, I suppose?—Yes.

Would it be fair to ask what they paid them; what the Oshawa Company paid to clear out the old proprietary?

On an objection being raised to the question,

Mr. Dymond, cross-examiner, said:—

I want to know if the witness declines to answer the question? My reason for asking it, is this: A gentleman comes here and says: "If you don't give me five per cent. more protection I shall die." These are his words. I find that two years ago he became the purchaser, with others, of a business of this kind, showing that the result of thirteen years' experience in a similar business must have led him to this step, and I want to know how it is that after this experience he was willing to invest in this perishing industry?—You lose sight of the fact, that since this company was formed circumstances have changed. The trade is different this year from last, and we are not making the money we ought to make.

Would you rather not answer the question?—I have no data to guide me, and therefore cannot answer it.

The witness desires to say that the words "die out" are too strong, and that three-fourths of the scythes, hoes and forks that are used in the Dominion are the manufacture of the country, instead of one-half, and witness signs.

A. S. WHITING.

Evidence of Wm. Bell, Guelph, Cabinet Organ Manufacturer.

How many years have you been carrying on business?—Nine.

How many men do you employ?—Up till lately we employed from ninety to hundred. Lately we have reduced the number to between fifty and sixty.

What was the reason?—No demand.

What is the capital employed in your business?—Somewhere upwards of \$80,000.

What wages do your men make?—In the tuning department we have to pay in gold the same as they have in the United States, that is from \$30 to \$50 a week, according to proficiency.

How many tuners would you have in that business when you had a hundred men?—We had about six men and two apprentices.

What did you pay the other people?—Ordinary wood-workers—it is all piece-work—are capable of earning from \$1.75 to \$3 per day.

Do you export anything?—We have done a little.

Where to?—To England.

Organs?—Yes; about \$2,500 worth last season.

Do you know that any other persons in your trade have exported anything?—Very little. You may say it amounts to nominally nothing.

There is no demand there for Canadian organs?—Yes, there is a demand for American organs, and ours are made in the same manner.

Did you reckon that it was a profitable speculation sending what you did?—There was a very little profit in it.

Was it equal to the profit on your home-used article?—Not so much.

Was this exportation to fill some particular order, or did you send it at a venture?—My brother went there on other business and tried to introduce them.

What do you complain of in your business?—American instruments, even before the panic, were sold here at from ten to twenty per cent. lower than they were sold on the other side at wholesale. This has been gradually getting worse during the last eighteen months. Three or four years ago organ building was a very good business in Canada.

Of course you will agree to those articles, in that list which was read out, coming in duty free?—Certainly, I have no objections. On a good many of those articles we pay $16\frac{2}{3}$ by the new tariff, we paid 15 before.

What proposition?—I should say fully one-half of the material which enters into the construction of organs—the most expensive parts of them.

How much does the rest pay?—Some of it is free.

How much of it?—I suppose probably a little more than one-eighth.

That is the pine?—Canadian pine and walnut.

What does the rest of it pay?—Some of it 10.

What tariff would, in your opinion, be such as to enable you to be fairly dealt with?—My own opinion is that if there was a duty of 20 per cent. it would stop probably one-sixth of the importation, and enable us to manufacture more largely. I know we have capacity for manufacturing double what we do now, and almost every one in the business is in the same position. If this duty were put on, the trade would bring in about the same amount of revenue.

Are there many manufacturers of this sort of article in Canada?—There is quite a number.

How many?—About five of considerable prominence and three or four small ones. There is a chartered company in Toronto with a capital of \$250,000. There is another joint stock company at Bowmanville and another at Whitby. These have \$50,000 each.

Have you known on past occasions fluctuations in the market?—Business was never so bad as lately, within the last eighteen months the Americans have been pushing their organs into the country more than ever before.

Is it not a fact that organs, piano-fortes and articles of this kind were largely exported from the States in order to realize money during the war?—I suppose that even during the late years of the war not one-tenth of the organs came in that now do.

Has the business largely increased in Canada during the last few years?—I should say that it was three times as great as it was six years ago.

Can you tell to what extent the Americans supply the market here?—I believe there are \$600,000 worth of pianos and organs imported.

What proportion do you suppose that bears to the quantity of pianos and organs manufactured here?—I think that in pianos it is over half; in organs I do not think it is quite half.

That is the Americans have about half the importation?—Yes.

Your trade has increased then with the general improvement, prosperity and wealth of the country?—It has up till lately.

I suppose it is a business depending very much on the skill and fame of the manufacturer?—Yes.

An American manufacturer selling here at a large price would get a large profit?—American manufacturers had a better reputation up to four or five years ago. Canadian organs have been coming into favor of late years.

Taking the trade generally there is a large margin of profit on the article sold?—It may be so in the States. It is not here. In the States they get from 10 to 20 per cent. more for their goods.

Have you had to reduce your prices?—We sell a good deal cheaper than we did five year ago.

Do you think that five per cent. would materially affect the importation of American instruments, knowing the prices at which they make and the prices at which they sell at home?—I have made an estimate, and compared my opinion with that of others, and we think it would probably keep out one-sixth.

Where are the American organs chiefly sold abroad?—They export a great deal to Britain.

Is there anything to prevent you exporting to Great Britain on the same terms as the Americans?—The material that we pay 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on, we get from their market, and they pay no duty on it.

Then in order to compete well with them in the foreign market, you would require a drawback to that amount?—Yes.

If a man gets his name up for the quality of his pianos, it is that rather than the bare cost of the labor and material which is put into them that regulates the price they fetch, is it not?—The prices are very much the same, but those who have the best name enjoy the best trade.

If the goods you exported secured you the name for a very good article, the duty on the material would be of little account?—If we had to bring the material in from the United States it would.

What do you suppose is the amount you pay annually in duty on material?—It amounts to a good deal; I cannot tell exactly.

Is it not a fact that the Canadian manufacturers of organ cases have a reputation superior to that of the Americans at the present time?—I do not know that it is superior. The work of the Canadian manufacturers is looked upon as equally good.

Do you send any large number of your instruments to the outlying Provinces of Canada?—Our large sales are in Ontario, but we send some to Quebec, some to New Brunswick and some to Nova Scotia.

Have you done any considerable amount of trade in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick yet?—Not very much.

Where have they got their instruments from hitherto?—From the United States.

Are you competing successfully with the Americans in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick so far as your experience goes?—We have not had much experience, but our trade in those provinces pays us about as well as what we do up this way.

You are able to sell as cheap as the Americans there?—Yes.

Your trade is through middlemen?—We sell wholesale entirely.

R. Hay, of the Firm of Hay & Co., of Toronto, Furniture Manufacturers, appeared before the Committee on Manufacturing Interests, on Saturday, the 25th day of April, 1874, and was examined as follows:—

Do you manufacture from raw material?—Yes; we may call the articles we use in the upholstery work of our business as well as the woods we use raw material.

Is the great bulk of what you use the product of this country?—It is.

From what country do you import?—We import walnut largely, also mahogany from the United States.

What other class of goods do you import?—We chiefly import what we may term dry goods from Great Britain and Europe.

On what class of your imports do you pay duty?—We do not pay any duty on woods, but have now to pay 16 $\frac{2}{3}$, and on some of the goods which we use 20 per cent.

Do you export any of your manufacture?—Not of any importance. We have sent several small orders to Scotland. We cannot export to the United States, as the tariff there is prohibitory.

Are any of the goods you manufacture imported?—Yes, one-half from the United States. The imports have greatly increased during the last eighteen months.

What are the principal difficulties of which you complain?—Goods are usually entered by the Americans at much below their value, which was proved in one instance, which came under the cognizance of Mr. Scott of the Toronto Custom House. The goods belonged to a young man of the name of Graham. They were manufactured in Detroit by a person named Webber; were seized in Toronto. The seizure was made for false entry and under valuation. There was over \$5,000 worth. The case was referred to the Government at Ottawa, and the goods were released.

Do you believe that the practice of entering goods under their value is general?—
I do.

Have you anything else to complain of?—The Americans make Canada a slaughter-market, selling goods at less than cost; I have been so informed by the agents who sell the goods. This will continue so long as money matters remain unsettled, and also while the Americans must get shut of their surplus stocks.

Do the Americans manufacture lower than you do?—They can manufacture much lower than we can, having larger establishments; running on a certain line of goods for a long time, they are therefore able to make cheaper goods.

Would an increased duty prevent the importation of American goods?—It might not do so unless the duty was increased to 25 per cent. Twenty per cent. would help a little.

Would not an increased duty cause the consumer here to pay higher prices than now?—The competition in the country would tend to keep down prices, therefore the increased duty would not increase the value to the consumer. I do not, however, desire to see the duty higher than 20 per cent.

How many hands do you employ?—Between 500 and 600.

What are the average wages you pay?—The best workmen earn from two dollars and upwards per day. Many of the men work by piece-work.

What do you say are your principal grievances?—Our principal grievance is that the Americans are allowed to come into our market through under valuation.

When was your business most prosperous?—Previous to September, 1873, we were never able to supply the demand; since that time our stocks have so accumulated that we have to rent other buildings. If not soon relieved we will have to discharge one-third of our men.

When did you feel the difference of the American competition?—For eighteen months; it has been intensified since the panic.

Are you in the habit of supplying the cabinet-makers in the country?—Yes, we have been supplying them; but of late have been cut out of the market, as the freight from the States (say New York) is lower to Ottawa than from Bowmanville or Toronto.

Can you suggest any means by which your industry can be helped?—I think that the Government having raised a good deal of the raw material which we use to 20 per cent., should also raise the manufactured article to the same rate.

What portion of your goods pay 20 per cent. duty?—I cannot say, but a very large proportion.

Will the additional duty of $1\frac{3}{4}$ on your goods coming into Canada help you?—No; there is not an equivalent value given to the manufacturer. Twenty per cent. on our goods would make us feel safe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dymond :—

Do I understand that your main grievances are, the undervaluation of foreign goods, and the present tariff?—Yes.

If the injustice at the Custom House and the further alleged injustice under the high duty were removed, would that help you?—No; not as the Americans now slaughter their goods. We do not desire more than 20 per cent. The present alteration in the tariff has hurt us.

Do not the Americans pay a high duty?—They have the woods at their doors.

Would you not charge a higher price for your goods if the duty were raised?—
No; competition would keep down the price.

Are you acquainted with prices in the United States?—Yes.

Do they sell lower or higher than you do?—Higher.

In the United States does not the home-competition have the effect of keeping the price lower?—The competition in the States has that effect.

Could I buy as cheaply in the United States at wholesale as in Canada?—I do not think you could.

The average price of furniture in the States, is it higher or lower?—First-class furniture is higher.

Is it not a fact that the name of a manufacturer influences prices?—I do not think so.

Do you sell any large quantities in the Lower Provinces?—No; freight is too high. We send to Montreal.

How long have you been in business?—Since 1835.

Your business was small when you began, and now you have a large one?—Yes; have a large business, and a large capital invested in it.

Have you experienced in the forty years that you have been in business, other occasions when the Americans used Canada as a slaughter market?—Not to the extent they do now.

Since you commenced business you have had to contend with other difficulties?—Yes; we have been burned down twice.

Have you not lately become the sole proprietor?—No; by no means. Mr. Jacques retired, and others came in.

The greatest proportion of goods brought into the country are not upholstered?—There are a good many goods that are finished brought in.

Mr. Blain:—

If you had a draw-back on goods exported, could you not send some out of the country?—The Americans are exporting largely to Great Britain, South America and Australia; they get a draw-back of 90 per cent. on the articles on which they pay duty, but we cannot compete in the foreign markets for the want of means. There would be no difficulty of commanding an export trade if we had the capital.

Do they pay higher wages in the United States than what you do?—They do not, as we do now pay as high wages as are paid there.

Do you import any goods unfinished?—We do not import any of our stuff in the unfinished state lately. The travellers offer such class of goods so low that we have to compete.

What amount of wages did you pay this last year?—We paid for last year \$166,000.

The above having been read over to the witness, he says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

ROBERT HAY.

MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY,
MONTREAL, May 4th, 1874.

To the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

SIR,— We regret to say that the late amendments made in the new tariff have been framed in such a manner as to deprive us, as owners of a rolling mill and manufacturers of bar and sheet iron from imported puddled bars, of even the five per cent. protection we had under the tariff in force until the present Session.

You will remember that when a change in that tariff was first announced, it was proposed to place a five per cent. duty on what had been classed as raw irons, namely, pigs, scrap and puddled bars and blooms; and in consideration of this an extra two and a half per cent. was placed on finished irons; this considerably reduced our already very small protection, and our representative proceeded to Ottawa to solicit that we might at any rate be left in as good a position as we were in under the old tariff.

To our intense surprise and astonishment, when the amendments to the new tariff, in which we had already been injured, were announced, we find that rolling mills are especially selected for a further blow, puddled bars being invidiously separated from their former companion, pig iron, and the five per cent. retained on them, while remitted on the other; while, to make matters still worse, the promised two and a half per cent. extra on the product of the rolling mill is taken away, and the raw puddled bar, a sample of which we forward for the examination of your Committee, as a specimen of a raw material, is placed on the five per cent. list in company with the highest grades of finished irons.

In view of these circumstances, we think it of no avail to make further remonstrances personally before your Committee, but would request that this letter be laid before it.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
THE MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS Co.,
per HENRY W. MONCK.

Examination of Mr. William Wilkie, Guelph, Sewing Machines.

Is your raw material manufactured, or is it purely raw material?—For the most part manufactured steel, etc.

What difference will the new tariff make?—The duty now put on will make a difference of fifty cents on the raw material in a machine, while the duty on imported machines will be scarcely half that.

Do you export?—At least one-third manufactured in Canada is exported. This is very much affected by the duty put on raw material.

Can you compete with the States in your export trade?—Certainly.

How do you make the extra duty of fifty cents on each machine?—From the steel and pig iron which were previously free.

Have you command of the export market to the exclusion of the United States machines?—Not at all.

Is not this trade lately sprung up here?—Yes, it is new to Canada, but we can compete successfully in the markets.

Do you get much profit from that trade?—No; the profit on the exports is very small.

How about the cost?—The more we are able to manufacture the cheaper we can produce the article.

Are you able to sell all you manufacture?—Yes, I have been.

How long have you been in business?—Twelve years.

How many other manufacturers besides yourself are running full time?—None other except Raymond's.

Can you tell us the value of the exports?—Unable to say.

What is the value of the sewing machines you export annually?—I may say that our trade has been more a Canadian trade than any other manufacturer in the Dominion. It is only about \$30,000 a year, and Raymond's trade again is altogether export, mine is import rather.

Can you assign any reason why these other factories should not be running full time; why should they be closed out?—For some time past mechanics' wages in the States have been small to what they were previously, owing to the crisis caused by the war, and American machines have been forced into the Canadian market causing the present depression.

Does your industry want any further protection than an equivalent to the new duty on the raw material?—Well, I think a 20 per cent. duty might put us in a better position with regard to the Americans, who are able to manufacture cheaper than we, and in a better position to compete with us now than for years past. It might be thought unfair that we should ask for a protective tariff, but we believe that the sewing machine interest is important to this country, as it brings a great amount of money into the country for labor employed.

If you had this 20 per cent. duty would the price of the machines be increased to the consumer in the country?—No, it would not, on account of the very strong competition among the Canadian manufacturers.

Do you consider 20 per cent. would be ample, taking into consideration the change in the tariff?—It would encourage the export trade to take off the duty on steel. The extra import duty would assist the home market.

What is the cost of your machines that are turned out. What do they cost to manufacture including all the material ?

The Chairman :—Is that a fair question ? There are several manufacturers present.

What is the average price you sell them at ?—Twenty-five dollars.

The average wholesale price you sell at ?—Twenty or twenty-one dollars.

How does the 50 cent. duty accrue on the material of a \$20 machine ?

The Chairman :—The witness has stated that he had not the exact prices with him, but that he had gone over the prices with his partner at home, and that was the result.

Fifty cents you will observe represents five per cent. on \$10. Is it possible that the steel is affected by the new tariff by that amount. If you sell a machine at \$20 does the steel which comes under the new tariff cost 50 cents.

Questioner No. 2 :—Witness has said, taking into consideration the various articles in each machine ; taking into consideration the new duty and the fact of their being no duty before that, 50 cents will be the extra cost ?—A good deal of the material used in the manufacture has a heavier duty.

How many hands does Raymond employ ?—More than 150.

Mr. George Moorhead, Cabinetmaker, London, examined.

You heard Mr. Hays' answers, are they in accordance with your views ?—Except in one point, the bringing into this country the unfinished goods, *i.e.* those that are not varnished. They are entered at 15 per cent. below their wholesale price.

Could not you purchase at that price in the States ?—A dealer going from this country could, but as a manufacturer I could not, the sole object being to injure the Canadian manufacturer.

Do you mean that they can undersell you 15 per cent. less, and pay the duty ?—They do it, as they sell less than cost.

What will be the consequence if this mode of selling continues ?—We will have to reduce our manufacturing.

If the duty was the same on each side, could you meet them ?—Yes. We can manufacture as cheaply as they can.

Do you think you could export goods from Canada ?—I think we can open up an export trade in time.

What is it that recommends American goods in the English market ?—Their style. Our goods are much better made than theirs.

The above having been read over to the witness, he says the same is correct and signs accordingly.

GEORGE MOORHEAD.

Examination of E. C. Hall, Montreal, Manufacturer of Sewing Machines.

You are a manufacturer of sewing machines ?—I am.

Is your raw material purely raw or manufactured ?—Manufactured.

What duty does it pay ?—There is a duty of 10 per cent. on the steel and pig iron, which were previously free.

Under what disadvantage does your industry labour ?—There are two. In the first place we suffer by the importers from the United States, who sell in our markets at greatly reduced rates ; and, secondly, from their dishonest system of invoicing.

What is the difference in your duty ; in the duty going into the United States on your manufactures and that coming from the United States ?—The duty going into the States is 35 per cent. gold, on the invoice value, that is 35 per cent. on a \$20 invoice.

What is the whole amount of duty paid on your machines going into the States ?—35 per cent. gold on the invoice, and 10 per cent. on the material.

The Secretary :—45 per cent. less 10 per cent ?—I pay 35 per cent. and 10 per cent. on the duty again.

That is 38½ then.—What is the duty upon the American manufacture of your goods ?—15 per cent. on the gold value.

Is that upon a fixed value by this Government on their invoice?—Any invoice they send.

Do you know as a fact that numbers of these sewing machine manufacturers on the other side have agents in this country, to whom they consign their machines?—There is one in London, with whom we come into direct competition, and also the Howe company, who have offices in Montreal.

Do they invoice here at a regular selling price or a nominal value?—At a nominal value. The goods sold in the States for \$60 are invoiced at \$18 throughout the Dominion.

If that is so it must be the main cause of your grievance?—It is one of the main causes, that the machines invoiced here at \$18 are sold in the States for \$60.

Do you know their regular wholesale price in the States?—40 per cent. off \$60.

Can you tell what proportion of the sewing machines used in this country are imported?—About 25 per cent. more sewing machines are made in this country than are sold. The surplus is exported. We manufacture 25 per cent. more sewing machines than, home-made or imported together, are sold in this country; but we have only 60 per cent. on account of this source, and find a foreign market in consequence.

What is the amount of sewing machines manufactured in the country?—\$400,000 last year, \$600,000 worth coming into the country.

Would an increase of duty cause an increase in price to the buyer?—On the contrary. It would lower it from 10 to 15 per cent. Could I get a protection for my home market I would take reciprocity with the greatest of pleasure. I want in reality a market. The Americans put their own men here, and themselves invest an enormous capital in the business. We can't get monied men to enter the business. Have to put up with farmer's sons and give them credit. If a man in the country with any money enters the business they take so large a discount off their prices that he will prefer to sell the imported article. There was an impression that the Canadian machine was a poor article, that the manufacturers had no facilities for construction; and that the American machines were all perfection. The men who bought from the importers spread that impression.

Would more protection answer to fully develop your branch of industry, or enable you to compete successfully with the Americans?—Yes; a 20 per cent tariff would, provided they be compelled to invoice their goods at a fair value.

Could you not compete at 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ with a compelled invoice?—Yes; successfully.

At a cost value you are content?—Yes. The five per cent. on the raw material, however places me at a disadvantage with regard to the late tariff.

Is not a protection of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ equal to the duty on raw material?—Hardly.

Do you export?—Yes, very largely, and pay on a very small profit, from \$1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$2 a machine.

How many machines do you turn out a week?—Two thousand. About 40 cents additional tax is put on the cost of my goods which I export.

Suppose the Government were to give you a drawback on the additional cost of all machines exported, how would that affect you?—Very favourably as to my export market. They grant a drawback in the United States of from 10 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of the invoice with the object of inducing them to export.

If these machines were entered according to law they would be at \$35 instead of \$18, would they not?—Yes, from \$30 to \$35. They will sell goods here for \$20 which they would not part with to their own customers under \$35, making this a slaughter market.

What are the average wages?—I have twenty-four skilled American mechanics, whom I pay from \$5 to \$7 a day, and two superintendents whom I pay \$9 a day. Cannot keep them at less than that, for they won't stay. The operatives get \$9—12 a week. We had twenty-seven Americans with us, and nearly all left the country, and we had to replace them. The last managing man we had we paid \$2,000 a year.

Your principal cause of complaint?—Is the undervaluation of the Americans, and although we have put in \$60,000, wholly subscribed capital, we have very hard work on

account of the amount of goods run against us. Had \$3,000 thrown on my hands on account of the European exportation duty on goods from Montreal to St. Petersburg.

You have not been very successful the last few years then?—Have not paid a dividend since we were incorporated, not since 1863, and have sunk \$12,000.

Did you use the money in construction?—The first four years sunk the money in getting a market.

Did you not come here from the States?—Yes, and made there \$60,000 in two years, when the patent laws kept us away. Could not have lived here at all without an export trade. We have increased the exportation, which was established before we came here.

Do you know anything of the relative cost of manufacturing the machines here and in the States to the manufacturers?—We can manufacture as cheaply as the States. There is perhaps half a dollar difference against us. They manufacture 3,000 a week to our 2,000.

What machine do you manufacture?—The Singer Family and Howe machines. We only make the first class machines.

Do those contain a larger amount of steel than the others?—Yes.

What is the value of these newly dutiable machines; how much duty do they pay?—About 80 cents.

In your machine there is more of that duty than in most?—Yes.

Do you know anything of the Guelph sewing machines. There would be a much similar proportion of the dutiable material?—That would not follow. They might make different material in the shafts.

What is the average wholesale price of your machines?—\$20 for the Singer family machine.

You say your present company has been formed two years. Had you been carrying on previously as a private firm?—Yes, since 1863.

Was the incorporation formed in order to enlarge your means?—To enable us to carry on, more capital was needed. We had either to shut up or extend and try to get a larger market.

Had you been in severe competition with the Americans previous to that period?—Yes. They nearly strangled us.

Did you not find that during the American war values there were high, and you were therefore relieved from a competition?—Well, in our line of industry the men engaged had immense capital. The money now invested in the trade there is \$100,000,000, and the manufacturers have immense facilities. They make it a point to sell in foreign markets at low figures so that they can manufacture largely and keep the price at home to fair returns.

You say you are manufacturing as cheaply as they. Why then are they so successful as competitors? Is it simply because they have less scrupulous agents, or because they get in their machines at a less duty than they ought to pay?—Because they sell to our customers at a much less price than we are able to.

When they cross the frontier they are on a level with you?—Yes; but they don't sell here on a usual commercial basis. They want to keep this market for their surplus stock.

Why do they sell here if they lose?—Because I am a strong competitor and export largely, and they want to beat me out of the field.

You are a successful competitor everywhere but at home?—Just enough to keep me in my business. The small profit there enables me to keep on manufacturing here.

What proportion does your home trade bear to your export trade?—One-third. Two-thirds is export.

What countries?—On an average all round—Germany, Austria, Turkey, Russia. Had a market with France, but now they have a strong protective tariff. Mexico, Buenos Ayres and the Brazils, Cuba; and I have tried to sell in the States, but they have seized my goods, and altogether I have had a deal of trouble.

How could you compete with the States?—Because they charge at such a profit.

You have access to the American market then?—I dispose of my goods there at a cost, and endeavoring to pay them out in their own coin.

From your knowledge of the American market you find they are determined to under-sell you here in order to get their surplus stock in?—Yes; and they would make a surplus stock in order to do so.

Would 25 per cent. take away this vexatious movement of the American manufacturers?—Yes, and I could sell my manufactures at home as well as I could export them.

You say you can compete with the Americans if you have a 20 per cent. tariff?—With a fair invoice.

Five per cent. more than the present tariff would protect you?—Yes.

Do you, from your own knowledge, speak of the Americans being determined to fight you here, and do you really think that without regard to the profits they make on the machines, that a five per cent. would induce them to leave you alone?—No; but some other little cards I could play would. With a 20 per cent. duty that would enhance their cost here so much more, and a proper invoice value here, I should differ my goods at the States markets for the same price they differed here to the Canadians.

Why would the percentage enable you to do that?—It would place us on a better footing.

You said you put \$60,000 in the business two years ago. Was that with a conviction that you were to be strangled?—I went round to capitalists in Montreal and showed them my position. We are the largest industry in Montreal. We are engaged in foundry and wood-work, japanning and sewing machines. I showed them that unless I was able to get them to engage with me in this particular branch of business I should be compelled to shut up here and go to the States. I showed them that by manufacturing largely and competing, this manufacture would sell well in the foreign markets, and would give a profit with a new tariff. The late Government promised an amendment. I got several capitalists interested who each put in a small sum in the enterprise. Have worked it, but have been unable to pay a dividend.

Have you made any profits since 1863?—Not more than enough to cover the general losses.

Now, in consequence of the improvements in the character of your machine, it is much better liked?—So much so that I have the preference all over the market; but many persons don't know the difference between the machines.

You spoke of the agents (bummers we should call them in Western Canada), bagmen, etc., or whatever they are called; what is to prevent you from securing the services of men equally acute?—I am a Canadian, born in Montreal.

But explain, please?—If there is a good man of that class he is immediately employed by the Americans because they pay a higher price. Many of the capitalists offer the goods at cost.

Supposing you were put on fair terms with the Americans at the customs, and there were no extraordinary glut in the market, would you still want five per cent. to carry on?—I require 25 per cent. to place the Canadians on a footing to get their articles at a fair value. I want to sell as cheap to Canada as any other country. I cannot do it so long as the laws of this country encourage men from the other side of the line to flood the market with the object of strangling me. I have asked to sell to the people and the best men in our country at a lower figure than they can buy anywhere else, upon the principle that the goods shall sell at a retail price of 30 per cent. less than heretofore. If I can exclude American machines I will lower the price immediately.

The witness having read over the foregoing evidence, says the same is correct, and signed accordingly.

E. C. HALL.

Mr. John Lovell, Book Publisher, of Montreal, appeared before the Committee and was examined.

I have been in business in the City of Montreal since 1835.

Do not publish any reprints; all Canadian works—principally school books.

Never reprinted any English copyright works, as I could not get permission from the authors or publishers in England.

Have not been printing extensively under the Copyright Law of 1868, as the demand is limited.

Applied to Longman, of London, England, under the Law of 1847, and he would not permit a Canadian to reprint any works his house published.

Published 3,000 copies of "Foul Play." The edition sold in this country for twenty-five cents, while at the same time the American publishers charged seventy-five cents.

I printed from an American copyright. They sent it into Canada as their own, and not as an English copyright. Charles Reade, the author, entered an action against me, but finding he could not succeed he eventually withdrew it.

I am not aware that any action has been entered against a Canadian publisher under the Imperial Copyright Act of 1847.

If a publisher were to print English copyrights in this country he would subject himself to fine and imprisonment.

I have heard of instances where English copyrights have been published by a Toronto House, but they have a contract with the authors.

I merely printed "Foul Play" that I might be brought into court, and thus that the question should be brought before the public.

The book trade has made great progress in Canada since 1847.

There are not more than four or five publishers of any note at the present time in Canada. There are only two printing establishments doing much work as publishers.

The Americans have entirely commanded our market since 1847.

The sale of books in Canada is too small to enable the Canadian publisher to purchase the right of re-printing English copyrights.

I pay compositors, in Montreal, 27 cents per 1,000 ems, and have to pay at Rouse's Point 30 cents per 1,000 ems; the price in New York city is from 50 cents to 60 cents for the same work.

We could publish in Canada and send to the United States although the duty is 22½ per cent.

The duty on books, not English copyright, coming into Canada is five per cent. On the English copyright there is a duty of 12½ per cent., which is entirely for the benefit of the English authors.

The English authors or owners, I learn, have recently availed themselves of the duty, by giving notice to the Canadian Government of their right.

The difficulties in the way of collecting the duty of 12½ per cent. is the neglect of the English authors or owners to notify our Customs authorities; as, if the book copyrighted is not on the list furnished the Customs officer, it is admitted into this country at five per cent.

The American publisher issues the work as soon as the author in England can do so, as it is often printed from advanced sheets, and this gives him the chance to send it all over before the work is known by other publishers to have been issued from the English press.

There are very few works that pay the 12½ per cent. duty.

At the Custom Houses here they seldom open the packages to see what works are contained therein, and consequently English copyrights are often imported without the knowledge of the officer of Customs.

I am not an importer, only a publisher.

If books were published in Canada they could be produced much cheaper than in the United States; for example, "Foul Play" sold for 25 cents per copy, while the

American edition sold for 75 cents. The labour in Canada is much lower than the States.

The Americans are now producing a cheaper paper than we are, in the finer grades.

The duty on paper saves the market for the home producer.

The sale of books here is confined to individual purchasers, whereas in England the circulating libraries purchase largely.

American re-prints of English copyrights could be reprinted and sold in Canada cheaper than they are now.

The Canadian publisher is helpless, having no right in the present state of the law.

English books are not generally sold in Canada, only the American re-print.

The English publisher does not publish an edition suitable for Canadian readers, not being cheap enough for our people.

The English publisher often purchases the copyright from the author and sells to the American publisher.

I applied to Charles Reade, the author of "Put Yourself in His Place," for permission to publish that work. He referred me to Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of New York, the American and Canadian publishers. On applying to them they asked \$20,000 for the right of publishing in Canada.

The law respecting Canadian reprints of English copyrights is, that when published in this country, no foreign reprint can be admitted.

What we want is to produce a literature cheap enough to secure this market. The plan will be to put on an excise duty; this protects the English author and keeps out the foreign printed work.

We can only print English copyrights by permission of the authors or owners, and the amount that we could afford to pay would be so small that we could not become the purchasers, and therefore we desire to have the excise duty of 12½ per cent. which would be paid to the English authors or owners.

The effect of the change sought in the law would be that the printing business would be doubled, and then there would be one hundred readers to the one there is now.

My experience has forced me to cross the lines and open another establishment in the United States.

I now employ there only twenty hands, but next year we will employ five hundred persons, including bookbinders as well as printers.

Am now printing a work for a Boston house that will come to \$40,000.

I established an office at Rouse's Point for the purpose of reprinting English copyrights for the Canadian market; but, after consultation with the leading American publishers, I find I can get all the work I can do from American houses, as I desire only to do a printing business for others, if I can get enough of it.

If I had been able to have published English copyright I would have remained in Canada, and I could then have produced in Montreal for the Canadian and United States markets.

The American publisher never puts the English copyright on the work. The American copyright law only extends to the United States, whereas the English law extends to the colonies as well as England.

I was in England in the year 1872, and had several interviews with the English publishers. Saw Mr. Longman and several others of the leading publishers, and laid the subject before them; they said they would never consent to allow a colonist to reprint any book published by them.

They were aware that I was opening a new house in the United States so as to secure the Canada trade. I reminded Mr. Longman that some years previous I had offered him one hundred pounds to allow me to publish Colenso's Algebra, but he refused, stating he would never allow a colonist to republish any work issued by his firm.

The hostility comes from the publisher and not from the author.

I asked Longman not to oppose the Canadian Act then before the Imperial Govern-

ment, asking the privilege of allowing Canadians to reprint under an excise law of 12½ per cent. on English copyrights for such work, so as to exclude the foreigner, when he said, "Thank God we have the power, and we will prevent its being passed." I suggested that we might get up cheap editions for Canada; they claimed that the English copyright Act extended to Canada and they were determined to keep it so.

I then proposed to try, under a contract with them for one year, to reprint their books, but Longman and the others would not consent. I then threatened to cross to the United States and reprint the English books in the States and send them into Canada.

There is an Act proposed by the Imperial Parliament, which would be quite satisfactory to me.

There is a good trade done in Canada in standard literature, but not in the cheap works that are read by the greater number of people.

The Copyright Act of 1868 is construed to apply only to Canadian works, and to have only local jurisdiction.

I cannot tell why the Imperial Government brought forward the present Act, but I presume that the Colonial Office suggested to them to have the change.

There is only one house in Canada making fine printing (book) paper.

The 2½ per cent. extra will increase the price of the imported paper to the publisher. The newspaper press will not have to pay more. I have (since the increase in the duty) within the last three days had an offer from a firm in Napanee to furnish me with paper at ten cents per pound, whereas I formerly paid eleven and twelve cents per pound for the same paper.

I desire to say, that if there is any guarantee of the duty being permanent, the price of paper will be lower.

If we had protection, my opinion is, that paper of all kinds would really be lower.

There is a large amount of fine paper imported from England: I think more paper will be brought in yearly.

The 15 per cent. duty has acted as a protection. We have had that duty since 1849. Had only 2½ and afterwards 5 per cent. up to that time.

There has been no change in the tariff in respect to paper since the year 1849.

Canadians are now buying writing papers largely in the United States. If the tariff were continued I believe the finer qualities of paper would then be made here.

The paper used by the printer of newspapers is protected, and the manufacturers have the trade to themselves.

The foregoing having been read by the witness, he says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

JOHN LOVELL.

Ottawa, May 8th, 1874.

Examination of Wm. Chaplin, St. Catherines, Manufacturer of Farming Implements.

What business are you engaged in?—In the manufacture of agricultural tools; scythes, forks, hoes, axes and other edge tools.

The same business as Whiting & Co?—With axes and edge tools added.

Are your goods manufactured from the raw material, or from manufactured articles?—They are manufactured from manufactured articles; from bar-iron and bar-steel.

Do you import all your goods?—All the raw material, we do.

Where do you import it from?—Some from the United States, some from Germany, some from England.

What do you import from the United States?—We import fork-steel, rake-steel, and hoe-steel.

What do you import from England?—Bar-steel and edge-tool-steel.

And what from Germany?—Scythe edge-steel.

Do you pay a duty upon these goods?—Yes.

What amount?—There is a duty of 5 per cent. on the steel, and 7½ per cent. on the bar iron. That is the new duty.

Is there a duty imposed upon the manufactured goods, such as you make?—Yes, 16½ now.

Where do they import the goods from that come into competition with yours?—From the United States.

Only?—Only.

What is the difference between the duty on goods going into the United States and those coming into Canada?—The difference runs from 35 to 60 per cent., according to the class of goods.

Can such manufacturing establishments as yours supply the demand of the country for that description of goods, or is there a large supply sent in from the United States?—We do not supply all, but we could. There is a large proportion of the demand of the country supplied from the United States. I should think not quite one-half.

Why are you not able to supply the demand?—They undersell us.

Why?—They have a very large home trade which is exclusively their own, and their market is to ours in the proportion of ten to one. Ten per cent. of their manufactures thrown on our market would supply all our demand; and any person engaged in manufacturing can understand, that from five to ten per cent. of a surplus can be produced at very much less than it costs to produce the same amount only. If the manufacturer has a good home market for 95 per cent. of his goods, he can afford to sell the other five per cent. at a very low price if there is any object in doing so.

Do they sell any cheaper in their own country?—No.

Do you suppose they make any gain on what they sell here?—I think they do. They expect to make their expenses and their profits out of their home market, and then they sell some goods in foreign markets also if they can figure low enough. I think I should look on it in this way:—all my expenses, insurance, &c., are charged against my home trade. The raw material only costs me 25 per cent. of the manufactured, my wages are 30 per cent., and if I can make anything over those items it is a profit. It is so much extra trade, and so long as it does not affect my home market in any way, but is rather a benefit to it by enabling me to get rid of any surplus stock which would be likely to take that market down, I will place it in the foreign market.

You ground that argument on the fact that they have more machinery than you?—No. I hear it on this,—that if you can keep your factory running eleven months out of the year for a good market, it is worth your while to sacrifice a little to keep it running the other month.

Do they pay higher wages on the other side than they do here?—They pay in currency a trifle more than we do in gold; but if we reduce their wages to a gold basis, we pay fully higher than they do.

Do they buy their raw material cheaper than you do?—What we buy in the United States they get cheaper than we do. There is the difference of the freight and duty.

Would an increase in the duty on American goods coming into Canada increase the price to the consumer?—Certainly we could not raise our prices. There is sufficient internal competition to keep the prices down. If we could manufacture 25 per cent. more than we do now, we would feel very much inclined to put prices down.

You would increase your capacity for turning out goods, if a duty of 20 per cent. was placed on the foreign manufactures?—Our capacity is large enough now to double our manufacture.

Do you work full time now?—It is not the question of working full time. It is the question of reducing the number of men we keep on the work. Those we keep work full time.

About what increase of duty would enable you most successfully to compete with the Americans?—The thing that would suit us best would be the exclusion of American goods altogether. That, we think, would enable us to put the prices down more than anything else.

Would 20 per cent. tend to keep a portion of the American goods out?—I have no doubt it would.

What increase are your trade asking?—Twenty-five per cent.

Do you think a duty of 20 per cent. would satisfy the people in your trade?—We would be willing to try it, and do the best we could with it.

How many hands do you employ?—We have employed 70 all winter directly, and we employ about 12 or 15 to cut handles in another place.

If you were running full time how many could you employ?—About 150 men. With the same plant we have now we could double our production, and that would enable us to produce at much lower prices.

What are the average wages you pay your men?—Ours is all piece-work and the men earn at it from \$2½ to \$5 or \$6 per day.

Do you export any of your goods?—Yes.

Where do you export them to?—To England.

Do you mean to say that you send tools to England?—We send forks, hoes and rakes.

Is all the wood you use of Canadian growth?—Yes.

Does your trade export from Canada to England in any quantity?—The Oshawa people send from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of goods a year.

What effect will the new duty of 5 per cent. on steel have upon the export trade?—It will close it up.

The only way to remedy that then would be to get an export duty to the amount put on the raw material, refunded?—Yes, the same as the Americans have on goods sent into Canada.

That is goods in your line?—Yes; on scythes they allow a drawback of 90 per cent. on the tariff.—They retain 10 per cent., I suppose for expenses.

What does the waste in your manufactures amount to?—The waste and loss are about 10 per cent., that is, 105 or 106 pounds of iron worked over will not give more than 100 pounds of finished goods.

What is the total manufacture of these articles in the country at the present time. What is the total amount used worth?—I cannot tell that except by guess. The returns would not show it. I think the Canadian manufacturers produce about \$600,000 worth.

And there is perhaps a million dollars worth used?—Yes.

What proportion of the goods manufactured here are exported?—I do not know of any that are doing it largely except the Oshawa Manufacturing Company.

You have not entered into the export trade largely?—We are just commencing it.

Do you find a market elsewhere than in England?—Yes; there is a market in Germany, one in France, one in Australia and one in the Brazils.

You are competing in fact with the Americans in the export trade?—Yes.

And, as far as your experience goes, competing profitably?—The profit about pays expenses. They do not cut prices in the markets of the world as they do in the Canadian markets. The markets are too large outside to cut much.

Is there a large demand for your articles in South America and in the West Indian Islands?—In some lines there is. There is a good demand for axes in South America.

Have you any complaint as to the difficulty of transit?—I cannot speak personally: I do not think there is any difficulty, though I believe goods have all got to be sent by way of Liverpool or London.

Because there is no direct line between here and there?—I do not think a line would make any difference, there is so much shipping from England.

If there were steamers sailing once a fortnight or so from Montreal to the West Indies or Brazil, would not that assist your trade much in opening up those markets?—I think so.

Then if that is the case you would be placed on about the same footing as the American manufacturers?—If we were deprived of the outside market the home market would not be sufficient.

You say the Americans undersell you in the home market because they use Canada for a slaughter market. If, by getting a large export trade, you could increase your pro-

ductions to something like as large a scale as theirs would you be able in the home market to sell your goods as cheap as they do?—No. They have a home market of their own in which they sell at good paying prices. We cannot get at that at all. It pays American manufacturers to sell this surplus at anything they can get above cost price, or even if they have to let their goods go at less than cost.

Do you send any large quantity of your goods to the Lower Provinces?—Yes; a considerable quantity,

What is the value of your shipments to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for the year?—About \$18,000 or \$20,000.

Has that trade sprung up since those Provinces became part of the Dominion?—There was a little trade there before.

But it has nearly all sprung up since 1867?—Yes.

Where were they supplied from previously?—From the Eastern States.

Then you have in fact, to that extent, superseded the Americans in those Provinces?—I would think so.

The cost of production in the States seven years ago was much larger than at present I presume?—Yes, a good deal larger.

Then, by the introduction of your goods, the Lower Provinces have got the benefit?—Yes.

Have you found that the American competition has been pressing upon you much more seriously of late than two or three years ago?—I do not think there has been very much difference this winter. I do not think they have sold a great quantity of goods more.

The cost of production in the United States has of course lowered?—I do not know that there is a great deal of difference.

Are they selling lower in Canada now than they were?—Until the last two or three years there was very little competition from the other side. Our prices were fully as low as theirs.

Are your prices lower than they were a few years ago?—Yes, on account of our business increasing.

How long has your business been in existence?—This present business has been in existence for about five years.

Were you in the trade before?—Not in this special line;

Your experience is that the trade, although clogged by certain disadvantages, has been steadily increasing for five years past?—It has been growing.

And that it is not an unprofitable business although not as large as you would desire?—It is just so profitable, that the parties whom I succeeded ran for four years and then broke down. They sank about \$150,000 in it. I have only had the active superintendence of this business about a year.

Are you of opinion that the trade with the West Indies and South America, would be benefited by direct communication with them?—Yes.

Do you think any communication we are likely to have, within a reasonable time, would enable you to do better with your goods than when you send them round by England?—I think it would.

Does it pay to express your goods?—No.

The witness here made the following statement—The principal competition we have from the United States, is with goods manufactured in the Illinois State Prison, and in the prison at Jackson, Michigan. They get their labour there for about 30 cents a day.

Does that prison labor affect the trade in the United States?—I do not think they undersell the other factories at all

Do you not think that on account of the wages on the other side being lower now than they were, the Americans can send more goods into Canada?—I do not think the Americans can manufacture and send goods into Canada cheaper than we do, if they compete with us in a legitimate way.

Mr. Benjamin Lyman, Wholesale Druggist of Montreal, was examined.

Am in business in Montreal and Toronto.

Our house in Montreal has been running since 1803.

Have been forty years in Toronto.

The following written statement, received from Mr. Lyman, was read :—

“ I got up a glass factory to make glass bottles, situate at Hudson, on the Ottawa River, where there is plenty of sand and wood. At the time we had 20 per cent. protection. The first year we made 8 per cent., second year 12½ per cent., third year 8 per cent., after which the tariff was reduced by Mr. Galt.

“ The glass factory was obliged to suspend, and has been a loss of \$50,000.

“ If 25 per cent. tariff is put on glass bottles, the factory will start next day, and the Village of Hudson will flourish again, and our workmen will return to the country. The same may be said of the St. Lawrence Glass Company. The same may be said of window glass; at one time we had a flourishing company at St. John's, making window glass; there was a protection of fifty cents a box, which Sir Francis Hincks knocked off.

“ The glass factory at St. John's, and the one at Vaudreuil, owned by the late Mr. Desbarats, had to shut down, and a large amount of money was lost, and an army of operatives sent out of the country.

“ The Shoe business was started by a high tariff, now they do not require it; so also the indian rubber interests had 25 per cent. protection, now they can compete with any country. The iron requires protection to start the business; in fact all manufacturing must be protected at the start.

“ The idea of sending to Belgium for window glass when you can make the finest of glass by milling the stones by the roadway.”

Two letters, bearing on the manufacture of glass in Canada, were also read to the Committee, from E. R. Kent, of the City of Hamilton, with which Mr. Lyman coincided.

Mr. Lyman's examination was continued :—

We could make in Canada all kinds of glass if we had 25 per cent. protection.

We have also to manufacture the help in Canada, as well as make the glass.

Some men would earn from \$5 to \$6 per day, blowing bottles.

We could employ thousands in the business if we had the market to ourselves.

The duty is now 17½ per cent. The present tariff is sufficient protection for the manufacture of the bulky glass, such as lamp chimneys.

For black bottles you must have a different kind of furnace.

If all kinds of glass were made in Canada, 4,000 or 5,000 men and boys could be employed immediately.

Mr. Desbarats lost £16,000, because he could not compete with the foreign manufacturer after the duty was taken off.

The competition in window glass is solely from Belgium. The Americans are competitors for druggists' ware and the finer table glasses.

At the present time labor is higher here than in England for skilled workmen, but for common labor lower in England than here.

We are placed at a disadvantage by the European manufacturers on account of the cheaper labor they get, and also because we have to import from Europe all the soda ash, as there is none made in Canada. Skilled labor adds a great portion of the cost to the article, and we have to pay very high for skilled labor.

Competition would tend to keep down the price.

There is only one glass factory in Canada besides the one about to be started in Hamilton.

Freight is a certain protection, but our window glass is brought from Belgium as low as ten shillings per ton.

The great want is for skilled labor, and if these factories were in existence we would

soon educate our own skilled labor, and would then produce cheaper, by means of which the consumer would get his glass for less money.

When we began at Hudson we gave our laborers sixty cents per day, whereas previous to our commencing business there they could not get more than thirty-three cents; before the closing of the factory we had to pay one dollar per day. So soon as we closed the hands emigrated to the United States.

Hudson, as a village, has now gone down because of the loss to it of the glass factory.

During the time our factory was in operation the price of provisions became higher in Hudson than in the City of Montreal.

Proprietary medicines now have a protective duty of 25 per cent.

They are nearly all produced in Canada, and are now lower than before the duty was so high, when they were made in the United States.

On manufactured medicines there is not a larger profit than on the general business.

The witness having read over the foregoing, says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

Ottawa, May 8th, 1874.

BENJ. LYMAN.

Evidence of John Young, Esq., of the firm of Young, McNaughton & Co., Manufacturers of Haberdashery, Montreal.

One house, in the same line of business as we are engaged in, has failed since the Committee first met.

We are not engaged entirely in the manufacturing, as we are importers also.

The money invested in the business is about \$350,000 to \$400,000.

Mr. Young read the following statement to the Committee:—

There are five establishments engaged in the manufacture of our productions in Montreal, and they employ about fifteen hundred people working in-doors and out-doors.

We cannot successfully compete with low-priced goods from the British market. In better goods, our styles and finish are more suited to the trade of this country; but recently, importers have taken our styles to foreign markets to be re-produced in lower-priced goods, to the great injury of our trade.

A difference of at least ten per cent. between piece goods (our raw material) and made-up (or boxed) goods, would induce us, as well as others, to invest more capital, and go largely into the manufacture of other goods, such as are not at present manufactured in the Dominion:—Such as gloves, hosiery, braces, umbrellas, under-clothing (men's and women's), ties (men's and women's), and a variety of other made-up goods.

In the above branches alone about fifty thousand people could be employed, as for example, the boot and shoe trade, *being protected*, employ in the City of Montreal alone about twelve thousand people, and some millions of capital; being protected they are able to keep out foreign manufactured goods, and are consequently able to manufacture upon a large scale, and with the best and most modern appliances.

In case your Committee would be under the impression that increasing the duty on *made-up dry goods* would increase the price to the consumer, we will state, as an example, the boot and shoe trade, which was commenced under a tariff of 25 per cent., and instead of the price of boots and shoes being raised with the tariff, they have been declining with the increase of manufacturing, till they have reached their present level, which is about 30 per cent. less than when imported, although very little difference has taken place in the price of the raw material.

In our own case, when we commenced the shirt and collar trade four years ago, the price of a certain shirt was \$15 per dozen, about equal in value to the imported article; now five houses are engaged in the same line of business, and the present price of the same shirt is \$12.50 per dozen, the imported article having been obliged to follow suit; causing, thereby, a saving to the consumer of \$2.50 per dozen, the price of the raw material being about the same now as then; the reason of the decline is on account of

larger production and increased facilities of production. We are able to manufacture cheaper, and competition with other houses keeps our profits small. If we had our own market to ourselves, and had the chance to manufacture all the goods that are imported in our line, we could make a still further reduction of at least ten per cent.; but to enable us to do this there must be a difference of not less than ten per cent. between our *raw material* and the *manufactured goods*. We also suffer from goods being entered and duty paid on one-half their value. One instance has come to our knowledge, of a large lot of linen collars from the United States, defrauding both the Government and the manufacturer.

We also suffer a great injustice by this country being made the slaughter-market of the United States. When the Yankee manufacturer has a surplus stock, he throws it into this market, the duty being so small that it offers no barrier, and we having no such chance to dispose of our goods outside Canada, the quantity we can manufacture is reduced by the quantity imported; in other words, all we get a chance to do is to fill up the gap (if any) left by the importer.

We will leave your Committee to form your own conclusions of a business resting on so uncertain a foundation. Further, we would state, that in the event of our being reasonably protected, we could so increase and improve our factories, as not only to supply the whole of our own market, but would then be in a position to export our surplus stock (thereby relieving our market and providing against a dead-lock in our factories), providing the Government will give us a "drawback" of duty paid on the raw material worked up into the stock exported.

Examination continued:—

Ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the consumption of our goods is imported.

Our raw material has had to pay a duty of 15 per cent., and we are therefore disadvantaged four per cent. under the present tariff.

There are 1,500 people in this branch of industry in and about Montreal; they average \$3.50 per week; some of them earn \$10 per week.

Ninety to ninety-five per cent. of our employés are females.

If we had ten per cent. more on our goods, the price would be lower to the consumer, as we would then make more goods, having the market more to ourselves.

Three-fourths of our competition is from England; for some three or four years past, a portion in one or two lines has been from the United States.

We commenced business shortly after the American War; commenced to manufacture on a large scale five years ago.

We have sufficient capital for our business; have built up a considerable trade in that time.

We import two-thirds of our goods. The manufacturing branch of our business increases in the same proportion as our importations.

I am acquainted with the manufacture of our branch of the business in England.

The goods we make only cost half as much to make them in England.

The scarcity of labour here, as compared with it there, is the reason.

About one-half of our employés are French.

In the operating room a female earns \$3 to \$6 per week.

The cost of making a dozen of linen collars in Great Britain is about one-half of what it costs in Canada.

There are four now engaged in this business in the City of Montreal, and one in Hamilton.

Could supply the home demand in our factory if worked to the full extent.

Our advantage over the English manufacturer is more in the style.

The Canadian manufacturer has almost beaten the English; being merchants, as well as manufacturers, we are thus advantaged as against the importer.

If a "drawback" was allowed us, we think we could export, and would then be able to compete with the Americans in the trade of the Western States.

We have never exported any of our goods.

The business was limited when we commenced. Our cost of production is now less than when we began to manufacture.

In five years, aided with the advantages arising from the use of machinery, we have managed to achieve very good results, being also aided by our import trade.

Ten per cent. on the manufactured goods would place us in a good position.

If we had such protection the price to the consumer would not be enhanced.

There is no combination in our business. The business requires a good deal of capital and experience and attention.

We send considerable goods to the Maritime Provinces; and find a good deal of competition there from the American as well as the English manufacturer.

Our trade there is growing. We can only compete to a limited extent on account of the importation of English goods.

We run fifty-six sewing machines by steam, and employ a large number of persons, as it takes three hands to supply each machine.

About one-half of some of our goods are taken home and made by out-door work-women to be finished.

They are all private persons and not small manufacturers.

On medium and good shirts alone, we have about half of the market.

If a duty were levied high enough to exclude a large quantity of these goods, we could produce goods cheaper.

To put us on an equal footing with the English manufacturers, we would require five per cent.

The witness having read over the previous statement, says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

JOHN YOUNG.

(Addition.)

If a line of steamships, running between Quebec or Montreal and the West Indies, weekly, could be established, I have no doubt but that a good trade could be done in our line as well as others, and in my opinion the country would be justified in liberally subsidizing such a line.

JOHN YOUNG.

Examination of Mr. Mullarkey, of Montreal, Boot and Shoe Trade.

How long have you been in business?—eighteen years.

What is the capital invested in your business?—About \$200,000.

How many men do you employ?—Between men, women and children, about 400.

Are one-half heads of families?—I could not say exactly. There are a great many young men.

Where does the competition in your business come from?—At present there is very little from any foreign source.

Under what disadvantage does your business suffer?—The only complaint that I have at present is the duty of 10 per cent. on prunella, silk thread and linen thread, used in the manufacture of boot and shoes, which heretofore was free.

Is there not a duty of 10 per cent. on felt as well?—Yes.

All these were on the free list before, were they not?—Yes.

Do they not propose to give you 1½?—Yes, but the increase—only 1½—is so little that it practically amounts to nothing.

But if you had a higher duty would it not increase the price of your goods to the consumer?—Not at all. An increase of duty to 25 or even 50 per cent. will not cost the consumer any more for his boots and shoes, but we want a protective tariff to protect the business as shewn below. There was very little of that branch of manufacture when I came here. We want to protect that industry and keep out foreign manufacturers sending their surplus stock, which they cannot sell at home, and which they are satisfied to sell at a sacrifice. If it were not for this sort of competition we could get along without

any tariff at all. I may say, I have sold goods for less than cost at Toronto rather than sell them at regular cost to my own customers. That was in the fall when the goods would have remained over for the ensuing season. I replaced them in prunella goods, and covered the loss. What we want is a protection from manufacturers throwing in their surplus stock at a sacrifice. Our business is large enough to be self sustaining, and if the Americans will only throw open their market we are quite willing to begin competition.

Have you any export trade?—I have been endeavoring, for four years, to obtain a market in foreign countries. I made a consignment of boots and shoes to Buenos Ayres, and did well on them. I also sent a man over to England, to Northampton and Bristol, to examine the styles they manufactured there for South America. I got samples of the styles manufactured there, and I came to the conclusion that I could manufacture the same articles and sell them in South America at a profit; England, France and Germany supply that market. In the empire of Brazil, with a population of ten or twelve millions, the manufacture of boots and shoes is nothing comparatively, so that I think there is a large market there. Last September I sent a consignment of boots and shoes to Buenos Ayres; in January I received a letter from my consignee, stating, that everything looked very well, but that the stock had been sent down at the wrong season of the year. If this is so I am prepared to send a still larger quantity next summer. If our market is thrown open to foreigners I am going to throw up my business here and go to Lynn, and manufacture goods for South America, because we cannot compete with the surplus stock of a foreign manufacture.

Why will you, if you go to Lynn, be better off than you are here?—Until the last year the Lynn manufacturers had to pay a duty of about 60 per cent. on prunella, but I understand that the United States Government has granted them the privilege of a rebate of the duty on goods exported out of the country, provided they imported the raw material from foreign countries, so that they are in a better position than I am. In the meantime I am only feeling my way in regard to the South American trade, and if I have to depend upon this market, in which I cannot get sufficient remuneration for my capital, owing to the probability of foreign manufacturers coming in, from time to time, and flooding our market with their surplus stock at less than cost to themselves. The late Government sent commissioners, some years ago, to South America, to enquire into the possibility of getting a market for the products of our country. These commissioners made a report, which, in my opinion, did not give the information sought. The present Government ought to appoint a commission of practical business men, some of whom ought to be manufacturers, to go to that country and investigate it. I believe there is a large market for our manufactures as well as our field and forest products in that country. They ought to subsidize a line of steamers, to run once a fortnight at least, to connect at St. Thomas with a line plying between Southampton and South America. This, in my opinion, would be a profitable investment for the country, for we should then get the market of the West India Islands together with Demerara and British Guiana, with a view of ultimately annexing them to the Dominion. If we are to develop our manufacturing industry we must try to get a foreign market, and by this plan the Canadian manufacturers could send their goods to the West Indian and South American markets.

Do you desire the duty on imported goods increased?—Yes; 25 per cent.

Will it not cost the consumer more?—It will not cost the consumer any more if it is increased to 50 per cent. for reasons already stated.

But up to the present time you say you have very little competition from anywhere?—Very little.

Your proposal is then to put on a duty to prevent a prospective competition?—Exactly.

Why do you fear competition in the future which you have been free from in the past?—I explained that during the American war, labour and material were so high, as well as the import duties on the articles used, that it was equal to 25 per cent. protection to us. That has been reduced to such an extent that they get a rebate duty on the raw material imported from foreign countries. The great trouble is that from time to time

they are subject to fluctuations, and that for protection they sell to a foreign market at reduced prices.

The 15 per cent. duty hitherto has acted as a protection, has it not?—A few years ago 25 per cent. was the duty that gave a stimulus to the trade. Although the duty was reduced to 15 per cent. 10 per cent. was taken off the raw material making it about equal to 25. The Americans had to pay stamp duty and import duty which afforded us further protection. These circumstances have been partially removed, and they are in a position now to send in their goods.

Can you fight the Americans on an equal ground?—Certainly we can.

Is it not a fact that the cost of producing boots and shoes has been affected by the improvements in machinery?—Yes. It comes from the United States, which does not pay a duty.

Was not the boot and shoe trade set on its present footing by protection?—Yes.

The witness having read over the foregoing, says the same is correct, and adds that considerable of the evidence submitted does not appear, and signs.

M. B. MULLARKEY.

Examination of G. Boivin, of Montreal, Boot Interest.

What is the difference, if any, between the rate of wages here and the States?—They pay \$3 and we pay \$2 a day; but we give more than they do on each pair of boots. Having an extensive market, their manufacturers confine themselves to specialities. A workingman, on a speciality, will in a much less time make a better and a better-looking article for the market than a workingman on different lines. Thus, by greater dexterity acquired and more work done in a given time, what costs them 11½ cents in a woman's shoe costs us 13½ cents; and in certain other lines there is still a greater difference in their favor.

Therefore, labor, which a few years ago was a protection to us, is now against us.

Americans invent the greater part of the machinery used in our industry. Foreign, and particularly American manufacturers patent their inventions in this country, and then charge us what price they like for them. They further often impose *royalties*, that is, *so much* per pair or per day's work, with their machines. Besides this, several small pieces of said machines require to be frequently renewed; and foreign inventors also, monopolizing manufacture, charge enormous prices for said pieces.

It is true that the present Patent Law obliges them to manufacture in this country within two years from date of patent; but as in consequence of continual modifications and inventions, present machines are not generally in use for more than three years, on foreign manufacturer will put himself to the trouble and expense of starting another manufacture here.

The present patent system thereby deprives the country of several lines of manufactures, and is ruinous to our industry.

When we imported our prunella boots from the United States, I remember a certain kind which was sold here at \$1.80 wholesale, and \$2.50 retail. I am now prepared to sell the same at 65c.

On a pair of boots sold at 65c., what proportion does prunella bear?—12½ cents. Silk, thread, etc., etc., also enter into said boot as raw material.

How many hands do you employ in your establishment?—About 150.

What are the average wages?—About one thousand (1,000) dollars a week.

Are your employés male or female?—Men, women, boys and girls.

What are your disadvantages?—10 per cent. on raw material and the right of foreigners, particularly Americans, to patent their inventions here; the whole as specified in one of the foregoing answers.

What duty would be required to put you in the same position as you were before?—25 per cent.

20 or 25?—25.

Have you not spoken of a speciality?—Yes; there is a class of goods, that is, fancy

and first quality boots and shoes, coming from the States, Germany, England, and perhaps more from France, which could be made in this country with a little more protection. It requires good labor and certain machinery which we have not at present. A sufficiently protective tariff would give us that industry.

How much do you require?—About 10 per cent. above the present duty would do it.

As far as the revenue is concerned home manufacture of these lines would not affect it, as the near totality of raw material used in them cannot be produced in this country, and would thus have to fall under the 15 per cent. duty already imposed upon it. All the disadvantages above mentioned have not yet had time to ruin our industry. The last Customs Report, that of 1872, gives only \$200,000 as the value of boots and shoes imported that year. But we are greatly exposed for the future. For instance, one commercial traveller alone informs me that during the last few months he has sold not less than *four thousand dozens* (48,000 pairs) of *foreign manufactured shoes*. Our trade is becoming closer and closer every day, and it is very difficult to realize anything like reasonable profits. In 1872 my clear profit was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1873 it was only about 2 per cent.

The witness having read over the foregoing, says the same is correct, and signed accordingly.

G. BOIVIN.

Montreal, May 1st, 1874.

Evidence of Randolph Hersey, Montreal, Manufacturer of Iron Spikes, Nails, Tacks, &c.

How long has your business been established?—We are successors to parties who commenced over fifty years ago. I have been in the business about twenty years.

How many hands do you employ at the present time?—We have about 300 when we are in full operation. We average probably 250 the year round.

Is the material that you work up raw and does it pay duty?—We pay duty on all of it except coal, which we get from the Lower Provinces.

What duty do you pay?—We pay on puddle pig iron 5 per cent., and on bar and plate $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Pig iron might be left out of our manufacture at present; we used it when it was free, but have not used much lately.

Do you import any iron at all?—We import sheets for the finer work, and steel.*

Does the present $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the one hand, and the increased duty on the raw material, place you under any disadvantages now that you were not under a fortnight ago?—It does.

How and why?—We pay 5 per cent. now on \$40, and we have to offset that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$62. We are losing by the change on cut nails, brought into competition with American nails, 91 cents a ton, taking the lowest quotations of the English market which is now considerably lower than it has been.†

What is the difference between the cost of your manufactures now and what it was before?—Ninety-one cents in the ton would be four cents a keg, which would be equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worse off than we were before. We are 2 per cent. worse on the puddle bar. We are worse by 77 cents. per ton upon all the manufactures than we were under the old tariff.‡

Are there foreign goods coming into competition with yours?—There are.

How long have they been coming into competition with yours?—Small goods the same as ours have always been coming in. We started during the American war, making these largely, and we have been working up and gaining our trade in spite of the Americans until the panic in financial affairs in the United States. They now send goods in here and sell them under cost to Canadian merchants. The same applies to cut nails, of which, till within a year, we had the whole market to ourselves.§

That is owing to exceptional circumstances then?—Yes, I believe so; but they pre-

tend to have got into the way of making iron cheaper than formerly. I believe that pig iron makers are losing money.||

Up to that time your business has been a successful one?—It has been far from a profitable business. During the last four or five years we have had a sort of union among ourselves not to “kill each other.”¶

What increase of duty would pay you?—An increase of duty would help us, because it would give more employment to the people; and it would help us as far as American goods are concerned, for the Americans are sending in their manufactures at lower rates now than we or they can afford to sell them at.**

Would an increased duty cause the person who uses your goods to pay more for them than he does now?—No.

How many of you have united not to undersell each other?—There are about half a dozen altogether.

Then a union among you to keep up the prices of your goods is not impossible?—We are obliged to unite to keep up the prices of our goods.††

You say that, under ordinary circumstances, the putting of 5 or 10 per cent. on these goods would not increase the price of them to the person who uses them?—No.

But at any moment you can unite and agree to raise the prices?—Any manufacturer can do that.‡‡

Is the profit on your goods at present large?—It is a fine profit.§§

Then there would be an inducement to you, if you saw an opportunity, of getting 5 or 10 per cent. more than you do now, to take it?—No; we expect sometime to get more than we do now, having a large stock on hand.||||

You have exported to England?—We have not; but some manufacturers of our goods have sent some lines to England.

You do not send into the United States?—No.

Do you think, having regard to the state of the American money market and the causes of these large importations, that 5 per cent. would have kept their goods out?—I think it would. Five per cent. on our goods is an important item.

Has your business been profitable up to within the last five years?—No.

What sort of a business has it been during the past five years?—It has been a profitable one up to within the last six months.

After leaving the Committee, the witness returned and stated, that one reason why his trade wanted more duty put on American goods was, that there was a combination of tack manufacturers in the United States formed to crush the Canadian manufacturers out, because some of the latter sent a small quantity of goods, such as the Americans manufactured, through the United States to South America.

The witness having read over the foregoing, says the same is correct, and signs accordingly.

MONTREAL, 30th April, 1874.

“DEAR SIR,—I enclose the document purporting to be the evidence given by me before the Committee of the House of Commons, in Ottawa, on the 24th inst. In the main it is correct, but the following corrections and explanations are necessary:—

* Answer—We import all of our iron, including puddled, bars, hoops and sheets, also steel.

† Correction—Substitute “\$52” in place of “\$62.”

‡ Answer—Ninety-one cents per ton or four cents per keg, on nails worse off than under the late tariff, equal to 1½ per cent, and 77 cents per ton worse off (or two per cent.) by paying five per cent. duty on the puddled bar, as compared with the additional duty of 2½ per cent. on bar iron.

§ Answer—Annex to “whole market to ourselves,” meaning “all the manufacturers of the Dominion.”

¶ Answer—Annex “Though it is quite possible the Americans are approaching the normal condition of trade and low prices which existed in the U.S. before the late war.”

¶ Answer—It has been far from a profitable business, if I except the last four or five years, during which time the profits have been fair. Home competition brought the manufacture of cut nails to a deplorable condition (I wish it distinctly understood that till within the last year we have been able to defy foreign competition). Two manufactories in Hamilton, one in Kingston, two in Montreal, and two in Quebec or its immediate vicinity, and one in Gananoque, were compelled to relinquish the business. The demoralized state of the nail trade at this time was such among the merchants as well as the manufacturers, that some remedy became necessary, and the “union” or agreement was made among the manufacturers owning rolling mills, to adopt a uniform scale of prices which would be more satisfactory to the merchants as well as more profitable to ourselves, and so well has it been managed and so moderate have been the prices, that universal satisfaction to the merchants and manufacturers has been the result.

** Answer—Evidently was not understood as the answer is not at all pertinent. Answer should have been, 10 per cent. on bar iron (that paying 7½ per cent.), and 20 per cent. on manufactured goods.

†† Answer—Do not think any such answer was given. Answer should have read, “Not impossible to a fair paying profit, beyond which it is utterly impossible.”

‡‡ Answer—See answer to Question (marked ††) above. Of course all agreements take time to consider before they can be accomplished; therefore, if answer given as per enclosed document was correctly reported, it was a mistaken understanding of its purport on my part.

§§ Answer—It is not large at present.

¶¶ Answer—No. What follows this negation in my evidence must have been an answer to another question, or meant for an *addenda* to answer to Question marked §§, and should read, viz: “Having large stocks on hand at higher cost than the same can be made by purchasing the raw material now, our profits will be very small, if any at all is realized, till we are supplied by cheaper stock.”

Yours respectfully,

RANDOLPH HERSEY.

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE OF BOTH HOUSES

ON THE

PRINTING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to make the following as their Sixth Report :—

The Committee having carefully considered the several tenders for the printing services of Parliament (a copy of which, together with the calculations, *in extenso*, are appended hereto), beg to recommend as follows :—

Firstly.—That MacLean, Roger & Co. be awarded the contract for the printing (Messrs. Grison, Frechette & Co. having withdrawn their tender.)

Secondly.—That Messrs. Grison, Frechette & Co. be awarded the contract for the binding.

Thirdly.—That Mr. James Barber be awarded the contract for the printing paper (the samples shown by James Hope & Co. and William Angus not being considered satisfactory.)

Fourthly.—That in the event of MacLean, Roger & Co. not entering into the necessary bonds for the due fulfilling the printing contract within the time specified in the notice given, the contract be then awarded to Mr. I. B. Taylor, and should he fail in entering into the necessary bonds, the contract be then awarded to Mr. A. Mortimer.

Fifthly.—That in the event of Messrs. Grison, Frechette & Co. not entering into the necessary bonds for the due fulfilling the binding contract within the time specified in the notice given, the contract be then awarded to the next lowest tender, and so on till the security required is given.

Sixthly.—That the security to be taken for the due fulfilment of the several contracts shall be for the full period of five years, and if the said security be from a guarantee society, that the Clerk be authorized to keep up the premium if the contractors should fail to do so, withholding the same out of any moneys that may be coming to the said contractor.

Sevently.—That if the contractors, or any of them, fail to carry on their contracts satisfactorily to both Houses, the right is reserved to cancel the said contracts, or any of them, though the period of five years may not have expired.

Eighthly.—That the two preceding paragraphs (Sixthly and Sevently) be embodied in the respective contracts.

All which is respectively submitted.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
19th May, 1874.

TENDERS for the Printing of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 1874,
1879, with the right of Parliament

No.	Names of Tenders.	PRINTING.					
		Composition per 1,000 ems, actual measurement.	Presswork per Token of 250 Impressions of eight pages Royal, and four pages Foolscap.	For extra copy of Bills for third reading, single pages, per page.	Alterations per hour.	Alterations of headings per Sheet of eight pages.	For changing Minutes of the Senate or House of Commons into Journal form, per 1,000 ems.
		cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1	John Lovell.	40	30	1 00	25	50	20
2	W. Blackhall.						
3	Joseph Bureau.	40	40	10	25	50	12½
4	William Angus, C. P. Co.						
5	I. B. Taylor.	30	20	20	25	45	15
6	MacLean, Roger & Co.	25	18	2	15	50	1½
7	MacLean, Roger & Co.						
8	J. A. Plinquette.	45	40	50	30	40	10
9	A. Buntin & Co.						
10	Grison, Frechette & Co.	22	16	1½	14	45	1½
11	A. Dredge.						
12	J. Hope & Co.						
13	A. Mortimer.	30	25	18	25	40	15
14	J. Barber.						

Contracts to commence on the 1st January, 1875, and to terminate 31st December to extend the same for ten years.

			PAPER.		BINDING.				
Folding per Sheet.	Folding and Stitching (including inserting Tables or Maps per Sheet, i. e. each Table or Map reckoned as a Sheet.	Covering Pamphlets in blue cover, including composition, presswork and paper, so much per Copy.	Royal No. 1. Fine Quality, per Ream of 26 lbs. Sample sheets to accompany Tender.	Foolscap No. 2. Ordinary Quality, per Ream of 11 lbs. Sample sheet to accompany Tender.	JOURNALS, APPENDICES, OR SESSIONAL PAPERS:— Half-sheep, cloth sides, gold lettered. Per vol. of 600 pages, more or less, including all extras.	Half-calf, cloth sides, gold lettered. Per vol. of 600 pages, more or less, including all extras.	VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, HOUSE OF COMMONS:— Half-calf, paper sides, gold lettered. Per vol.	RULING. Faint lines, per Quire.	Red lines, per Quire.
cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.	\$ cts.	cts.	cts.
1/2	1/4	2							
					50	75	1 00	5	10
1/10	1/5	1 1/2			40	60	1 55	2	4
			3 06	1 07					
1/12	1/10	1/2			25	50	1 25		1 1/2
1/10	1/4	1/2			25	52	1 35	1	2
			3 38	1 20					
1/4	2	1 1/2							
			3 25	1 15					
1/12	1/5	1/2			20	52	1 25	1	2
					21 1/2	95	1 25	1	2
			3 00 } 3 65 }	1 15	20	27	1 40	1	3
1/25	1/15	1/4			23	60	1 25	1/2	1 1/2
			3 05	1 15					

Calculation on the Tenders for the Printing.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(10). GRISON, FRECHETTE & Co.		
Composition, 70,927 ems, at 22 cents	15,603 94	
Presswork, 15,824 tokens, at 16 cents	2,531 84	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 1,192 pages, at 1½ cents	17 88	
Alterations, 6,350 hours, at 14 cents	889 00	
Alterations, headings, 2,015 sheets, at 45 cents	906 75	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 513 ems, at 1¼ cents	6 41	
Folding, per sheet, 423,364 sheets, at ½ cent	352 81	
Folding and Stitching per sheet, 2,445,942 sheets, at ½ cent	4,076 57	
Covering Pamphlets, 65,060 copies at ⅓ cent	216 87	24,602 07
(6). MACLEAN, ROGER & Co.		
Composition, 70,927 ems, at 25 cents	17,731 75	
Presswork, 15,824 tokens, at 18 cents	2,848 32	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 1,192 pages, at 2 cents	23 84	
Alterations, 6,350 hours, at 15 cents	952 50	
Alteration, headings, 2,015 sheets, at 50 cents	1,007 50	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 513 ems, at 1½ cents	7 70	
Folding, per sheet, 423,364 sheets, at ⅒ cent	423 36	
Folding and Stitching, per sheet, 2,445,942 sheets, at ¼ cent	6,114 86	
Covering Pamphlets, 65,060 copies, at ½ cent	325 30	29,435 13
(13). A. MORTIMER.		
Composition, 70,927 ems, at 30 cents	21,278 10	
Presswork, 15,824 tokens, at 25 cents	3,956 00	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 1,192 pages, at 18 cents	214 56	
Alterations, 6,350 hours, at 25 cents	1,587 50	
Alterations, headings, 2,015 sheets, at 40 cents	806 00	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 513 ems, at 15 cents	76 95	
Folding, per sheet, 423,364 sheets, at ⅕ cent	169 35	
Folding and Stitching, per sheet, 2,445,942 sheets, at ⅒ cent	1,630 63	
Covering Pamphlets, 65,060 copies, at ¼ cent	162 65	29,881 74
(5). I. B. TAYLOR.		
Composition, 70,927 ems, at 30 cents	21,278 10	
Presswork, 15,824 tokens, at 20 cents	3,164 80	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 1,192 pages, at 20 cents	238 40	
Alterations, 6,350 hours, at 25 cents	1,587 50	
Alterations, headings, 2,015 sheets, at 45 cents	906 75	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 513 ems, at 15 cents	76 95	
Folding, per sheet, 423,364 sheets, at ⅒ cent	352 81	
Folding and Stitching, per sheet, 2,445,942 sheets, at ⅒ cent	2,445 94	
Covering Pamphlets, 65,060 copies, at ¼ cent	325 30	30,376 55
(3). JOSEPH BUREAU.		
Composition, 70,927 ems, at 40 cents	28,370 80	
Presswork, 15,824 tokens, at 40 cents	6,329 60	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 1,192 pages, at 10 cents	119 20	
Alterations, 6,350 hours, at 25 cents	1,587 50	
Alterations, headings, 2,015 sheets, at 50 cents	1,007 50	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 513 ems, at 12½ cents	64 13	
Folding, per sheet, 423,364 sheets, at ⅒ cent	423 36	
Folding and Stitching, per sheet, 2,445,942 sheets, at ⅒ cent	4,891 88	
Covering Pamphlets, 65,060 copies, at 1¼ cents	975 90	43,769 87

Calculation on the Tenders for the Printing.—Continued.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(1). JOHN LOVELL.		
Composition, 70,927 ems, at 40 cents	28,370 80	
Presswork, 15,824 tokens, at 30 cents	4,747 20	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 1,192 pages, at 1 cent	11 92	
Alterations, 6,350 hours, at 25 cents	1,587 50	
Alterations, headings, 2,015 sheets, at 50 cents	1,007 50	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 513 ems, at 20 cents	102 60	
Folding, per sheet, 423,364 sheets, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent	529 21	
Folding and Stitching, per sheet, 2,445,924 sheets, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent	6,114 86	
Covering Pamphlets, 65,060 copies, at 2 cents	1,301 20	
		43,772 79
(8). J. A. PLINQUETTE.		
Composition, 70,927 ems, at 45 cents	31,917 15	
Presswork, 15,824 tokens, at 40 cents	6,329 60	
Fine copy, 3rd reading of Bills, 1,192 pages, at 50 cents	596 00	
Alterations, 6,350 hours at 30 cents	1,905 00	
Alterations, headings, 2,015 sheets, at 40 cents	806 00	
Changing Minutes, Senate, 513 ems, at 10 cents	51 30	
Folding, per sheet, 423,364 sheets, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent	1,058 41	
Folding and Stitching, per sheet, 2,445,924 sheets, at 2 cents	48,918 84	
Covering Pamphlets, 65,060 copies, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents	975 90	
		92,568 20

Calculations on the Tenders for Binding.

(10). GIBSON, FRECHETTE & Co.		
12,165 vols., at 20 cents	2,433 00	
231 vols., Votes, at \$1.25 cents	288 75	
		2,721 75
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231 vols., Votes, at \$1.40 cents	323 40	
		2,756 40
(11). A. DREDGE.		
12,165 vols., at 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	2,615 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	
231 vols., Votes, at \$1.25 cents	288 75	
		2,904 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
(13). A. MOETIMER.		
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231 vols., Votes, at \$1.25 cents	288 75	
		3,086 70

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12,165 vols., at 25 cents.....	3,041 25	
231 vols., Votes at \$1.25 cents.....	288 75	
		3,330 00
(6). MACLEMAN, ROGER & Co.		
12,165 vols., at 25 cents.....	3,041 25	
231 vols., Votes, at \$1.35 cents.....	311 85	
		3,353 10
(3). JOSEPH BUREAU.		
12,165 vols., at 40 cents.....	4,866 00	
231 vols., Votes, at \$1.55 cents.....	358 05	
		5,224 05
(2). WILLIAM BLACKHALL.		
12,165 vols., at 50 cents.....	6,082 50	
231 vols., Votes, at \$1.....	231 00	
		6,313 50

Calculations on the Tenders for Printing Paper.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(12). JAMES HOPK & Co.		
3,294 reams, Royal, at \$3.00.....	9,882 00	
1,569 ,, Foolscap, at \$1.15.....	1,804 35	
		11,686 35
(4). WILLIAM ANGUS.		
3,294 reams, Royal, at \$3.06.....	10,079 64	
1,569 ,, Foolscap, at \$1.07.....	1,678 83	
		11,758 47
(14). JAMES BARBER.		
3,294 reams, Royal, at \$3.05.....	10,046 70	
1,569 ,, Foolscap, at \$1.15.....	1,804 35	
		11,851 05
(9). A. BUNTIN & Co.		
3,294 reams, Royal, at \$3.25.....	10,705 50	
1,569 ,, Foolscap, at \$1.15.....	1,804 35	
		12,509 85

Calculations on the Tenders for Printing Paper.—*Continued.*

		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
(7). MACLEMAN, ROGER & Co.			
3,294 reams, Royal, at \$3.38.....		11,133 72	
1,569 ,, Foolscap, at \$1.20.....		1,882 80	
			13,016 52
(12). JAMES HOPE & Co,			
3,294 reams, Royal, at \$3.65.....		12,023 10	
1,569 ,, Foolscap, at \$1.15.....		1,804 35	
			13,827 45

EIGHTH REPORT.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, beg leave to submit as their Eighth Report,

The Report of their Sub-Committee, appointed to audit the printing accounts, together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the printing services of the past year, and the "Printing Account Annual Balance Sheet."

All of which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 22nd May, 1874.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament appointed to audit the printing accounts, and to whom was also referred the Clerk's Report on the services of the past year, together with the annual balance sheet, beg leave to report, as follows:—

The balance sheet was carefully examined with the vouchers, and found correct.

The several items of expenditure were also compared with the accounts in detail, duly receipted, which examination proved entirely satisfactory.

The Sub-Committee also tested the measurements and charges of several of the documents printed during the past year, a complete fyle of which, numbered 1,270, were submitted to them and found to be correct.

The books shewing the expenditure under the several heads, and for which accounts are opened, were examined and found satisfactory.

The Sub-Committee, having as above shewn, carefully audited the accounts and books connected with the printing services of Parliament, do not think it necessary, at this late period of the session, to inquire into any other matters, especially as new contracts are being entered into; they would, however, beg to express their approval of the system and manner in which the several accounts are kept, rendering the duty of auditing the same, easy, expeditious and satisfactory.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. ROSS, Chairman.
D. STIRTON,
M. H. GOUDGE,
J. SIMPSON.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
21st May, 1874.

 REPORT OF THE CLERK.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament :—

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit the Parliamentary Printing Account Annual Balance Sheet, which shews the cost of the printing services of Parliament for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1873, to have been \$40,727.61.

The books and the accounts, together with the vouchers verifying the same, are ready for the audit.

The Committee will perceive that the cost has been greater than usual, but on reference to the last annual report it will be seen that an increased expenditure was anticipated, from the causes therein stated. In addition to which, the authorized advance in the printing rate of 27 per cent. must also be taken into account.

The binding is an improvement on that of the previous session, and no time has been lost by the binder in the binding of the several volumes after the sheets were delivered by the printer.

The printing paper has been furnished as required.

The storage accommodation asked for by the Committee has been provided, and is as good as the space in the vaults would allow.

The English portion of the printing up to August last progressed favorably, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee "that the work must be proceeded with without intermission during the recess as the Clerk may direct," but in that month there was a collision between the contractor and his employees, resulting in the closing of his establishment, which, though temporary, caused delay; and the employment of new hands, unacquainted with Parliamentary work, led to much confusion and trouble. However, when Parliament met, in October last, we were enabled to place a complete set of the Journals and Sessional Papers in the English language, in the Library for the use of Members.

The French portion of the work, as complained of by the French translators, was so much in arrear, and especially in anticipation of a then early meeting of Parliament, that I felt it my duty to draw the attention of the contractor to that clause in his contract which provides "that should the work be at any time backward, the right was reserved "to send it elsewhere," and suggesting that it would be much better for him to get outside assistance than for me to do so. He pleaded his inability to obtain the necessary French compositors to work in Ottawa, but sent a portion of the work to Montreal, and the arrears are now nearly completed.

In accordance with the instructions as contained in the Tenth Report of the Committee, dated the 21st of May, 1873, I inserted advertisements in the several newspapers as designated, calling "for Tenders for the Printing Services of Parliament, such Tenders "to be sent in not later than twelve o'clock noon of the first day of the next Session of "Parliament." In answer to which, I received several tenders before the meeting of Parliament last October, but no Committees having been appointed during that Session, the tenders remained unopened in my hands. I now submit them to the Committee.

I transmitted, in the usual form, to the Minister of Finance, an estimate of the sums which would probably be required for the printing services of Parliament during the year commencing on the 1st July, 1874, amounting to \$40,000, subject to the approval of the Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
26th March, 1874.

<p>To Balance of Paper on hand :— 27 Reams of Royal, at \$2.95 \$ 79 65 800 .. 12 .. 12 of Foolscap, at \$1.13 904 70 ----- \$984 35</p>	<p>Total cost as above.....\$44,192 71</p> <p>REFUNDS :— Departmental Reports.....\$2,490 00 Private Bills..... 975 10 ----- 3,465 10</p> <p>Total cost, Parliamentary Printing.....\$40,727 61</p> <p>Numerically calculated, the cost for each House would stand thus :— The Senate..... 10,559 01 The House of Commons 30,168 60 ----- \$40,727 61</p>
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COMMITTEE ROOM, 26th March, 1874.

15th April, 1874.—Audited and found correct.

GEO. W. ROSS, Chairman.
 J. SIMPSON,
 M. H. GOUDGE,
 D. STIRTON.

HENRY HARTNEY, Clerk,
 Department, Printing, Parliament.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee appointed to enquire as to the most direct route for the Conveyance of Mails and Passengers between the Dominion of Canada and Europe ; the possibility of navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the Winter months ; and of finding on the shores of the Dominion a Harbor accessible both in Winter and Summer, to be the terminus of such shortest route.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.]

REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE
CAUSES OF THE DIFFICULTIES
IN THE
NORTH-WEST TERRITORY
IN
1869-70.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY I. B. TAYLOR, 29, 31, & 33, RIDEAU STREET.
1874.

ORDER OF REFERENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Wednesday, 1st April, 1874.

Resolved, That a Select Committee, composed of

Mr. SMITH, (Selkirk),	Hon. Mr. BLAKE,
Hon. Mr. CAMERON, (Cardwell),	Mr. MOSS,
Mr. BOWELL,	Mr. GEOFFRION,
Hon. Mr. ABBOTT,	Mr. MASSON,

Mr. JONES, (Halifax),

be appointed to enquire into the causes of the difficulties which existed in the North West in 1869 and 1870, and into those which have retarded the granting of the amnesty announced in the Proclamation issued by the late Governor General of Canada, Sir John Young; and, further, to enquire whether, and to what extent, other promises of amnesty have been since made; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Attest.

ALFRED PATRICK,
Clerk of the House.

Monday, 11th May, 1874.

Ordered, That the said Committee have leave to report from time to time.

Attest.

ALFRED PATRICK,
Clerk of the House.

REPORT.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the causes of the difficulties in the North-West in 1869 and 1870, beg leave to report :—

That they have held thirty-seven sittings, and examined twenty-one witnesses, and they have been engaged diligently in prosecuting the enquiry since the reference was made to them.

That they have, as far as possible, taken the evidence separately under the three several heads of reference, viz. : First—the causes of the difficulties which existed in the North-West in 1869 and 1870. Secondly—the causes which retarded the granting of the amnesty, announced in the Proclamation of the Governor General of Canada, Sir John Young, now Lord Lisgar ; and thirdly—also whether and to what extent other promises of Amnesty have ever been made.

That in conformity with their understanding of the meaning of the first head of the reference, they have endeavoured to limit the evidence taken under this head to the circumstances which occurred, or to the condition which existed, prior to the organized resistance to the entry of the Hon. William McDougall into the Territory, conceiving that at this point the difficulties themselves, into the history of which they are not authorized to enquire, had begun.

That they have examined several witnesses, and have received many important documents on this head as well as on the other heads referred to, and although they have thereby obtained much valuable information they have been unable to complete the evidence, as several important witnesses are absent in Europe and the North-west, and could not be brought before the Committee.

The Committee have also received evidence on the third head of the enquiry which, without being strictly applicable, seemed to bear upon the question whether any implied obligation to grant an amnesty had arisen from circumstances which did not constitute a direct promise of an amnesty.

The Committee report the evidence they have received both from the witnesses examined, and documents produced before them, and they leave it to the House to consider whether under the circumstances stated, any other steps shall be taken or whether the proceedings of the Committee shall terminate by this Report, and the evidence submitted herewith.

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. GEOFFRION,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
22nd May, 1874.

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ERRATA.

Page 59, On third line from bottom, for "Jas. Dubuc," read "Jos. Dubuc."

„ 61, In date of letter No. 39, for "1874," read "1873."

„ 65, In letter No. 49, "Father Lascomb," read "Father Lacombe."

„ 105, No. 125, in date of second extract, for "23rd February," read "22nd February."

„ 110, Report of Privy Council, dated June 4th, 1873, should be numbered 130.

„ 155, In 10th line from bottom, for "1874," read "1872."

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NORTH-WEST COMMITTEE EVIDENCE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
10th April, 1874.

JOHN H. MCTAVISH examined :

Witness said his name was John Henry McTavish, and that he was a Factor in the Hudson's Bay Company; he had been seventeen years at Fort Garry, and was there during 1869 and 1870. Was well acquainted with the inhabitants of Fort Garry and the surrounding country. The population consisted of English; English half-breeds and French half-breeds. The two former were probably equal to the latter. The relations between them up to that time were of a friendly character. The Canadian party was a very small one, and resided principally in Winnipeg and the Portage. There was no feeling of animosity between the Hudson's Bay Company and the inhabitants. There was a feeling of uneasiness on the part of all as to what was proposed to be done with regard to the transfer of the country, the first symptoms of which discontent occurred in the autumn, when the facts of the proposed transfer became known. In the same summer there was a public meeting, called by Mr. William Dease, which was, however, but poorly attended. At that meeting Mr. Dease spoke against the Government of the Council of Assiniboia, but did not prove any very great cause of complaint or ill-feeling against said Government. There was no ill-feeling against Canada at that time. When the appointment of Governor McDougall was heard of, the feeling of uneasiness began to take a very marked form, and a determination to resist his entry into the country was expressed at meetings held amongst themselves.

Some surveys which were made at that time were also displeasing to the French half-breeds, through whose lands said surveys were made. These surveys were first made at Oak Point. These surveys, followed up by the appointment of Governor McDougall, caused great discontent. The discontent of the half-breeds arose from the fact of their lands being measured by the surveyors, without explanation being made as to the object; which lands were being cultivated by the French half-breeds. Very little was known as to the different steps of the rising until it actually broke out in the form of a congregation of people, determined to oppose the entry of the Governor, which meeting took place nine miles from Fort Garry. Witness was in constant communication with the inhabitants in a business way, and knew that dissatisfaction arose from the transfer being made without their being consulted. The dissatisfaction of the English half-breeds with regard to the matter did not take any definite form, and witness was not aware that they held any meetings on the subject. He thought that the dissatisfaction arose

1st. From the surveys.

2ndly. From the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor.

3rdly. From the fact of the transfer being made without their being taken into account.

The English also felt that the surveys were improper, but the feeling was only openly manifested by the French half-breeds. Witness had no knowledge of there being any meetings held before that time, at which both French and English half-breeds took part on that particular subject. A large tract of land at Oak Point, claimed by the French half-breeds was surveyed by Government employes, and believed by the French half-breeds to be meant for their own use. Those lands were subsequently settled on, and farmed by the half-breeds themselves. The impression that the half-breeds would be shoved aside by Canada, in order to give place to the Canadians, was not generally believed. About the end of November the English and French half-breeds sent delegates to a convention, and at that convention a bill of rights was drawn up and agreed to, settling

forth the conditions upon which Mr. McDougall would be allowed to enter the country. This bill of rights was to be submitted to Mr. McDougall himself, and he was expected to answer it. The people at the convention were the representatives of the whole population, both French and English. None of the English, however, were found willing to join the French delegates in conveying the Bill of Rights to Mr. McDougall. After the framing of said bill of rights, it was the general desire of the whole population that nothing further should be done until receiving Mr. McDougall's reply. The bill of rights was really never sent at all. The English and the French acted independently of each other after the convention.

The ostensible reason for the continuance of the original rising was the fact of Mr. McDougall remaining at Pembina, that indicating a persistence to take possession of the territory without the consent of the inhabitants. This greatly intensified the feeling of the people. The Council of Assiniboia took every means in their power to quiet the movement. Only two officers of the Hudson's Bay Company were on the said Council, which had a total of between fourteen and fifteen members. On this Council there were, among others, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Archbishop Taché, and Messrs. Bannatyne, Fraser, Macbeth, Tait and Sutherland. These gentlemen were in no way connected with the Hudson's Bay Company.

Governor McTavish, Governor of the Council of Assiniboia, and Acting Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in order to dissuade the people from a rising, issued a proclamation early in November. The Council of Assiniboia also sent for the leaders of the people. Messrs. Bruce and Riel endeavoured to explain the situation to them, and remonstrated with them on their conduct.

Mr. William Dease was considered to be one of the leaders among the French party.
(Signed,) J. H. McTAVISH.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

April 15th, 1874.

The Honorable H. L. LANGEVIN being called before the Committee, stated as follows :—

(A.)

As to First Branch of Enquiry in the Order of Reference.

I was a member of the Canadian Ministry up to November, 1873. I was Minister of Public Works for four years. I know nothing personally of the causes that led to the troubles in the North-West, as I was never there myself, but my belief is that there were different causes, viz. : One was the long rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, which, in my opinion, was unfavorable to the colonization of the country, and therefore not liked by the people of the North-West.

Another cause was, I believe, the inactivity of the Hudson's Bay Company's authorities, when the excitement began among the half-breeds. I believe that, if at that period the Company's authority had shown itself even by closing the gates of Fort Garry, these troubles would have been put a stop to.

Another cause, I believe, is the want of tact, and in certain cases the fanaticism of certain Government employes who, instead of shewing to the half-breeds that they were sent not to disturb them in the possession of their lands, went to work as if their ideas had been to deprive these people of their possessions.

Another cause of the trouble, I have no doubt, was the proclamation issued by the Honorable William McDougall, without authority, and before he took the oath as Lieutenant Governor of the Province.

As far as I can recollect, I think there was a communication upon the outbreak between the Government and Governor McTavish, with reference to the surveyors. I think it was in writing. I do not remember seeing the Governor here at Ottawa at that time. I do not remember any personal communication with him at the instance of the Colonial Office. Difficulties had arisen before the issuing of the proclamation. Some of the half-breeds were in arms.

(B.)

As to Second Branch of Enquiry in the Order of Reference.

The Proclamation of Amnesty, dated December 6th, 1869, was issued long before the death of Thomas Scott, and when so issued, it certainly did not contemplate anything else than the illegal acts that had been committed up to the time of its issue.

The causes that have delayed the granting of an amnesty in accordance with that proclamation were,

1st : That circumstances were altogether changed when the death of Thomas Scott occurred. 2nd : That the granting of the amnesty in accordance with that proclamation, not pardoning the parties who might have been instrumental in causing the death of Scott, would not have satisfied the people who clamoured for an amnesty, and therefore would have been found useless in so far as the peace of the country and contentment of the people were concerned.

By the illegal acts above referred to, I mean the illegal possession of property, real or personal ; also any violation of private rights up to that time. I think that the insurgents had, at the date of the proclamation, taken possession of Fort Garry.

I think that the proclamation was intended to cover all acts similar to those which, we understood, had been committed up to the time that the terms of the proclamation would be made known to the people of the country.

If at that period an organization of a Provisional Government had taken place, the proclamation was undoubtedly intended to cover that. I think we must have known that there was an organization of some kind.

The immediate and peaceable dispersion referred to in the proclamation did not take place. I do not think that the fact of non-compliance with this term was one of the causes influencing the want of any further action on the proclamation.

I do not know whether the proclamation was issued before or after the death of Parisien or Sutherland. It was not known to the Government when Bishop Taché left Ottawa for the North-West, whether the people had availed themselves of the offer to lay down their arms. They knew at that time that there was still an armed organization. I think, but am not sure, that they then knew it by the name of Provisional Government

(C.)

Third Branch.

I am not aware of any promise of amnesty having been made by the Government of Canada further than that contained in the proclamation of 6th December, 1869, or of any promise by any member of the Government on behalf of the Government.

At the commencement of the meeting of Parliament in October last I had two interviews with a large number of the supporters of the Government from the Province of Quebec about the amnesty in connection with the troubles in the North-West territory. After exchanging our views and discussing the matter, I said to the gentlemen present, that if the amnesty was not granted within a reasonable time after the session of Parliament I would resign my seat as a member of the Government, and that my colleague, Hon. Mr. Robitaille, was ready to do, and would do the same. The reason why I thought I could take that course was that I had always thought that in order to give peace and content to the North-West a full amnesty would be required ; that a full amnesty could not have been obtained as long as the excitement about the death of Thomas Scott was kept up ; and that, in order to allay the feeling, and do all I could under the circumstances, I had induced one or two of the most influential friends of the present member for Provencher, to use their influence with him to prevent his coming to Ottawa and taking his seat.

I knew further, from His Grace Archbishop Taché, that he intended to work in the same direction as he had done all along, by preparing a memorial or petition to Her Majesty, giving all the reasons why a full amnesty should be granted, and that His Grace expected His Excellency the Governor General, as the representative of the Queen in

this country, to transmit that document and have it laid at the foot of the throne with such remarks as His Excellency would think proper.

I knew also that Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Minister, intended to go to England after the Session, and that he intended to represent to the Imperial authorities that this North-West question was an Imperial one which was causing trouble and disquietude in a portion of the Dominion; and that certainly the best interests of the Empire required that the Imperial Government should take up the matter, knowing as much, I thought that the Imperial Government having received the documents and representations above mentioned would certainly feel it their duty to act in the matter, and therefore the question would come to an early solution. Of course, I knew full well there were obstacles, and great obstacles, connected with the granting of that amnesty; but so convinced was I that the best interests of Canada required that this matter should be settled without delay, that although a full amnesty might not be granted at the time I mentioned. I was determined, as was also my colleague, Mr Robitaille, that by handing in our resignations we could bring about a decision. I knew full well that the representatives of the Province of Quebec were all of the same mind upon that matter. I had not at any time, nor, as far as I am aware, had any of my colleagues, made any promise of an amnesty to Archbishop Taché, Father Ritchot, or any other party. I do not know of anything of the kind, and this statement covers the whole ground since the 6th December, 1869. In every conversation I had with Archbishop Taché he always stated to me that Sir George Cartier and Sir John Macdonald, when they received, on behalf of the Canadian Government, the delegates from the people of the North-West, had promised an amnesty, but on enquiry of my colleagues, Sir George Cartier and Sir John Macdonald, I must say that they always told me that no such promise was made. Archbishop Taché continued to repeat the assertion I have referred to on many occasions after I had asked my colleagues, and they had told me that no such promise was made; and I see that Archbishop Taché repeats the statement in a memorandum that has just been published, and gives documents from which he draws that inference.

I was aware from personal communication with Sir John A. Macdonald that he was about to visit England after the close of the Session, and intended to make the representations before mentioned. I became aware of this some weeks before the Session, but I cannot fix the date. It was during the summer. His health was not good, and he thought of going on that account apart from other considerations. If it had not been for the Fall meeting of Parliament I have no doubt he would have gone sooner, but of course Parliament meeting he had to remain. I suppose the subject of his intended visit to England and his making these representations came up in two or three conversations between him and me. I think I had a conversation with him at the period mentioned by me just now of the meeting with my friends. I saw him then a second time in order to ascertain whether I was right in regard to what I have just stated.

This was before I made the statement to my supporters and the interview took place with the view of my making that statement, and in order that I might be quite correct in what I understood to be Sir John A. Macdonald's intentions, and might make the statements upon that basis. He was aware that I was going to meet my friends. No particular time was then named as to the probable period of his visit to England. It was to take place a short time after the Session, not immediately, because after every Session of course the members of the Government have to look after the business arising out of the Session. It was understood that he would go as soon as possible, because his health was very bad at the time. He only stated the nature of the representations he proposed making to the Imperial Government to the extent which I have indicated, that is: That it was a matter with which we had nothing to do as a Government as it had occurred previous to the country coming into our hands; and that therefore it was a matter that should be dealt with by the Imperial authorities and not by us. I was aware that communications had taken place between the Canadian Government and the Imperial Government upon this point. For example, I was aware of that telegram which was sent by the Imperial to the Canadian Government prior to the proclamation. In fact, I

was aware of every communication that took place. I do not think any answer was given to a reply of the Imperial Government to a communication from the Canadian Government upon the subject of a memorial of the Legislature of Manitoba with reference to this amnesty. I think the answer from England was to the effect that the amnesty, with certain reservations, might be given on a certain advice being given elsewhere. There was no action taken on that, for the reason that we always contended that we had nothing to do as a Government here with the question of amnesty; that it was a question for them there, and that therefore we had not to deal with it. On the other hand, the fact that in our opinion only a partial amnesty would not meet the claim that was made, convinced us that it was useless for us to take any action or entertain any proposal of that kind. I do not think that an understanding was arrived at that this correspondence should not be carried on in writing, but that the subject should be further discussed on Sir John A. Macdonald's intended visit. I do not think there was any connection between that visit and the other matter. We determined to abandon any further negotiation with the Imperial Government, at all events for the present.

I believe I stated to those members of Parliament whom I met as I have already mentioned, the fact that Sir John Macdonald would go to England shortly, and that the question would be brought up in England by him. I believe I stated that he would leave for England shortly after the Session. Sir John knew perfectly well that I was to make that statement. I wanted to show to my friends that I had reasons for making that statement to them, and that I was acting in good faith towards them and the cause which we were advocating, and so I said, "My portfolio is there, with that of my colleague, Mr. Robitaille."

I was authorized by Sir John Macdonald to tell my friends what I did about his intended visit to England. I believe I did learn that at the time of the delegation from the people of the North-West, or the interview with Archbishop Taché, there was some discussion of the extension of the amnesty. As far as I can recollect, Sir George Cartier and Sir John Macdonald told me, and I have no doubt others of our colleagues, that the question of amnesty had come up, and that the answer from them was that it was a matter with which we had nothing to do as a Government, inasmuch as the illegal acts for which the amnesty was required had been committed previous to Canada assuming, or being on the eve of assuming, the government of the country. This question came up with the delegates, Father Ritchot, Mr. Black and Mr. Scott. If I am not mistaken, the question of amnesty was one of the points which the delegates submitted to my two colleagues, Sir John and Sir George, and they discussed it among themselves. I am not sure that the discussion took place with Sir John Macdonald finally, but I am sure that it did with Sir George Cartier. I cannot now remember whether or not Sir John Macdonald stated to me that this had been matter of discussion with the delegates, but Sir George Cartier did state so. Sir George and Sir John were jointly authorized to act for the Government, but Sir John Macdonald became very ill about that time, and I cannot remember whether the discussion took place previously to his illness or not. I am able to state positively with regard to Sir George Cartier, that his answer was that there was no power in the Government to grant the amnesty, that it was an Imperial matter solely, in consequence of the state of the title to the territory at that time. Sir George Cartier did not communicate to me whether or not he had made any representation as to what in his opinion would be the policy of the Imperial Government on the subject. I do not think he informed me that he had made any communication that the good offices of the Government, or any member of the Government, unofficially or otherwise, would be used with the Imperial Government in that direction. I think from statements he made to me afterwards, that he told the delegates that this matter, being of course an Imperial matter, he had no doubt that they would take up the subject in England, and that he was warranted in saying so by the fact of the anxiety which the Imperial Government had shown to bring about a settlement of the difficulties in the North-West Territory. I do not remember that any communication was ever made to me that any promise or statement had been made to the effect that the good offices on in-

fluence, or representations of the Government, or any member of the Government, would be used with the Imperial Government in that direction. Sir George Cartier and Sir John Macdonald had, I believe, repeated conversations, as they informed me, with Archbishop Taché, on the subject of the amnesty before he left for Red River on his mission. At that time the death of Scott had not occurred. It occurred, I think, only the day, or the second day before the Archbishop reached Fort Garry.

The conversations about amnesty, so far as I can recollect—I was not present of course—were only to the effect that the proclamation of 6th December, 1869, would be still held in force. Sir George Cartier did not tell me whether or not he had authorized the Archbishop to make any representation to the people of the territory, or to anybody up there upon the subject of that proclamation, or the promises contained therein. What I understood from Sir George was, that he was inducing Archbishop Taché to undertake the task of going to the North-West, and doing his best to get the people to understand that the dispositions of the Canadian Government and Canadian people towards them were most friendly, and that he stated to him that he should have this proclamation circulated amongst the people on his arrival, and should endeavor to induce them to comply with its terms.

The conversation I had with Sir John Macdonald on this topic were to the same effect. He indicated to me that he had used to the Archbishop expressions in the same sense.

Archbishop Taché came to Ottawa after that repeatedly—once, twice, or three times, I think—and I know they had conversations with him; but the whole thing came always to this point, that he was pressing very hard to have an amnesty given to the people there, because he saw they were troubled, and he thought an amnesty would bring peace to that country; and, on the other hand, my colleagues, as well as myself, would answer him that we could not interfere as a Government as it was an Imperial matter, and so on, in the sense I have before mentioned. This was after he had been in the North-West.

No statement was made that, though the Government as a government could not interfere, what they could do would be done to obtain the favorable consideration of the Imperial Government. What Sir John or Sir George may have stated I cannot say; but I urged upon the Archbishop the propriety and necessity of his preparing the memorial I spoke of just now. I was most pressing with him previous to the meeting of Parliament in October last to do that, in order that his memorial might be transmitted to England by the Governor, with whom I understood from the Archbishop he had had a conversation, and therefore I thought it was important for the success of his endeavors to have that memorial, in which the case, as he wanted to lay it down, might be brought before the notice of the Imperial Government. I am aware of conferences which took place with Father Ritchot at different periods upon this topic. As far as he was concerned these conferences were in the same sense as those which the Archbishop, pressing again and again for the amnesty. I may say that I was present at an interview that he had with the Governor General on the matter, but as I was there in my capacity as a Minister of the Crown, I must respectfully decline to give any information in reference to it.

Mr Blake.—I ask you what took place between Father Ritchot and the Governor General in your presence?

Mr Langevin.—I conceive myself not to be in a position to answer that question, as I was there in the capacity of a Minister, and asked by the Governor to be there in that capacity. In my conversations with Father Ritchot I always tried to impress upon him the necessity of preventing any new difficulty, and of allaying the excitement, because by the people, or a portion of the people, agitating or taking up the question by themselves, I was of opinion that the solution of the difficulty would be still further delayed. I stated to him, as I stated to Archbishop Taché, that the question was one beyond the control of the Canadian Government, but that I was surprised that the people did not sign petitions to the Queen, showing that they were firm in their desires to see the parties implicated in the troubles of 1869-70 pardoned; that I thought these petitions would do more to call the attention of the Imperial authorities to this matter, and bring about a solution of the

difficulty than any other mode which could be employed. Father Ritchot stated, as far as I can recollect now, that representations had already been made on the subject, but that the people were becoming impatient, and that the position of the parties supposed to be implicated in the death of Thomas Scott, had become intolerable; that these parties were constantly in fear of losing their lives, and that therefore the peace of the country required an immediate solution of the question. I represented repeatedly to Father Ritchot the difficulty of joint action of the members of the Government in a matter of this kind, which joint action he wished repeatedly to obtain. I showed him that there was a certain public opinion on this matter in a certain portion or in certain portions of the Dominion, while, on the contrary, the public opinion on the same subject in other portions of the Dominion was totally different; that, therefore, he must see the difficulty of joint action in a matter of that kind, and that time alone would, in my opinion, bring about a solution in the same way as had been the case in connection with the troubles or insurrection of 1837 and 1838, a few years after which a amnesty was obtained on the petition of the Parliament of the Province of Canada, which would have been impossible one or two or three years immediately after those troubles. I told him these North-West difficulties were such as to render joint action impossible at that time, and that it was in consequence of these divergences of public opinion that the Government could not act as a Government at that time. He could not have understood, however, that I meant by that that there would be action on the part of a portion of the Ministry. I expressly explained to him that it was impossible that he could have the good offices of the Government, or any member of the Government, in promoting the amnesty at that time. I consequently told him, as I stated to the Archbishop, that I advised that Riel should not take his seat in Parliament or come to Ottawa, because his coming here and taking his seat would certainly excite the people again. I cannot say what the nature of Sir George Cartier's replies to Father Ritchot were, because he had repeated conversations with him; but I was present at one or two interviews between Sir John Macdonald and Father Ritchot, more to interpret between Sir John and Father Ritchot, the latter not understanding English well, and the purport of those conversations was to the same effect as those I have just now detailed,—that, as a Government, we could not interfere, and that time was a great master in matters of that kind. I cannot remember anything being said in that conversation in reference to the intended visit of any member of the Government being used in a way in which the Government, as a Government, could not interfere. It was in one of these conversations that I advised that Riel should not take his seat after he had been elected for Provencher. I never saw Riel, and never spoke to him. My advice was given to Archbishop Taché and some others of his friends. I do not think I was present when any other of my colleagues discussed that subject with the Archbishop or any of Riel's friends. None of my colleagues intimated to me that they had had any communication with anybody upon this subject beyond what I have stated. I do not know whether any of my colleagues did anything to prevent Riel taking his seat. I know that I did all I could in that direction. I was not aware of any negotiations in reference to Riel leaving the North-West. I never heard of any such negotiations. I have not been in Manitoba at all. I never heard any discussion upon that subject. I never had any communication with the delegates myself at the period of the delegation. I am not aware that the memorial, of which I suggested the preparation, was sent at all. The memorial I spoke of just now as coming from Archbishop Taché was one which it was intended he should prepare last autumn. I am not aware whether he prepared and sent it or not. I had no discussion nor any knowledge derived from my colleagues that they had any discussion with these people or any others as to the action to be taken on the address from the Legislature of Manitoba. I do not remember the date of departure of Archbishop Taché for the North-West from Ottawa or from the Province of Ontario or Quebec. I cannot say whether or not the Government were aware, after Archbishop Taché's leaving Montreal, and before his reaching Fort Garry, that there was a number of people held there as prisoners, and that one of them had been condemned to death. I am disposed to give you all the information I have, but

I cannot carry these dates of five or six years ago in my head. I do not think we knew that Bolton had been condemned to die at the time Archbishop Taché left here, or after he left here, while we had an opportunity of communicating with him before he reached Fort Garry.

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

THURSDAY, April 16th, 1874.

By Mr. Geoffrion :—

I had no knowledge of any memorial or document upon the subject of the death of Scott, nor as to the amnesty signed by Sir George Cartier and handed to the Governor General, and by him transmitted to the Imperial authorities.

(Signed,)

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

17th April, 1874.

The Right Reverend ALEXANDER TACHÉ, Archbishop of St. Boniface, in the Province of Manitoba, &c., deposed as follows :—

I have some information with regard to the causes which gave rise to the troubles in the North-West. Some of them are more or less remote, and some more directly within my knowledge. Among the more remote causes, I will state the formation, in former days, of a party in the Province of Assiniboia which took the title of the "Canadian" party. This "Canadian" party at first met with the sympathy of the natives of the country, because at one time all the population were desirous of being united with Canada. This party subsequently caused a certain amount of ill-feeling amongst the population from its resistance to the laws. Amongst this party were those who broke into the prisons and subsequently threatened the half-breeds with expulsion from the country. The number of this party was perhaps ten Canadians and a few half-breeds who joined with them. The first jail-breaking was on 20th April, 1863, and the next on 21st April following. The third was in 1867 or 1868. Subsequent to these disturbances, the population began to entertain fears with regard to their union with Canada. This was some four or five years before 1869. It came on gradually. In a few words, this is what I know of the remote cause of the trouble.

This more remote cause was followed by one which was more direct, and this may be said to have commenced with the arrival of the first surveyor who came into the colony of Assiniboia. It was in the autumn of 1868. In the country at that time universal distress prevailed. A surveyor arrived, who stated he was going to carry on works in the name of the Canadian Government, and that the workmen would be paid with Canadian money. The works were commenced, but, to the great surprise of the inhabitants, some action was taken by the surveyor which gave rise to considerable suspicion. In the first instance the price that was paid for their labor gave rise to great discontent. Not only was the remuneration small, but the people were compelled to take out their pay in goods, which goods they were required to buy from a shop to which the laborers were not desirous of resorting. However, distress being universal, the population were compelled to submit to these conditions. In the course of the winter discontent was increased, because it was reported that the surveyor and his employées had entered into treaties with the Indians for the purchase of the lands partly belonging to the half-breeds. In fact, a treaty was concluded with the Indians. Certain lands were surveyed by this employé of the Government. It was even reported that the Indians had been made intoxicated in order that the lands might be the more easily obtained from them. Not only was this statement generally reported, but the surveyor was brought before the courts and was convicted of having sold intoxicating liquors to the Indians contrary to law. Mr. Snow was the name of the surveyor. I have omitted one other circumstance which was incident to what I have already stated, and which contributed in a considerable degree to the discontent. It is, that a person who accompanied Mr. Snow—I do not know in what

capacity—carried on a correspondence with the newspapers of Ontario, in which correspondence he insulted the whole population of the Province, both French and English, especially the half-breeds. Although I do not know in what capacity this person was employed, I know he was an employé of the Government. The discontent caused by the purchase of the lands from the Indians was so great that the population rose against the proceeding and against the people at Point du Chêne. The inhabitants of Point du Chêne went to Mr. Snow, and the person who was with him, and compelled them to leave the locality. Mr. Snow's companion then came to my house to see me, and to ask me to interfere. He also stated that he had requested the half-breeds of Point du Chêne to come with him to me, and that they refused to do so, saying "We know very well that His Lordship will prevail upon us to keep quiet, and yet we are so sure we are right that we will neither refuse his Lordship nor desist from the course which we have taken." Some days later Mr. Snow was convicted by the courts, and some days after this condemnation he entered into negotiations with the half-breeds of Point du Chêne, and went with them to the Governor, Mr. McTavish. After explanations and assurances on his part that he would confine himself to going on with his work, the half-breeds stated to him, "If you content yourself with doing the work ordered by the Government, not only will we not interfere with you any more, but will protect you against any one else who may wish to interfere with you." And so they did, in the ensuing season, when Mr. Snow nearly lost his life in consequence of the discontent of some of his men.

This is, I consider, a short statement of the second cause which led to the difficulties.

The third cause has relation to the action of the Canadian Government itself. When news was received that negotiations had taken place between the Canadian Government and the authorities in England on the subject of the acquisition of the Territory, without any attempt at consulting the population of the Province, who considered themselves civilized and who were civilized, great discontent arose not only because they were not consulted, but because they were not even mentioned in the negotiations. So far as I could ascertain this discontent was universal; and further I am of opinion that some of those who afterwards took a different position were those who were at first the most discontented. The discontent increased when, on the return to Ottawa of the delegates to England from the Canadian Government, it was understood that an Act had been passed by the three branches of the Canadian Legislature for the Provisional Government of the Territory. So great was the discontent that it at this period manifested itself at several points, that I considered it right to leave the territory and come to Canada to inform the authorities of the position of affairs and the discontent which existed. I endeavoured to cause it to be understood that serious trouble would arise, but I did not succeed. I received, here in Canada, about the commencement of the month of October, 1869, a letter from the Governor of the Territory, Mr. McTavish, in which he stated to me the increase which was going on in the discontent, and also enumerated the causes which gave rise to it. That letter was communicated to the Canadian Government. It is private in part, but the rest of it I am willing to lay before the Committee. I may observe that I did not communicate the letter officially to the Government. I showed it to one member of the Government, and a copy was sent to another member of the Government. I showed it myself to the Honorable Mr. Langevin; and the Honorable Sir George Cartier having met me in such a way that I could no longer speak to him on the subject, a mutual friend took him a copy of the letter, which is as follows:—

(No. 1.)

"FORT GARRY, 4th September, 1869.

"MY LORD,—I notice your success in Lower Canada (Province of Quebec I believe "I should call it) in collecting for the Relief Committee here, but I believe my respected "countryman, the Honorable John S. Macdonald, has been too tough a subject. No "account yet of the \$5,000 voted by the Ontario Government. The honorable gentleman "has not answered my letter at all, and I am told that some of the Upper Canadian "papers advocate the retention of the grant, as they say it is not required by the R. R.

“settlers. I can tell them I think otherwise, as how to satisfy the claims against the Relief Committee has been a subject of some anxiety to me.

“I have had a more than ordinarily busy summer, with rather above the average of *contretemps* in the way of business. Besides this, you no doubt have heard that there has been, and is still, a good deal of agitation here. Unfortunately every Canadian official as he comes in falls into Dr. Schultz’s hands, and evidently continues in good accord with him. Our friends, the Canadian half-breeds, shrewdly suspect that no good can come to them from such an alliance, and are in consequence rapidly becoming more decidedly opposed to Canada. If the Honorable Wm. McDougall, when he comes here, shows the same leaning, there will be trouble here; and in any case in the interest of your people, I will take the liberty to say that I think it would be of the utmost importance to them, as well as to all concerned, that you should be here when the new order of things is instituted.

“Your other duties may render this impossible, but, if so, it is much to be regretted, as taken in time you could control matters which afterwards it would not be so easy to manage. We had, as you well know, our times of excitement, but I have never seen the people here in the restless excited state they are now. None of them I have spoken with can give a clear account of what they wish, but very clearly show that they are suspicious that no good to them is intended. I have done my utmost to point out to them that it must be to the interest of Mr. McDougall or any other who may come as Governor, that his Government should be successful, and that success could not be obtained by injustice to a large section of the governed; that the apparent connexion between Schultz and the officials who have come, simply arose from the Doctor having been kind and accommodating, that in the performance of their duties that sort of thing would not have any effect on them, but I find it useless, their suspicions remain.

“Colonel Dennis, who has come in as surveyor, met Schultz on the way from St. Paul, or rather was overtaken by him. The Doctor offered the Colonel a seat in his waggon which Colonel Dennis anxious to escape from a heavily laden party, gladly accepted. Of course on arriving here the Doctor took him to his house, where he remained till his party arrived. In the mean time our friends at Oak Point sent Colonel Dennis a letter warning him not to come out here with Schultz, Hallet or Hall, as if he did they would turn him back. I believe Augustin Nolin was the author of the letter, mindful of the claim-taking and land-buying of last spring, thought it necessary. However, Colonel Dennis did not go, but some days ago his party went out with their horses, which were poor, and it is said, to employ their time, commenced marking out claims for themselves, on which the half-breeds ordered them off and they came in post haste. I was told to-day that a Major Wallace, who was in charge of the party which went out to Oak Point, has gone on to meet Mr. McDougall, who it is expected will be here on the 15th October; but I cannot say that it is positively the case Major Wallace has gone, much less, if he has, that his trip is connected with the check at Oak Point.”

* * * * *

“(Signed), W. McTAVISH.”

“To the Lord Bishop of St. Boniface,
“Boucherville, Montreal, Canada.”

I arrived in Canada in the middle of July. I do not remember the day exactly. I came at once to Ottawa, where I had the honor to meet Sir George Cartier. I then communicated to him the general apprehensions which I felt, and he said he knew it all a great deal better than I did, and did not want any information. I subsequently went to Quebec in the course of the month of September. I was at the Lieutenant Governor’s at Quebec, in company with the Archbishop of Quebec. His Honour asked me some questions as to the position of the country. I gave the answers which my knowledge of the facts prompted me to give. His Honour said to me: “It is absolutely necessary the Government should be acquainted with these circumstances.” I told him, that certainly was my opinion also, and that it was even the object of my journey, but that I had not succeeded in causing my fears or my ideas to be entertained. Then His Honour, the

Lieutenant Governor, said to me "Sir George Cartier is here in the house; it is absolutely necessary you should tell him this." He then sent for Sir George Cartier, and before him the Lieutenant Governor put to me the same questions he had put to me before. I gave the same reply I had given him, and I received the same answer from Sir George that I had received at Ottawa. At a subsequent period, I am not sure whether in the last days of September or the first days of October, I received the letter from Mr. McTavish, the Governor, which I have produced, and certain other private letters which I have not in my possession. I considered, in view of the facts, that it was my duty, in spite of the unpleasant reception with which I had met, to make further efforts to communicate the facts. As I was unable to address myself to Sir George Cartier, and knew no other member of the Government except Mr. Langevin and Mr. Chapais, whom I was unable to see, I made a journey to Quebec, where Mr. Langevin then was, with the hope that I might succeed better than with Sir George Cartier. Then it was that I showed my letter to Mr. Langevin in the beginning of October. This was the first time that I spoke to Mr. Langevin on any important matter. Mr. Langevin asked me if I could not return to Red River, I told him I was obliged to go to Rome to attend the Œumenical Council, and further that as they had not thought proper to give me any answer with which to satisfy the people of Red River, I did not see that my presence at Red River would be productive of any good. Then Mr. Langevin asked me whether I would consent to return from Rome if it was found my services would be of advantage at Red River, and if the Government requested me to do so; I told him that I would. I then went to see Mr. Chauveau and Mr. Ouimet, with both of whom I was acquainted, I communicated to them the information of which I was possessed and begged of them, looking to the positions which they occupied, to impress upon the Government the necessity of taking some steps. At Montreal (I do not remember whether just before I started on this journey to Quebec, or immediately after I returned) I was in company with several friends to whom I was speaking of the dangers with which I considered the Red River country was threatened, and to whom I communicated also the letter of which I have spoken from Mr. McTavish, the Governor of the country. One of my friends then said "It is absolutely necessary that the Government should know all these things." I said "Yes, it is certainly so, but I cannot do more than I have done. If you have any other method which will be more successful in conveying this information to them, I am quite willing to adopt it." One of these gentlemen then requested permission from me to copy that letter, with the view of sending it to Sir George Cartier at Ottawa. I gave it to him, and he copied it, and two days afterwards told me he had received a reply from Sir George, and that the reply was "we know all about it and we have made provision respecting matters," and the next day the Ottawa papers announced that a certain number of rifles and a certain quantity of ammunition would be sent to Fort Garry with Mr. McDougall. The information I conveyed to Mr. Langevin and to Sir George Cartier was substantially what I have before conveyed to this Committee, and I expressed to these gentlemen my fear and apprehension that some trouble would arise in the country from the indicated causes and the discontent which had grown out of them. All this time, as a matter of course, the difficulties went on increasing at Red River, for the reason that the so-called Canadian party, of which I have spoken (as they thought the time was approaching when they should be pre-eminent), became more and more insulting. That party had in the meantime largely increased, gradually up to the time of my departure, and as I have since learned, rapidly during the summer of 1869. At the time of the jail-breaking in the spring of 1868, the number of the party would be not more than twenty or twenty-five to the best of my knowledge, apart from the few half-breeds who had identified themselves with them.

They did not hesitate to say that the half-breeds would soon be driven from the country, or kept as cart-drivers to bring in the vehicles of the new emigrants. About this time it was that the surveyors were stopped; and it was said, but I cannot state from my own observation, that they were stopped because they were surveying lands already occupied. As soon as the news was received that Hon. Mr. McDougall, with

arms and ammunition, was on his way, it is needless to say the excitement became still greater, and this the more so because there was a certain number of young Canadians there who stated (falsely, it is true, but still stated) that they were already enrolled, and would on the arrival of Mr. McDougall, take up arms and drive out the half-breeds. It was thought in the colony that all these young Canadians were cadets at the military school. Some of them even had their uniforms in their portmanteaus, and on one occasion it was reported that they were to appear at a meeting in their uniforms and commence a species of war against the half-breeds. I cannot say if it was a public meeting. I was not in the country at the time. I believe it was a public meeting. It was held in the month of October. Nearly all these young persons were employed by the surveyors. At this time, not only was Mr. Snow in the country, but there was a large number of other surveyors. A report was then circulated in the country, and subsequently proved to be true, that the surveyors had instructions to lay out for immediate settlement the best lands at Point du Chêne, and on the Red River and Stinking River. All these lands were known as the property of the half-breeds. It was then that the outbreaks commenced, and the half-breeds took up arms. This is a distinct history of the causes. I do not agree with Mr. Langevin in the expression he made use of in his evidence that the long rule of the Hudson's Bay Company had to do with the trouble. In proof of my view, I would adduce the following facts:—Some months before the commencement of the troubles, a petition was prepared by the so-called Canadian party subsequent to the case of jail-breaking, which was perpetrated in order to liberate Mr. Schultz. This petition was followed by another petition. The last petition was signed by, I think, some 800 of the most respectable people in the colony, both French and English. I cannot state whether they were all old residents, or whether some of them were Canadians who had just arrived, but it can be ascertained, because the petition has been published.

In the address which was sent in at that time, the population stated they had confidence in and respect for the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company. The difficulties which arose from this jail-breaking and these petitions were causes of the trouble which followed, because the people said: "This is the kind of men who will be sent to rule over the country." The reason why there had been a wish to have a change in the form of government was the natural desire of having a government in which the people could take part. I must say further that at one time there was a certain amount of feeling against the Hudson's Bay Company, previous to and up to 1859 and 1860, growing out of the monopoly by the Company of the fur trade, and the unsatisfactory representation of the population in the Council of Assiniboia. But subsequently the number of the Council being increased, and the new councillors being chosen from amongst representative men in the population, the discontent naturally diminished. I may say, further, that the monopoly ceased in 1849 in the colony, though not throughout the North-West, but it gradually ceased throughout that territory, and had entirely ceased several years prior to the transfer to Canada of the territory. Immediately before the troubles, the Hudson's Bay Company was not unpopular. During the troubles, however, the Company became unpopular among the French half-breeds. This unpopularity was caused by the negotiations which took place between the Honorable Company and the Canadian Government. The population complained that the Company had sold them, and that the Government had bought them. I do not think there was any discontent among the officers of the Company with regard to these negotiations with the Government. They were very well satisfied because these negotiations were favorable to them. There was a feeling amongst the factors that they ought to have shared in the £300,000 paid to the Company by the Government; but this did not irritate the factors against the Government. The irritation that existed was merely against those who controlled the Company in England. The proof of this is that all the officers of the Company were opposed to any resistance to Canada, although they were well aware that the population certainly had some grounds for complaint and dissatisfaction.

There was one transaction with the Hudson's Bay Company which interested the Company only. That was when the Company changed shareholders. In this case there

was a great deal of dissatisfaction among the factors. It had nothing, however, to do with political affairs. I do not know whether there was a sufficient number of the so-called Canadian party in the vicinity of the Fort to have defended it, had they been called on, and had they responded to such call. The only persons who I conceive would be called on by the Company in the emergency were the old pensioners, twenty or thirty in number, of whom many were aged and invalids, and who were scattered through the country and not concentrated near the fort. My notion is this, that for many years previous to this time the Canadian party had shown themselves hostile to the Company; had insulted the Government, and had so conducted themselves as to render it almost impossible for the Government to rely on them or to call on them for assistance. As to the French half-breeds, they were the party on whom the Government had for several years past relied for assistance in difficulties. They were at this time the attacking parties, and of course could not be used by the Company. The Government believed that they intended nothing against the Queen's authority, and therefore had no idea that they intended attacking the fort, and was taken by surprise at the taking of the fort. I think that the old resident Scotch and English half-breeds would not have answered the call of the Company.

The shop to which the men were compelled to resort was kept by a man named Hall. The common report of the people was that it belonged to Dr. Schultz, and this was why the people of Point du Chêne said to Colonel Dennis, "If you come here with Schultz, Hall or Hallett, we will send you back." This Hallett was interpreter to Snow, when he made a treaty with the Indians, and was one of the ring leaders in the last prison-breaking. He was also selected as the guide to take Hon. Mr. McDougall into the country. It was said that the work of surveying was instituted by the Government with the view of relieving the general distress existing. But the people placed no reliance on this statement, because the provisions of the Canadian Government were sold at a higher rate than similar provisions were sold in other shops in the country. For instance, flour, one of the most indispensable articles, was sold in other shops for \$15, and in the Government shop for \$18; and further, the men who worked in the woods were paid only \$15 per month, and they had to carry away the trees and wood which they had cut down, on their shoulders. I was a member of the Relief Committee at the time of the distress, and we received news from the Province of Ontario that \$5,000 had been voted for the relief of the distressed. The Committee went into debt on the strength of this promise to buy provisions for the suffering. We were never paid that money. In Mr. McTavish's letter, which I submitted to the Committee a few moments ago, there is a passage relating to this subject. I presume that this debt is now due by the Relief Committee to the Hudson's Bay Company. I cannot say that the facts relating to the sale of the Government stores at a higher rate than those sold in retail shops, were officially represented to the Government, but they were stated in public prints. I do not think I said anything about it myself to Sir George or Mr. Langevin, because it seemed to be a very small matter, compared with the difficulties from which the country was suffering. The persons who retailed the Government provisions were Mr. Snow and Mr. Mair, the person of whom I formerly spoke when I said I did not know exactly what position he occupied. I simply knew he was employed by Mr. Snow. I am not aware that the facts as to the sale of the provisions were communicated to the Government in any other way than through the newspapers. The points I communicated to Mr. Langevin and Sir George Cartier, were as to the discontent that existed among the people, because they had not had communicated to them the conditions on which they were to come into the Confederation.

There was a certain degree of apprehension which existed as to the person to be appointed Governor, whom the people did not know, and who could not therefore be regarded with confidence by them. I took the liberty of making suggestions to the Government, recommending them to send to the North-West two Commissioners, one French and one English, who should mix with the people, ascertain their feelings, and be able to report to the Government what steps it would be able to take which would be

satisfactory to the people. I made no further statement as to what I thought should be the details of Government, save that I expressed my view that it would be good to allow the people to elect some members of the Council. As to the Governor, I suggested that it would be proper to select a man who had lived amongst and was known to the people, and being asked my opinion, I recommended Mr. McTavish, who, in response to an enquiry from me, had made objection to taking the office on account of his health, and who, as I thought, told the Government, would take the office if pressed. I remember now, that when the Hon. Mr. McDougall was starting for the North-West with his ready made Government, notwithstanding the manner in which my remarks had already been received, I wrote to Sir George that such a course should not be attempted, but the formation of the Council should be delayed until the arrival of the Governor, and that the members should then be chosen from the people of the territory. I did not write officially upon this subject, but I wrote a private letter to Sir George Cartier, to which I had not the honor of receiving any reply. This letter was written from Montreal in the month of October. Mr. Langevin replied to a communication I made to him in a very respectful manner, stating that he did not see what could be done under the circumstances, and trusting that my fears would prove to have been exaggerated. The apprehension which I entertained, and which I expressed to Sir George Cartier and the other gentlemen, was that if the Canadian Government was established in the country, some excess might be committed by the so-called Canadian party, which would lead to a rising among the population. I mean that I was of opinion that this might lead to some disturbance, but I had no apprehension of a general uprising. I could not define absolutely the position of affairs, of course, because I did not know of what disposition they all were. I was of opinion that circumstances would exercise a very considerable influence on the whole matter. If circumstances were favorable to the people, there would, in all probability, be no trouble. If, on the other hand, they were unfavorable, there might be trouble. I stated this to Mr. Langevin, verbally, but did not communicate it to him in writing. I mentioned this to Mr. Langevin and Sir George Cartier, and also to Mr. Chauveau, Mr. Ouhet, and other friends, who, I considered, would have influence with the two members of the Government I have just named. I left for Rome about the middle of October. I have been asked if I had any definite apprehension of what was going to occur in the North-West. I had no definite apprehension. I was not aware that there was any plan of action, and my opinion is that there was none. I have kept myself entirely out of all those machinations, if machinations they were; and, moreover, my opinion is that there were none. The matter grew up gradually, and the result was never foreseen or calculated upon by any body in my opinion.

I am of opinion that the articles published in the newspapers gave rise to a great deal of the feeling regarding Governor McDougall, and I may say that I consider the newspapers were, to some extent, the cause of the disturbances: not the Canadian newspapers alone, but especially a paper called the *Nor'-Wester*, which was published for some time before the troubles in the Colony of Assiniboia, and which contained attacks, first against the Company, and afterwards against the half-breeds, especially the French half-breeds.

I had a conversation with Governor McTavish on the subject of what passed between him and the Canadian Government, when he was at Ottawa. I had a conversation with him on the subject of my journey to Canada, and during that conversation, he told me what passed between him and the Canadian Government. Mr. McTavish was the only person to whom I communicated the reason of my journey to Canada. He said to me then: "My Lord, I wish that you may be successful, but I greatly fear you will lose your time and your trouble. I have just returned from Ottawa, and although I have been for forty years in the country, and Governor for fifteen years, I have not been able to cause any of my recommendations to be accepted by the Government." He continued: "Those gentlemen are of opinion that they know a great deal more about this country than we do," and added: "However, whether you succeed or not you will have done a conscientious work, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty."

The only reason for delaying the granting of the amnesty promised by the proclamation of Sir John Young, that I am aware of, has been the excitement existing throughout the Dominion, and especially in the Province of Ontario. This is not merely my own opinion; it is also the opinion expressed to me by certain members of the late Government. The constant reply which I received when I spoke to them on the subject was, that the excitement was so great that the Government would not be sustained if the amnesty was given. I spoke first of all to Sir George Cartier on the subject, I then spoke to Sir John A. Macdonald, and subsequently to Mr. Langevin. I also spoke on subject to other members of the Government, but not so minutely because I was not brought so closely in contact with them. The reply I have quoted was that given me by each member of the Government when I spoke to them.

In the conversations I had with these gentlemen, I always understood that the amnesty was to be a full, complete and entire one. I never had any conversation on the subject of a partial amnesty, under that proclamation. I have had a communication relative to a partial amnesty, but that was not until the year 1873. That communication was with Sir John A. Macdonald, and it was made verbally, not in writing. I left for Rome in the month of October. On the evening before I left Paris, I saw a telegram stating that troubles had broken out at Red River. This was the first news I heard on the subject. I started, however, next morning and proceeded to Rome. On my arrival there other telegrams confirmed the news I had heard in Paris, and some days after I received letters which in effect stated that Mr. McDougall had been met at the frontier and had been repulsed. The next week I had further news telling me of the progress that had been made in the movement. I may state here that the last communication I then received from the Red River was dated the 16th November, 1869, and I received no communication afterwards until my arrival in Pembina in the month of March of the following year. On Christmas day His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax came to me with a letter from Sir Edward Kenny, and in this letter His Grace was told that troubles had broken out at Red River. Regret was expressed at my absence, and also a desire that I should endeavor to return thither. I replied to His Grace that the thing was impossible in consequence of the reception I had met with in passing through Ottawa. I desire here to state that this did not refer to the manner in which I was personally received; but I meant that I did not see that I could do any good seeing that I was not likely to receive any means of pacifying the people. Two days subsequently, His Lordship, Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, came to me with a letter from his brother, the Hon. Mr. Langevin, alluding to the difficulties at the Red River, and expressing a desire that I should return. I do not say that this desire was expressed in the letter, but simply that Bishop Langevin had this letter in his hand, and said it was a very great pity that I could not go back. I then said to him: "Your brother knows how it is I cannot return." He then said to me "Would you consent to return?"—"Yes," I said, "I am willing to return if the Government ask me to do so, and give me some means of settling the difficulty." He then asked my leave to telegraph to his brother to this effect, and I consented to his doing so. On the 8th of January he came to me with a telegram which he had received from his brother, as follows:—

(No. 2.)

No. 2,305—Telegramma—Parole 46.

"Presentato a Valentia li 1870, Ore 3. Arrivato a Roma li 8/i 18--Ore 9 10.

"BISHOP JEAN LANGEVIN.

"Thirteen Via Agonale, near Place Navone, Rome.

"Pontifical States.

(No. 2.)

"Tell Bishop Taché, Government of Canada gladly accept his patriotic offer to go to Fort Garry and request his immediate return; his expenses will of course be paid.

"Answer.

(Signed,)

"HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

"Ottawa, Seventh."

I then took the liberty of remarking to Bishop Langevin that I did not offer to do so, but that what I said was, I would go if the Government asked me. The difficulties were so serious that I did not think on merely personal grounds, I could decline to go. I therefore said to Bishop Langevin that I would consult before giving a reply, and would myself prepare an answer to his telegram. He consented to this, and I prepared an answer to that telegram, as follows :

(No. 3.)

" Rome, January 11th, 1870.

" Hon. H. L. LANGEVIN, C.B.,

" Minister Public Works, Ottawa, Canada.

" At request of Government of Canada, Bishop Taché leaves this week if possible.

" BISHOP LANGEVIN."

As a matter of course, certain formalities had to be gone through before I could leave Rome, and in these formalities some days were occupied. I considered I ought to consult the Archbishop of Quebec, because at that time my diocese was in the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec. The Archbishop of Quebec, Baillargeon, said to me : " From the manner in which you were treated I can understand how it is you could not go, but if you can consent to set aside the affront you have received, there is no doubt you would be doing a good work in proceeding to Red River." I applied for the necessary permission, and left Rome on the 13th January. I had business at Marseilles, Lyons, Paris and London. I stayed at all these places, travelling by night, and arrived at Portland on February 2nd, where I found a letter for me from Sir George E. Cartier as follows :

(No. 4.)

" Ottawa, 25th January, 1870.

(Translation.)

" MY LORD,—The few lines which I now address your Lordship will meet you on your arrival at Portland. I must at once express to your Lordship the gratitude which my colleagues as well as myself feel for the readiness with which you have so graciously and patriotically offered your invaluable services to assist the Government of Canada in quieting the troubles which exist at Red River, and for the promptitude with which you have returned to this side of the Atlantic to meet the views of the Government.

" We all trust that the voyage has not been a very distressing one. I need not say that we look with great anxiety for your arrival at Ottawa, immediately after your landing at Portland. We therefore beg your Lordship to be so good as to set out, immediately after your reaching land, direct for the Capital. We shall be extremely obliged if, when you arrive at Portland, you will have the kindness to telegraph me the day when you will probably be in Ottawa. As a matter of course, immediately upon your arrival here, your Lordship will be informed of all that has occurred at Red River, and how matters stand there.

" Awaiting the pleasure and honor of again seeing you at Ottawa, allow me to subscribe myself,

" Your Lordship's obedient humble servant,

(Signed.)

" GEO. E. CARTIER.

" To His Lordship,

" Bishop TACHÉ."

I was unwell after my arrival. My indisposition was caused by my journey, and I could not start for some days after. I arrived at Ottawa on the 9th February, in company with Sir George Cartier. During my stay at Ottawa I had several opportunities of meeting His Excellency, Sir John Young, and several of the Ministers. On my arrival in Ottawa, Sir George Cartier introduced me to the Privy Council, the Council being in Session. Some members of the Council, I do not remember who now suggested that all the papers connected with the troubles in the Red River Settlement should be submitted to me for my information, and they were so submitted. The day after my arrival I went with Sir George Cartier to His Excellency the Governor General. During the remainder

of my stay in Ottawa, I met several of those gentlemen on different occasions, but there were only three of them with whom I spoke particularly on the subject of the affairs in the North-West. Those three gentlemen were Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George Cartier and Hon. Mr. Howe. In all these conversations a desire was expressed that I should proceed to Red River, in order to bring about a pacification of the people. I alluded to the consequences which might result to some of those who were implicated in these troubles, and I was invariably told in all these conversations that the past would be forgotten, and that if the people would only consent to enter into the Confederation they should not be troubled in any way on account of the past. It was after these assurances had been received that certain documents, which have been published, were placed in my hands. I have the originals, and produce the letter of Mr. Howe, dated February 16th. (See page 111 of Blue Book Correspondence relative to disturbances in Red River Settlement.)

To this letter was attached the proclamation of Sir John Young, of 6th December, 1869, and I was assured this proclamation should have all the force the day I arrived at Red River that it had the day it was given to me. I may state one thing which seemed somewhat extraordinary. Mr. Howe asked me, before I received the letter of 16th February from him, if I would not prepare the draft of the letter, and which he said he would sign. I said no, I did not consider it necessary. I thought from what had been said to me, that I understood the position of affairs. I received the assurance I have repeated, as to the proclamation from Hon. Mr. Howe, from Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier. On the same day His Excellency wrote me the letter, dated 16th February. At the same time I received from Hon. Mr. Howe amongst others, the documents I now produce which are two letters from Mr. Howe to the very Rev. Vicar General Thibault, one dated December 4th, 1869 and the other December 6th, 1869. The one dated December 6th is not in the Blue Book, and is as follows :

(No. 5.)

Letter from Hon. Joseph Howe to Reverend Mr. Thibault, V.G.

“ OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PROVINCES,
“ December 6th, 1869.

“ To the Very Rev. Mr. THIBAUT,
“ Grand Vicar, Ottawa.

“ SIR,—Herewith you will receive 500 copies of a proclamation, signed by the Queen’s representative, for distribution in the North West ; and 100 copies of the instructions given to the Hon. William McDougall on the 28th of September. Of these you can make any use which may appear to you judicious. You will be good enough to wait upon Mr. McDougall at Pembina, and show him your instructions, and leave with him any copies of the printed papers which he may require.

“ You will please report to this office, through safe channels, as soon as you have any thing important to communicate, but will not distribute the proclamations until you get to Pembina, and after consultation with Mr. McDougall.

“ An accountable warrant for \$1,000 will be handed to you by Mr. Under-Secretary Meredith, and a similar sum will be paid to Colonel de Salaberry. Should funds be required for any special purpose, Mr. McDougall has authority to draw, or any of the Hudson’s Bay Company’s officers will accept your order.

“ I have, &c.

(Signed,)

“ JOSEPH HOWE,

“ Secretary of State for the Provinces.”

After receiving these instructions, I set out. The verbal instructions I received were always the same. They were, that I was to do all I could to quiet public excitement, and assure the people they would be well treated by Canada. I was always assured that an amnesty would be granted, and that the Government would be only too glad to grant one

if the people would submit. We spoke often and freely of the state of affairs in the country, so far as the news had arrived from Red River. There was something said at the time conveying, however, to me only an indefinite idea as to the formation of a Provisional Government. It was known all the time that possession had been taken of Fort Garry. The three members of the Government with whom I conversed were aware that Fort Garry had been taken possession of. Mention was made of it in some of the documents communicated to me. The leaders of the uprising were all mentioned by name, in both documents and conversation, as I think. Riel was mentioned as President. O'Donoghue, Bruce and Lepine were also mentioned. It was an understood and known fact that Riel was President at that time. It was stated, besides, that subsequently to Governor McDougall's proclamation, and the issue of the commission sending Colonel Dennis, there had been action taken amongst the English population; further, that prisoners had been made by Riel and his party, and that those prisoners were in jail at Fort Garry. The movement amongst the English population was spoken of as being a most foolish thing. The information received was that Colonel Dennis had entered into the country, and had taken possession of what was commonly known as Stone Fort, or Lower Fort Garry; that the population, as a whole, refused to respond to his appeal; and that His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land wrote to Colonel Dennis to dissuade him from proceeding with his undertaking. The so-called Canadian party, and the Indians about Lower Fort Garry, were almost the only ones reported to have taken up arms.

I was not furnished with any other copy of the proclamation than that attached to Mr. Howe's letter of February 16th, but five hundred copies had been sent to Pembina. I was told that these copies were sent to Pembina, and allusions were made in the letter to Mr. Thibault to that effect. I am of opinion the copy was given to me because they were aware it was not yet proclaimed in the country. It had not been published in consequence of the letter of Mr. Howe to Mr. Thibault. I refer to the restriction as to the consultation with Mr. McDougall. I think it was known at Ottawa that the proclamation was not issued, but I cannot assert it positively. I received no other instructions except to make known His Excellency's intentions, as contained in the proclamation. The subject of fresh acts of violence was discussed between ministers and myself every day, and fears were expressed that the country would be filled with "fire and bloodshed." Further than this, surprise was expressed by members of the Privy Council that such a state of affairs had not already supervened, and this was spoken of as a proof of the great moderation which the half-breeds displayed.

There was some conversation between ministers and myself regarding the course taken by Mr. McDougall and Colonel Dennis, and their conduct was severely criticised by them. It was said that the population of the Province had good reason to fear the action of the Canadian authorities, since the persons employed by them had acted in so unwise and ill-advised a manner. I understood from the tenor of the conversation that the amnesty would apply to acts committed after that date (I mean the date of the conversation) as well as before; in fact that it should apply to all acts up to the time of my arrival, provided that the people should consent to unite with Canada. One of the ministers, Sir George Cartier, said to me:—"The Government has made many mistakes, and we cannot be surprised that the population should make some mistakes upon their side. Assure them that the disposition of the Government towards them is such that they may rely upon us with perfect security."

Any other conversation, I had with Sir John Macdonald, who again impressed me with the necessity of informing the people of the good intentions of the Government towards them. I said to him then, "This is all very well, but there have been acts committed which are blameworthy, and there may be some others before my arrival there. May I promise them an amnesty." He answered me:—"Yes, you may promise it to them." I subsequently asked him to give me in writing the substance of the conversation that had passed between us. This was before I left Ottawa. It was then that Sir John Macdonald wrote me the letter dated the 16th February, 1870, as follows:—

(No. 6.)

" (Private.)

" DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

" OTTAWA, CANADA, February 16th, 1870.

" MY DEAR LORD,—Before you leave Ottawa on your mission of peace, I think it well to reduce to writing the substance of the conversation I had the honor to have with you this morning.

" I mark this letter 'private' in order that it may not be made a public document, to be called for by Parliament prematurely; but you are quite at liberty to use it in such a manner as you may think most advantageous.

" I hope that ere you arrive at Fort Garry, the insurgents, after the explanations that have been entered into by Messrs. Thibault, De Salaberry and Smith, will have laid down their arms, and allowed Governor McTavish to resume the administration of public affairs. In such case, by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of last session, all the public functionaries will still remain in power, and the Council of Assiniboia will be restored to their former position.

" Will you be kind enough to make full explanation to the Council on behalf of the Canadian Government, as to the feelings which animate, not only the Governor General, but the whole Government, with respect to the mode of dealing with the North-West. We have fully explained to you, and desire you to assure the Council authoritatively, that it is the intention of Canada to grant to the people of the North-West the same free institutions which they themselves enjoy.

" Had not these unfortunate events occurred, the Canadian Government had hoped, long ere this, to have received a report from the Council, through Mr. McDougall, as to the best means of speedily organizing the Government with representative institutions.

" I hope that they will be able immediately to take up that subject, and to consider and report, without delay, on the general policy that should immediately be adopted.

" It is obvious that the most inexpensive mode for the administration of affairs should at first be adopted. As the preliminary expense of organizing the Government after union with Canada, must, in the first, be defrayed from the Canadian treasury, there will be a natural objection in the Canadian Parliament to a large expenditure.

" As it would be unwise to subject the Government of the Territory to a recurrence of the humiliation already suffered by Governor McTavish, you can inform him that if he organizes a local police, of twenty-five men or more, if absolutely necessary, that the expense will be defrayed by the Canadian Government.

" You will be good enough to endeavor to find out Monkman, the person to whom, through Colonel Dennis, Mr. McDougall gave instructions to communicate with the Salteux Indians. He should be asked to surrender his letter, and informed that he ought not to proceed upon it. The Canadian Government will see that he is compensated for any expense that he has already incurred.

" In case a delegation is appointed to proceed to Ottawa, you can assure them that they will be kindly received, and their suggestions fully considered. Their expenses coming here and returning, and whilst staying in Ottawa, will be defrayed by us.

" You are authorized to state that the two years during which the present tariff shall remain undisturbed, will commence from the 1st January, 1871, instead of last January as first proposed.

" Should the question arise as to the consumption of any stores or goods belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company by the insurgents, you are authorized to inform the leaders that if the Company's Government is restored, not only will there be a general amnesty granted; but in case the Company should claim the payment for such stores, that the Canadian Government will stand between the insurgents and all harm.

" Wishing you a prosperous journey and happy results,

" I beg to remain, with great respect,

" Your very faithful servant,

(Signed,)

" JOHN A. MACDONALD.

" To the Right Reverend

" The Bishop of St. Boniface,

" Fort Garry."

I made no special reference to the possibility of blood being spilt, as the conversation was in general terms. I made use, myself, of the expression before quoted "fire and bloodshed," but I had no knowledge at that time that blood had been spilt. As a matter of fact no blood had been spilt up to that time. This was the 16th of February. I remarked afterwards, that in the letter of Sir John A. Macdonald, there was a condition attached to the amnesty. This condition was not expressed in conversation, and no circumstances were mentioned, and no conditions were specified upon which I was not to issue the proclamation upon my arrival. Although it was known that bloodshed was expected, yet it was not stated that the proclamation was not to be used when I arrived. When I left Ottawa it was my impression and conviction that, no matter what took place in the North-West before my arrival, I was authorized to make that proclamation known as soon as I got there. I received no instructions to communicate with Mr. McDougall. The whole course of action was left to my discretion and judgment, according to the circumstances as I should find them on my arrival.

I was not instructed as to any mode of publishing the proclamation, except that I was to communicate it to the leaders, they being the persons I have already named. I was also directed to communicate with Mr. Smith, who was already a Commissioner, and with Mr. Thibault and Mr. DeSalaberry, and with Governor McTavish. I understood that my instructions as to the amnesty authorized me to cover every event which should have occurred before my arrival in the Territory, including such an event as the death of Scott, and this was my belief and understanding also after I arrived and when I heard of that event.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
SATURDAY, 18th April, 1874.

Archbishop Tache's evidence resumed :

When I reached St. Paul I received intelligence of the convention at Fort Garry, and I telegraphed to Ottawa to Mr. Howe, asking if they had heard of the Bill of Rights.

He replied by telegram, dated 23rd February, 1870, as follows :—

(No. 7.)

From Ottawa.

" 23rd February, 1870.

"To Right Rev. Bishop Taché.

"Bill of Rights not yet received here. Will telegraph and write you when I get it.

"What news have you. Answer by telegraph.

(Signed,) "JOSEPH HOWE."

I then telegraphed the Bill of Rights to Mr. Howe. I received in reply the telegram of 25th February, 1870, as follows :—

(No. 8.)

By Telegram from Ottawa.

"To Bishop Taché,

"February 25th, 1870.

"St. Paul.

"Proposition in the main satisfactory, but let the delegation come here to settle the "details.

(Signed,) "JOSEPH HOWE."

I received this after my arrival in Fort Garry. I arrived on the 9th March. I began at once the work of my mission. On my arrival I was able of course to see all the people about my house and neighbourhood, but no body was allowed to come to my house. There was a guard at the door of my house which prevented any one coming in except my clergy. Still I was allowed to go out freely myself, and I did so. I wrote to Mr. Howe to give an account of the feeling which I ascertained existed on my arrival, and as I have a copy of the letter here I produce it, as follows :—

(No. 9.)

His Lordship Bishop Taché to the Hon. Mr. Howe.

(Translation.)

" BISHOP'S PALACE,
" ST. BONIFACE, 11th March, 1870.

" SIR,—The painful duty devolves upon me of communicating to His Excellency the condition of the country. I am most of all astonished at my own ignorance of the real state of affairs during my stay in Ottawa. The sight of the evils which weigh our people down, and the dread of still greater evils which, it may be, threaten them, cause one's heart to bleed. This colony, formerly so calm and so peaceful is now given over to desolation. With the deepest regret I feel it my duty to state that, with very few exceptions, all who have come from Canada have acted as if their object was, not only to compromise the Dominion Government, but also to open out an unfathomable abyss.

" I should deeply grieve you, and might even appear to you to be exaggerating, if I were to undertake to relate to you all that has been said or done here within the past six months. Making a large allowance for exaggeration, enough remains to give rise to a deep feeling of grief and to explain, in part at least, the agitation which prevails. Let them be appreciated as they may, the following are the facts:—

" A Provisional Government is proclaimed, and is recognized not only by the French section of the population, but even also by the Scotch colony, and by most if not all the parishes where the English language is spoken. The Anglican Bishop and his clergy also recognized that Government, which was for the time a military organization resolved to cause itself to be respected. The idea of annexation, if at any time it existed, appears to have vanished; a large majority wish for union with Canada, but the Council desire to lay down their conditions, which will, perhaps, be different from those which was specified by the convention.

" The threat of sending troops is, without doubt, the greatest obstacle to conciliation. Dissatisfaction with the Hudson's Bay Company is only equalled by that felt against the Hon. Mr. McDougall, and all those who rallied to support him by force of arms. Not only is Fort Garry occupied by the Provisional Government, but all that it contains. Furs and merchandise have been seized by that Government. The Convention had hardly closed (and it had been a very stormy one), when the whole country was on the eve of a general conflagration. Colonel Dennis' old plan was resumed—Captain Boulton, at the head of some hundred men, came down from Portage de la Prairie, and after efforts to increase his party, passed Fort Garry.

" President Riel was informed of this movement. The exasperation was at its height in the garrison at Fort Garry. The men wanted to pursue these new aggressors; happily Mr. Riel and the other leaders succeeded in quieting their men, declaring that they never would be the first to shed blood. This moderation is the more worthy of praise, from the fact that probably not a single man of Captain Boulton's party would have escaped. It was at four in the morning, when the men were benumbed by the intense cold, after a march of several hours; besides they were not prepared to offer immediate resistance, for they thought to pass by unnoticed. On the other hand, Doctor Schultz was coming up the Red River from its mouth, raising the Indian population, the Swampers and English half-breeds. They were asked to come forward not to fight, but to arm themselves in order to rescue the prisoners.

" The junction of these two armed bodies took place near the Scotch Church at Killdonan. The Scotch refused to take part in this movement, which fact at the outset cast a damper on it.

" The plan of the leaders, whose followers mustered some hundred men, was, it is said, to take possession of the Palace of the Bishop (of St. Boniface) and of the Cathedral, and from thence attack Fort Garry. The party also relied on the aid of some French Canadian half-breeds, who were to gather at a certain point and thence proceed to devastate the

“ properties (and in fact, it is said, to assault the families of the soldiers of the Provisional Government,) in order to compel them to disband for the protection of their homes. This latter movement did not take place. These events occurred on the days of the 14th 15th and 16th February, at a time when we in Ottawa believed that everything was settling down. This mad project had the effect of strengthening the Provisional Government. Very nearly all the French hitherto opposed to that Government, and who are here called rebels, rallied to the party. The Scotch and a great number of others did the same. During this time a young French half-breed was made prisoner; he soon fled, seizing a double barreled gun. Owing to sequence of circumstances, the nature of which is unknown, he shot a young Scotchman of the name of Sutherland, and killed him. Pursued by those who had previously captured him, he defended himself with an energy and vigor which exhibited a foretaste of the nature of the struggle impending with hundreds of his fellows.

“ An intimation carried to President Riel, elicited from him the answer: ‘I want peace, but I am ready for war, and since you will have it we shall begin at once.’ This answer, and the efforts of sensible men, created confusion in the camp, most of the men having joined without the intention of fighting; they all dispersed during the evening of the 16th. On the morning of the 17th, some of the Portage men thought they could return. They appeared in sight of Fort Garry, but at a certain distance on the prairie, some thirty horsemen were at once sent out, with orders to make them prisoners. Every one expected resistance; happily it did not occur, all of them laid down their arms and were made prisoners, to the number of forty-eight. Captain Boulton was tried by court-martial and was condemned to death. The solicitations of the Commissioners, the clergy and the Sutherland family (whose son had been killed) secured his pardon. These deplorable events threw back the arrangements in progress. The delegates having been appointed were about to start, and all matters seemed to be on the eve of a settlement. Among the prisoners was one Scott, the very man who, having been brought from Canada by Mr. Snow, all but murdered him at Pointe des Chènes. Passing through Winnipeg on the night of the 13th and 14th, Scott entered the house of one Couter, a relative of Mr. Riel’s, and to which the latter often resorted. He inquired whether the President was there, with the intention, as stated by some, of killing him, or of taking him as a hostage according to other accounts. Scott, when taken prisoner, exasperated the authorities, and I am grieved to tell you that the unfortunate man was sentenced to death by a court-martial and shot on the 4th instant.

“ An expedition despatched by the Provisional Government started yesterday for the Portage. I do not know its precise object, and still less the result. If this expedition succeeds without bloodshed, I have some hope that we shall have quiet, and that the delegates will start.

“ You will easily understand the difficulty of my position under the present circumstances. It would be but too easy to cause a division, but I consider that this would be the greatest of misfortunes. I want, on the contrary, to labour for union and the re-establishment of peace, for the Indians would take advantage of such disunions. My action can be but slow, for the Government will easily understand that the utmost prudence is required under the circumstances. I have this day had an interview with the President in order to assure him of the just and generous intentions of the Government; I begged him not to attach any importance to the clamours of certain newspapers, to rest assured that Canada does not wish and cannot wish the destruction or the enslavement of the people of the North-West. The whole French population (except a small fraction said to have been bought over) are convinced that the greatest misfortune that could have fallen to their lot would have been to fall under the government of Mr. McDougall, and of those who had accompanied or preceded him. People here believe in the existence of an organized plan, prepared without the knowledge of the Government (but which it ought to have foreseen and known), with the object of driving out of the country, or at least of reducing to a species of servitude within it, the French Canadian half-breeds of the Red River and of the whole North-West. It is this idea that exasperates the people.

“ Time and kind treatment can alone heal the deep and fearful wound which has just been inflicted. Therefore it is that I take the liberty respectfully to state to the Government that steps must be taken to delay emigration, for, in the present exasperation of the public mind, the new comers would incur great danger.

“ His Excellency's proclamation has not been published in the country. The Commissioners deemed it well to abstain, through motives of prudence, and I think they were perfectly right. The matter hinges on the conviction entertained by the people that they cannot be forced to enter into Confederation any more than the other Provinces of the Dominion ; that the people believe themselves in no way bound by the arrangements made with the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Company : that as a consequence the words ‘ Rebels,’ ‘ Insurgents,’ ‘ Traitors,’ are so many insults which they repel with indignation. *This is the root of the whole matter*,—all the rest is merely accessory, and there exists no means of conciliation but to act in conformity with that principle. The people cannot tolerate the idea of having been sold, and this is the explanation of their discontent, as well towards Canada for purchasing as towards the Company for their share of the transaction.

“ The unfortunate incidents I have above referred to have but served to develop this feeling, and increased the excitement induced by a transaction in which no mention has been made of the parties most deeply interested.

“ I take the very great liberty of saying that these reasons are more than plausible, and that I am confident His Excellency's Government will take into favorable consideration the claims of the delegates who are to start on Thursday next, and that, in the meantime, Parliament will refrain from legislating for a country where its authority is rejected by the population.

“ I have the honor to be,

“ Your very humble servant,

(Signed,) “ ALEXANDER,

“ Bishop of St. Boniface, O.M.I.”

The Provisional Government put guards at my door. When I arrived in the North-West, I was told that there were about 150 men in the fort thoroughly armed and decided to fight if attacked, and, moreover, determined to carry out any orders of the Provisional Government. Before my arrival, considerable progress had been made in conciliating the people. The Canadian Commissioners had endeavored to make known the intentions of the Government thoroughly, and I think if the aggressive movement had not been undertaken, the minds of the people would have been appeased. The determination was, not to submit to force in any way, but rather to see the country go to ruin first, and they were encouraged in this intention by offers of help from outside, in case an attempt should be made to subdue them.

On my arrival, I thought it necessary to make enquiries before taking any action, and I took two days for that purpose. I had orders from the Government to communicate with the Canadian Commissioners and Governor McTavish, but I was for six days unable to see the Governor. His house was under guard, and I was not permitted to get access to him ; I was speedily convinced that the situation was extremely perilous, and that every possible precaution should be taken to conciliate all interests at stake. I noticed specially five interests which were to be reconciled ; the interests of the Crown, which seemed to be threatened by an invasion from outside, in aid of the insurgents ; the interests of the whole population, both French and English, in the North-West ; the interests of the Dominion Government, because the slightest evidence of a hostile disposition on the part of their officers would have rendered conciliations impossible ; the position of the Indians ; and the interests of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians were in a very restless condition, and I regret very much to have to say that they had been driven to that excitement by Canadian officials. When in Ottawa I was shown a letter of instruction given by Colonel Dennis to an English half-breed, of the name of Joseph Monkman. I found

that letter was exceedingly dangerous ; not perhaps according to its very wording, but on account of the spirit and disposition of the Indians.

I took the liberty of observing to the Government that there was real danger for the whole North-West in the transaction entrusted to the care of Mr. Monkman.

So much weight did the Government at Ottawa seem to attach to my observations, that they abstained from publishing that letter in the Blue Book with the other documents which were furnished to Parliament.

I received instructions from Sir John A. Macdonald, in a letter produced yesterday, to find out Mr. Monkman, and to try and get back the instructions given him by Colonel Dennis, and to induce him if possible to abstain from taking any action in the matter, assuring him that he would be rewarded, and his trouble paid for.

He had been promised ten shillings sterling a day by Colonel Dennis, if he should work among the Indians and excite them. Such were not the words of the instruction, but such was the result which necessarily would have taken place.

I had to consider all these circumstances, and I had been told previous to my departure from Ottawa to act according to the best of my judgment, and as the circumstances might call for, which it was known were changing every day ; in fact, I had the same instructions which had been given to Mr. Smith when he was appointed Canadian Commissioner.

On the day of my arrival I immediately consulted with Mr. Thibault and Mr. De Salaberry, who were both in my house.

I had but very little chance of seeing Mr. Smith, who was in the fort, because I did not like to go there often, and it was six days before I was allowed to see Mr. McTavish who was also in the fort.

Two full days after my arrival I went to the fort, and I saw the President of the Provisional Government, Riel, Lepine, and perhaps O'Donohue and some of the leaders, and I endeavoured to explain to them the liberal disposition of the Government towards the country, not only the necessity for them to be loyal to the Crown, but also the good result which would arise from receiving the Canadian authorities with pleasure and satisfaction.

I think that the first interview produced a good result. I told them I had in my hand a proclamation from His Excellency the Governor General. Their answer was this, as far as I can recollect : " We have had too many of these already, but unfortunately they were not genuine." I answered them : " For this I give my guarantee, for the very copy I have in my possession was given to me by the authorities ;" and I showed them the signature of Sir John Young, the Governor General of Canada, and I assured them that there was not the slightest doubt that his intention was to bring about its fulfilment.

I think this caused pleasure to the leaders of the Provisional Government, and they then told me repeatedly that they never intended to rise against the Crown, that their sole intention was to come to an understanding with the Canadian authorities previous to joining Confederation.

They were not a herd of buffaloes they said, as they were called in the newspapers, but they were men and British subjects, and as such were entitled to consideration. The little consideration given to them both in England and Canada, they said, had been the cause of the rising. I at once spoke about the prisoners, and I was told, at a subsequent interview, I think on the following day, that the half of them would be delivered at once, and the rest in the course of a few days.

The Rev. Mr. Black, Presbyterian minister in Red River, paid me a visit after my arrival, that is, as soon as the guard which was put at my door was taken away, and people were allowed to come freely in to me.

I may here state that the guard was taken away after I went to Fort Garry and saw Mr. Riel.

This was in consequence of my announcement that the Government had no hostile intentions towards them.

Mr. Black, as I have said, called on me and gave me an account of what had taken place at his own parsonage.

The people gathered in the church, and in Mr Black's parsonage, and in the neighborhood, and a consultation was held in his own room, at which it was proposed to go and seize my palace and my cathedral, fortify them, and have cannons placed there with which to fight the parties across the river. Some of the party, however, objected to that, as the French people generally, being Catholics, considered the palace and the cathedral sacred, and it would only provoke them and cause those not already under arms to rally to the Provisional Government. Finally the idea was abandoned altogether.

This is all I recollect of my conversation with Mr. Black, save that Mr. Black told me he had dissuaded them from coming to the fort, and showed them the folly of their plan; and he added too, there was absolutely no organization amongst them, that in fact, one man had already been killed, and another so seriously injured that he was at the time left for dead, and never recovered. Bishop MacRae and Archdeacon McLean, told me in substance the same thing, and that they also had endeavored to dissuade the people from carrying out their proposition. There were many reports as to the number of men assembled there. I was told by some that there were 500, and by others that there were as many as from 700 to 800.

When I first met the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia, which I did on the Monday following my arrival, and after the interviews I have above detailed, with Riel, Lepine and O'Donohue, I promised them merely that they would be well treated in a general way if they would enter into negotiations with the Government, as they were desired to do.

After they came to believe in the sincerity of the Canadian Government, they expressed their satisfaction, especially when I read Mr. Howe's telegram about the "Bill of Rights."

I did not make any further promise at that meeting than to state the general good disposition of the Canadian Government towards them.

When I did make the promise of amnesty, it was not in the name of the Canadian Government, but in the name of His Excellency the Governor General, and in accordance with his own proclamation. When I told the people that the Canadian Government would receive the delegates well; that they would pay their expenses going to Ottawa and coming back, and besides, that if they would go they would get a satisfactory solution of their demands, the disposition of the people was completely changed.

They then told me that they were satisfied; that they would lay down their arms; that they would accept the decision of the Crown, and be willing to enter into Confederation upon a fair footing. I produced no other document at the meeting mentioned with Riel, Lepine and O'Donohue, except the proclamation. They made an observation that the proclamation was dated on the 6th of December, while it was then the 11th of March. I told them in reply to this, and as I believed then, and believe now, that the proclamation having been given to me on the 16th February, to carry to the Red River, it not only covered all offences up to that date, but until I was in a position to hand it to the interested parties.

I added that from the explanations made to me at Ottawa, I was entirely satisfied that the proclamation had full effect up to the time I delivered it there.

They upon that occasion refused to submit to the Canadian authorities unless an amnesty was granted which would cover all transactions prior and up to the time of meeting, but they did not refuse to submit to the Imperial authorities. I am satisfied that unless such an amnesty had been offered, they would have resisted the Canadian party. It was after this when I had ascertained that the country would certainly be ruined if the promise were not made, that I stated that the proclamation covered all deeds committed up to that date.

I told the members of the Provisional Government that the probability of something happening during the interval of my journey from Ottawa to the North-West, had been discussed between myself and the Government at Ottawa, and that my conviction, based upon these discussions and the instructions I had received, was very strongly in favour of the idea that the proclamation was meant to cover all such contingencies.

They did not lay down their arms immediately, because they said such a proceeding would be the cause of much mischief, as there was then in the country a certain party which would take advantage of their position and go and kill them.

I am myself satisfied that it would have been so. They therefore remained in arms until the troops arrived.

I was informed by the members of the Provisional Government that they had framed a "Bill of Rights," different from that of the Assembly, which they intended to send by the delegates to Ottawa.

The Provisional Government had been acknowledged by all parties, so far as I could ascertain on my arrival. They had been recognized by the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company, by the English population, and in fact when I arrived they were the sole government of the country. [See letter No. 11 for proof of this,]

(No. 11.)

Letter of the Right Reverend R. Macrea, the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land, to H. G. Archbishop Taché.

" (ST. JOHN), BISHOP'S COURT,

" April 5th, 1870.

" MY LORD,—Application has been made to me on behalf of Messrs. Hart, Webb and Durie, three Canadian gentlemen who are staying somewhere below, to ask for them from the President of the Provisional Government a pass, to enable them to proceed to Canada.

" I do not know whether such a pass is still required, but in case it is, I have thought it well to forward their application to your Lordship, as I think you may be better able to obtain satisfactorily what they wish.

" I am, my Lord,

" Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed,)

" R.,

" Rupert's Land.

" The Right Reverend,

" The Bishop of St. Boniface."

I thought myself that in the meantime it would not be well to displace that Government, as that would have left the country without any ruling authority, and would have led to a renewal of the former disturbances. I did not endeavour to make them abdicate their functions as a Government immediately. My endeavour was to show them that if they laid down their arms when the Canadian authorities came, they would have an amnesty up to the time of my interview with them, and in the meantime I insisted upon the delegation starting for Ottawa at once. I understood at that time that the Provisional Government had taken the place of the Hudson's Bay Company as governors of the country, because Mr. McTavish, Governor of that Company, had, previous to my arrival, advised them to do so, and the Canadian Commissioner had counselled the people to submit to them as they were only a Provisional Government.

I had information to this effect, not only from the members of the Provisional Government themselves, but also from Governor McTavish, and I have here a letter from that gentleman, dated 18th March, 1870, which I produce.

[No. 10.]

" FORT GARRY,

" 18th March, 1870.

" MY LORD,—I have not seen President Riel yet, and am anxious to know whether he is keeping off till I write him, or is just waiting till he has time to see me. Should I write to him and beg him to come and see me, as I have long made up my mind, on the point he and I last spoke. I know I have before given him offence by asking him to

"*come to me*, and I don't want to do that. At the same time no feeling of ill-timed vanity has interfered with my asking him now. A mere hint for me to open communication with him or not will suffice. But I would prefer agreeing to the loan personally, as thought in the first instance, and I would like at the same time to speak to him about his communications for Fort Ellice and other posts. I am afraid you will have difficulty in reading this scrawl.

* * * * *
 " Hoping you will excuse my troubling you to-day and all days, believe me, with very sincere feelings of gratitude,

" Yours very faithfully,
 (Signed,) " W. McTAVISH.

" The Right Reverend,
 " The Lord Bishop of St. Boniface,
 " St. Boniface."

Previous to that letter, I had two or three interviews with Mr. McTavish, at one of which I asked him if he had been surprised at the course I had taken. He answered me: "No; I was sure you would have done exactly what you have done. Previous to your arrival I was told Bishop Taché would do this and Bishop Taché would do that; but I answered 'No! Bishop Taché knows the country too well, and has its good too much at heart ever to take rash measures.' I think that what you have done was the only means of avoiding more difficulty and increased danger." Mr. McTavish was then ill, though not confined to bed, but although he never recovered from that illness, he was then in perfectly sound mind.

The first letter (of which I produce copy) I received from Ottawa after my arrival in the North-West was dated 27th May, 1870, and signed by the Hon. Joseph Howe. It was in answer to several letters I had sent to Ottawa, of which I also produce copies, dated 3rd and 7th May, 1870.

(No. 12.)

Letter of H. G. Archbishop Taché to the Hon. Joseph Howe.

" RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,
 " 3rd May, 1870.

" Hon. Joseph Howe,
 " Secretary of State for the Provinces,
 " Ottawa, Canada.

" HONORABLE SIR,—After several weeks' expectation, the mail has at last arrived. I am sorry at not having received a word directly from Government, as it would have been of great use to counterbalance the sad impression experienced on the perusal of most of the articles of English press in Canada on Red River affairs.

" The savage scheme planned by the *Evening Mail*, and some other sheets, are sufficient to bring new complications, of which it is impossible to foresee the consequences, except the destruction of the settlement.

" No doubt faults have been committed, the lamentable event of the death of Scott is painful to any sensible man; but, in the mean time, the mass meetings to congratulate Schultz, Mair and others of the same character, will shew to every one what was the fate prepared to the poor half-breeds had those men succeeded in their ambitious views.

" To complete my anxiety, the *St. Paul Press* announces the arrest of Father Ritchot. It is true that, for my part, I believe it to be a falsehood. Surely Canadian Government would not violate the promise given; but in the mean time all this news received by the same mail excite here a strong feeling of uneasiness.

" I regret the occurrence so much the more, that the situation was assuming altogether a better aspect.

" The British flag was hoisted two weeks ago, and is since floating; trade is freely carried on; preparations are made to convey the usual supplies to the interior, messen-

gers have been sent to prevent any assault against the Company's establishments inland, peace and quietness prevail, and throughout the whole settlement prisons are long ago empty, the regular administration of justice has taken its course ; with the sole exception of fear of the Indians, the settlement was recovering from the danger incurred during the whole winter, and anticipating a fair and advantageous agreement with Canada. What the result of the news received to-day will be I cannot ascertain at this moment, but shall not fail to inform you at the earliest opportunity.

" We do not care for the scandalous accusations of Mair, nor the gross injuries addressed by the *Globe* to the Commissioners, and to myself in particular. They are of the same value as those directed to the honorable body of which you are so distinguished a member. Still, the old proverb " Lie, lie, something will always come of it," will find a new illustration in this affair.

" I have mentioned fear relative to the Indians, and I am sorry to say that such danger is really very great. Dennis, Mair, Schultz and Monckman have been amongst them. Some others are still busy exciting them, so it is possible that the wishes expressed by the *Evening Mail* may be realized, and then, most likely, mass meetings would be held to congratulate the first authors of all our troubles, on the mass massacres they would have caused.

" Please excuse haste, the mail is just leaving.

" I remain, Honorable Sir,
(Signed,) " ALEX., Bishop of St Boniface.
" O.M.S."

(No. 13.)

" RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,
" May 7th, 1870.

" Hon. Joseph Howe,
" Secretary for the Provinces,
" Ottawa, Canada.

" HONORABLE SIR,—I take the liberty to address to you a few remarks to-day, to be communicated to His Excellency in Council. I am really overwhelmed on the reception of newspapers by the mail of yesterday. The news of the arrest of two of the delegates is confirmed. Though I am sure it is not the act of the Government, still it seems a direct violation of the promise made in their behalf " that they would be well treated." I brought that promise myself, and gave full assurance to every one here that there was not the slightest danger, and now the whole population here see clearly that those delegated, asked by you and sent by them, would very likely have been the victims of the blind fury of excited mobs, if they had passed by the usual road, the road that the Canadians would naturally follow. This danger avoided, the delegates have been arrested in the Capital of the Dominion!

" Although our poor people are supposed to be savages, they can and do feel very much astonished and grieved at such an occurrence. Along with that isolated fact, what clamors and what tone in most of the English press of Canada! I cannot but repeat how deeply I deplore the execution of the unfortunate Scott, but he is not the first British subject killed in this country. Many and many half-breeds have been killed by the Indians. They, British subjects, called for protection, but the voice of the unknown people was never strong enough to cause the slightest echo in Great Britain, nor in Canada. The half-breeds, when murdered by the Indians, never succeeded to move a feeling of sympathy in their behalf, and to-day the loud cries of indignation that call for blood and vengeance are rolling through the deserts which still separate us from the rest of the world, and their echoes bring astonishment and sorrow to our midst, without even considering what might be the disastrous consequences of such proceedings. Is it fair, after entering into negotiations with a people on a principle of peaceable agreement (and that the same was coming rapidly), is it fair to think of taking such action? Here, again, I

“willingly acknowledge that it is not the action of the Government; we are not ignorant of the wise answer given by Sir John A. Macdonald and some other members of the Cabinet, to violent interpellations on the subject; and I am happy to say, as far as I can ascertain, that such answers with the certitude that the Privy Council will stick to its promise, have offered a pleasant compensation to the painful impression caused by the reception of the last news.

“All the threats made against the half-breeds, all the efforts to bring bloody collisions between different sections of our people, all this is sufficient proof that human blood, that the blood of British subjects is not so sacred as pretended in the estimation of those who shew clearly that they are really in earnest in their desire to spill our blood here. There can be no mistake, it is obvious to every one that the pretended loyalty of those who speak the loudest is entirely due to the deception they experienced on not having succeeded, as quickly as they desired, in assuming for themselves all power in the North-West, making it, as they now so openly avow, “Another Ontario in creed and politics.” To attain that object, they wished to destroy or to remove from their native land, the “serfs,” the dusky *protégés* of Bishop Taché, the poor French Canadian half-breeds of the North-West. No! England will not endorse such unjust and sectarian views, but hasten those expressed by His Excellency the Governor of Canada and his Privy Council. These views of conciliation, peace and forgiveness, I miss no opportunity to express them both privately and publicly, and undoubtedly they have produced a far better effect than all the threats and rash expressions. I still continue to assure the people that the intentions of the Government are not changed, and that all the noise is caused chiefly by political parties and opponents to Government.

“Shall I now come to something more personal? I see to-day how my efforts to bring conciliation are appreciated by some organs of public opinion. I so sincerely despise those who give such information to the *Globe* and *Daily Telegraph*, that I really feel honored at not being considered “loyal and trustworthy,” in a sense that would suit their views. Yes, I am a “traitor,” and all they may please to call me, provided I am not able to tell such scandalous falsities as those which fill up the columns of the newspapers alluded to. If the consciences of the revilers were as clear as mine of the cause of the troubles in Red River, if their hearts were as grieved as mine is about the whole, they would appreciate more wisely the course I have been obliged to pursue. It would not have been difficult to excite people and cause bloodshed to a large extent, it would not have been difficult at my arrival to precipitate the destruction of the country, to induce the half-breeds to fight one against the other; that I have avoided carefully, and I am sure that such was the desire of the Canadian Government, as well as mine. I have accepted, and I hope I have conscientiously fulfilled, a mission of peace; but a mission of trouble, of blood, or of destruction, I would never have accepted. And I am quite sure you would never have offered it to me. At such a distance it is very difficult to judge events, and complete ignorance of the disposition of the people cannot be the surest guide how to treat with them. Facts will surely prove more than all clamours. I have by no means the pretension of attributing solely to my efforts the changes which have taken place in the country since my arrival. Other commissioners and circumstances have contributed to a better turn of the events; meanwhile, I flatter myself with the idea that I have not been entirely a stranger to it. Allow me to point out some of the changes, that you may judge how far I have forfeited the confidence with which you have honored me. The first week after my arrival, half of the prisoners were liberated, and to this was added the promise that the rest would soon follow. An expedition, the object of which was to generalize the insurrectional movement in the interior, was stopped. The *New Nation* was suspended on account of its expressing the desire of annexation with the United States.

“The second week no more prisoners were in gaol, and the delegation started for Canada. Moreover, a man was prevented from going to the States, as it was suspected that his intention was to ask the aid of Fenians.

“The third week, the trading post of Manitoba which had been seized, was restored to its first owners. The *New Nation*, the organ and property of the Provisional Government,

“ began to proclaim openly the necessity of loyalty to the Crown, and the advantage of an honorable settlement with the Dominion of Canada. The last obstruction in the road was removed, and dangerous gathering of the Indians began to disperse.

“ The fourth week (on certain conditions, it is true,) the furs and balance of goods at Fort Garry were restored to the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, and business resumed.

“ The fifth week, the post of White Horse Plains, the only one remaining in the possession of the Provisional Government, was given back to the Company.

“ The sixth week, the “ party flag” (which was never the Fenian flag) was replaced by the old “ Union Jack,” not without some little difficulties, but the noble British standard has floated since. Peace and confidence are prevailing, and without any exception, the whole community is joyfully anticipating the speedy settlement of our past difficulties by our complete and peaceable union with Canada.

“ The result, however incomplete it may seem to be, is nevertheless owing to circumstances and excitement, even more than I expected when I arrived here, as you might have observed by the tenor of my first letter, dated the 11th of March.

“ Excuse the liberty I have taken in speaking of myself. I would have omitted to mention the result attained were I not persuaded that it will show how easy it is to avoid extreme and rash measures when softer means are sure to be efficacious. About all we have to deplore is previous to my arrival, and unfortunately, perhaps, a great deal worse might have occurred had the benevolent intention of both Imperial and Canadian Governments not been relied upon. Fully convinced that such were the dispositions of the authorities, I have always made them the starting point of my explanations. I need not say how painful it would be to me to think that I have been deceived, or that I would be suspected to have tried to deceive others. Such will not occur; our delegates will come back with a liberal grant of what is just and fair to the people of the country, and in a few weeks more we shall be relieved from all anxiety.

“ I remain with much respect,

“ Your humble servant,

(Signed),

“ ALEXANDER,
“ Bishop of St. Boniface, O.M.I.”

“ P.S.—I will add information which I wish to remain strictly confidential with the members of the Cabinet. I know that offers of large supplies of men and money to help in case of troops coming to attack the half-breeds have been offered them. I hope, but I cannot certify, that they have been refused. I perfectly understand that it would be folly to the extreme even to think of resisting the power of England, whatsoever help people here may receive from abroad. But what would be the consequences? Ruin, disasters, and destruction of a population heretofore loyal and honest.

(Signed),

“ ALEXANDER,
“ Bishop of St. Boniface.”

(No. 14.)

“ OTTAWA, 27th May, 1870.

“ MY LORD,—I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's letters of the 3rd and 7th of May, and am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to express his sympathy in your anxieties and his warm acknowledgements of your exertions in the cause of peace and moderation.

“ I did not write to your Lordship, because until the close of the Session, and until the final passage of the Manitoba Bill, I had nothing certain to communicate.

“ The manifestations of strong feelings in the Province of Ontario, grew naturally out of the shooting of Scott, but on the first intimation of possible attempts to molest the delegates on their way to Ottawa, peace officers were despatched from hence to Prescott to protect them to the Capital.

“ The arrest of the Reverend Mr. Ritchot and Mr. Alfred Scott, was made on the

" affidavit of the brother of the man who was slain, in conformity with the ordinary procedure of the law of the Province of Ontario, with which the executive of the Dominion had nothing to do ; and your Lordship knows that under our free constitutional system of government, the Privy Council have no power to interfere with the action of the ordinary tribunals.

" The law necessarily took its course, and after a full investigation, the delegates, who were represented by the Honorable J. H. Cameron, M.P., as their Counsel, were released.

" The Government, after free communication with the delegates, and with other persons who professed to represent the views of different settlements and sections of the country, framed a measure designed to give constitutional government to the people of Red River, and submitted the same to Parliament. This measure, after full discussion, was carried by large majorities, and received the sanction of the Queen's Representative on the 12th instant. Copies of the Act go with this despatch, and His Excellency trusts that Her Majesty's subjects will find in its fair and liberal provisions a full assurance of the honorable position which the new Province is to occupy hereafter as a portion of this Dominion.

" Your Lordship will also perceive, in the selection of the Honorable Adams G. Archibald, M.P., to organize and administer the Government of Manitoba, a further proof of the anxiety of Canada to secure the liberties and promote the improvement of the North-West.

" The force now on its way to Manitoba by the Thunder Bay route, is commanded by an Imperial officer, under the direct control of General Lindsay, and embraces a considerable number of the troops of Her Majesty. It goes as an expedition of peace, to establish on a secure basis the authority of the Queen, and to restore confidence amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, whose minds must have been much disturbed by recent events.

" I enclose you a copy of His Excellency's speech at the close of the Session of Parliament, which I have no doubt you will peruse with pleasure and satisfaction.

" I have the honor to be, My Lord,

" Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,

(Signed,) " JOSEPH HOWE,

" Secretary of State for the Provinces.."

" The Right Reverend

" The Bishop of St. Boniface."

There was no British flag used in the country for some time previous to the movement.

When the Hudson's Bay Company did use a flag, it was not the British flag proper, it was a " Union Jack," with the letters " H. B. C." For two years, probably, previous to the movement, there was no British flag hoisted in the country, except the flag of Dr. Schultz, a " Union Jack," which had the word " Canada " upon it, and it was considered a party flag. Mr. Riel considered that if one man in the country had a right to raise a flag of his own, the same right extended to other men. The flag used by the Provisional Government was the French flag with the " Fleur de lis," to which was afterwards added the shamrock, so there was never any such thing as taking down the British flag at all, about which so much has been said.

On account of the letters " H. B. C." on the flag, it was considered the flag of the Company. It used to be the practice to fly this flag on Sundays, but for some months before the troubles this practice had ceased, and as far as I know this flag was not hoisted at all for some months. Schultz's flag was, as I understand, hoisted in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company. I remained in the country until the 27th June following, and during that time I had frequent communication with the leaders of the movement, as already appears from the papers published. I had an important communication with them not long before that ; on the 9th June.

There was some other correspondence, which, however, was not material to the question before the Committee, with the exception of a slight allusion to my conversation with the Government.

This letter of the 9th June was the next communication which is material to the question. I refer to the letter of the 9th June, from myself to Mr. Howe, which is as follows:—

(No. 14a.)

Letter from Archbishop Taché to the Honorable Joseph Howe.

“ ST. BONIFACE,
“ RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,
“ June 9th, 1870.

“ Hon. Joseph Howe,
“ Secretary of State for the Provinces,
“ Ottawa, Canada.

“ HONORABLE SIR,—I hasten to communicate to you, for the information of His
“ Excellency in Council, a very important promise I have just made in the name of the
“ Canadian Government. I feel all the responsibility I have incurred in taking such a
“ step, while on another hand I am confident that His Excellency the Governor General
“ and his Privy Council will not judge with too much severity an act accomplished in
“ order to avoid great misfortunes and secure the welfare of the country.

“ In my last despatch, dated on the 28th May, I mentioned the satisfaction caused
“ by the Liberal Bill erecting the Province of Manitoba. I also stated the uneasiness
“ occasioned by the ignorance whether or not a general and complete amnesty had been
“ granted. The two last mails having brought no information on this subject, that feel-
“ ing of uneasiness has increased to such a degree that it gives apprehension about the
“ maintenance of peace in the country.

“ Some speak of raising a large force to meet and molest the coming troops at some
“ difficult point on their way hither; and other plans, perhaps still more dangerous, are
“ also afloat.

“ Fortunately the Provisional Government has so far refused such resources, deter-
“ mined to await the arrival of the delegates. Owing to the good disposition of the
“ Provisional Government, and in order to remove the dangers to which we are exposed,
“ and which it would be too tedious to enumerate, I solemnly gave my word of honor,
“ and promised even in the name of the Canadian Government that the troops are sent
“ on a mission of peace; that all the irregularities of the past will be totally overlooked
“ or forgiven; that nobody will be annoyed for having been either leader or member of
“ the Provisional Government, or for having acted under its guidance. In a word, that
“ a complete and entire amnesty (if not already bestowed) will surely be granted before
“ the arrival of the troops, so that every one may remain quiet, and induce others to do
“ the same.

“ Personally I felt no hesitation in giving such an assurance, because what I heard
“ myself from the different members of the Cabinet at Ottawa, and what has been said by
“ them in Parliament, has entirely convinced me that this promise of mine had been
“ already issued, and that the delegates now on their way back will convey the most
“ satisfactory information on that subject.

“ Should my views, unfortunately, have deviated from the real tendency of the Gov-
“ ernment, I humbly beg that my promise will be considered as sacred.

“ It is the privilege of His Excellency to forgive, and if forgiveness be considered
“ necessary, I earnestly pray for it.

“ I dare flatter myself with the idea that I have done something in favor of the
“ Canadian cause in this country; and I can assure the Government of my willingness to
“ contribute, as far as in my power, to its prosperity; but, should I have promised in
“ vain, besides the heartrending feeling I would personally experience, I would be pub-

“ licy reputed a deceiver, or as having been wilfully deceived by the Canadian Government. An awful re-action would ensue, and who knows what would be the result.

“ If necessary, I therefore humbly lay my request before His Excellency. It would be very easy to have it largely subscribed to by respectable names, but such an undertaking would have given rise to excitement, and it is my constant endeavor to quell such a feeling rather than nourish it, as it is the greatest danger to be apprehended.

“ I am confident that although this is a personal act, it will be considered as the wish of the community at large and favorably granted.

“ It is rumored that Dr. Schultz is coming with a large party of supporters. I am sure that if such be the case the Government has taken the necessary steps to prevent the coalition (?) which would be the consequence of his return perhaps with a desire to revenge the past, and renew the cause of by-gone troubles.

“ We are perfectly aware of his former conduct, and it is not difficult to foresee what he may be in future, if not checked by proper authority.

“ I easily understand that at a distance my ideas may appear rather pressing, but allow me to say that here on the spot we are in a measure to ascertain the dangers and difficulties which may naturally seem chimerical when viewed from abroad.

“ Experience has already proved that, unfortunately, our apprehensions are not always entirely groundless nor an effort of our imagination. So far it is universally considered as a wonder that nothing worse has happened. May the wisdom and liberality of the Government remove what seems to be the last difficulty.

“ I consider this document of such importance that I am forwarding it by a special messenger to Pembina to secure its prompt delivery into your hands. No doubt you will be kind enough to answer me by the first mail.

“ I remain, with much respect, honorable sir,

“ Your humble servant,

“ (Signed,) ALEX.,

“ Bishop of St. Boniface.”

I had the communication described in this letter on the day I wrote the letter, and if you will allow me I will explain to you the reason. Parties arrived from the United States, who had interviews with the leaders of the Provisional Government, and these parties told them that they could not rely upon what had been promised; that the assurances given would not be carried into execution; and that in some way or another the politicians of Canada, when they took possession of the country, would refuse to be guided by that promise. They told the leaders that the troops were on their way, and if they allowed them to enter the country, they would control the position, bring the leaders before the tribunals, try them and hang them. These representations created a very strong feeling among the leaders, and one or two of them came to my place and reported what they had heard. I repeated the assurances I had given in the name of His Excellency the Governor General.

They answered that this was of itself all right, but it was not from the Canadians. Now the Canadian troops are on their way, they said, and they are under the control of Canada, and as we have given them cause for provocation, if we have not similar assurances from the Canadian Government, they may act in the manner represented to us. My statement before was, that I made the promise in the name of His Excellency the Governor General, as representative of the Queen; but I also added that such were the intentions of the members of the Canadian Cabinet. They had so little faith in the Canadian authorities, that I thought they would prefer to negotiate directly with the representative of the Sovereign. Indeed, I had this authority from the terms of the proclamation, as well as from the letter addressed to me by His Excellency, in which he told me that he was directed by the Imperial Government to issue the proclamation,— and from the conversations I had, both with His Excellency and his Ministers, in which he and they told me that he was not acting in the name of the Canadian Government, but as special Commissioner from the Imperial authorities, I was also furnished with a

copy of the telegraphic message from England upon which that proclamation was based. The promise made in the name of the Canadian Government on the 9th of June differed in this respect, that it was made in the name of that Government from the former promise which was made in the name of His Excellency, and in my action I was guided by Sir John's letter of 16th February, but with the exception of its being made in the name of the Canadian Government, the promise was itself exactly the same as I had made before. I thought it necessary to make it in the name of the Government of Canada, if the fears to which I have referred were to be dissipated; and I determined so to make it, because I had received information from Father Ritchot that the negotiations at Ottawa had been closed satisfactorily. As one portion of the negotiation was to get an entire and complete amnesty, I thought the Canadian Government would not object to the promise being made in their name. The promise which I made on my arrival in the name of the Governor General was equally extensive with that which I describe in this letter of 9th June. All the difference is that the one was made in the name of the Government of Canada, whereas the other was made in the name of the Governor General as the representative of the Queen. The answer of the Hon. Mr. Howe which has just been read, dated 27th May, to my letters of the 3rd and 7th of the same month, in which I also saw plainly the promise of forgiveness, determined me that there was no risk in making the promise in the name of the authorities of Canada. I had also shown that answer to some of the leaders, and I relied upon it as affording me the basis for giving the promise named in my letter; for you will observe that Mr. Howe tendered me in the name of His Excellency, not only his sympathy, but his warm acknowledgement, of my exertions in the cause of peace and moderation. I received a reply to that letter of the 9th June, but not until the 23rd of August.

This is accounted for by my leaving St. Boniface for Canada on the 27th June, and thus missing the letter, which was dated the 4th July, and arrived at my place after I had left, and which letter is as follows:—

(No. 14B.)

Honorable Joseph Howe to Archbishop Taché.

“OTTAWA, 4th July, 1870.

“MY LORD,—Your letter of the 9th of June, which reached me yesterday, has been laid before the Privy Council, and has received their consideration.

“Your Lordship states that personally you felt no hesitation in giving, in the name of the Canadian Government, an assurance of a complete amnesty.

“Your Lordship has no doubt read the debate and explanations which took place in Parliament during the discussion of the Manitoba Bill. The question of amnesty was brought forward, and the answers and explanations given by the Ministers in the House of Commons were that the Canadian Government had no power to grant such an amnesty, and that the exercise of the prerogative of mercy rested solely with Her Majesty the Queen.

“The Rev. Father Ritchot and Mr. Scott must, on their arrival, have informed your Lordship that, in the repeated interviews which they had with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier, they were distinctly informed that the Government of the Dominion had no power as a Government to grant an amnesty; and I would add that this Government is not in a position to interfere with the free action of Her Majesty in the exercise of the Royal clemency.

“Her Majesty's Imperial Ministers can alone advise the Queen on such an important matter, when called upon to do so. No doubt can be entertained that Her Majesty, advised by Her Ministers, will on a calm review of all the circumstances discharge the duty of this high responsibility in a temperate and judicial spirit.

“The foregoing explanations are given to Your Lordship in order that it may be well understood that the responsibility of the assurance given by Your Lordship of a complete amnesty, cannot in any way attach itself to the Canadian Government.

“ The conversations to which Your Lordship alludes as having taken place between
 “ Your Lordship and some Members of the Canadian Cabinet, when Your Lordship was
 “ in Ottawa about the middle of the month of February last, must necessarily have taken
 “ place with reference to the proclamation issued by His Excellency the Governor
 “ General, on the 6th December last, by command of Her Majesty, in which His
 “ Excellency announced that in case of their immediate and peaceable dispersion, he
 “ would order that no legal proceedings be taken against any parties implicated in these
 “ unfortunate breaches of the law at Red River.

“ Though I have felt it my duty to be thus explicit in dealing with the principal
 “ subject of your letter, I trust I need not assure you that your zealous and valuable
 “ exertions to calm the public mind in the North-West are duly appreciated here, and I
 “ am confident that when you regard the obstructions which have been interposed to the
 “ adoption of a liberal and enlightened policy for Manitoba, you will not be disposed to
 “ relax your exertions until that policy is formally established.

“ I have, &c.,

“ (Signed),

JOSEPH HOWE.

“ Right Reverend,

“ The Bishop of St. Boniface,

“ Red River.”

Father Ritchot arrived at Fort Garry on the 17th of June, and immediately afterwards I had a long interview with him, when he reported to me all the circumstances connected with the visit of the delegation, and especially about the amnesty. In the later respect he corroborated fully the statements I had made to the leaders, and he assured me further that there was a promise of full and complete amnesty given by the Governor General and Sir Clinton Murdoch, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen. The Canadian authorities, he said, had done all in their power to secure the amnesty, and they were in a position to assure the delegates, not only that it would be granted, but that it would arrive probably before they had returned home, certainly before the arrival of the Lieutenant Governor. These terms were communicated officially to the leaders of the Provisional Government, and also to the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Assiniboia. The report was accepted, and a resolution was passed agreeing to enter Confederation upon those conditions. In the communication made to the Assembly of the transactions at Ottawa, there was included a representation such as I have already stated regarding the complete amnesty being promised in the name of the Queen, and so on. I suppose the Executive Council of the Provisional Government, kept a record of the deliberations of the Assembly upon this question, but I do not know, as I was not present. Some account of it will be found in the *New Nation* and other newspapers published at the time.

The members of the Assembly were elected by both the English and French population of the Colony of Assiniboia.

The result of affairs as they appeared to me before I started for Ottawa, consequent upon my assurances that an amnesty would be given, and Father Ritchot's corroborative statement was, that the fears of the leaders had been calmed, and they were willing to accept the offers of Canada to go into Confederation. Father Ritchot in his report told them that before leaving Ottawa he had inquired of Sir George Cartier, who was one of the negotiators, what was to be the position of the Provisional Government, and that Sir George had answered, “ They are not to be discharged; let them keep peace and “ quietness in the country until the Governor has arrived.” This was what Father Ritchot told the people, and it agreed perfectly with what Sir George Cartier afterwards stated to me that he had told him.

The communication of the delegates was not to the effect that arms were to be laid down at once. There really was no person to rule at that time but these people. None of the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company were there to do so, except a clerk, Governor McTavish having ere that time left the Province.

I produced an extract from a letter of Mr. J. H. McTavish to me, dated 31st July, 1870. (Mr. McTavish is the clerk of whom I have just spoken.)

No. 28.

Extract of a letter from J. H. McTavish, Esq., to His Grace Archbishop Taché.

“ FORT GARRY, R.R.S.,

“ 31st July, 1870.

“ MY LORD,—

* * * * *
 “ They entertain the hope that as soon as the troops arrive, martial law will
 “ be proclaimed, to be followed by the hanging of a few of the French party; such is
 “ their kind expectations. Knowing what I do of the intentions of the Canadian Govern-
 “ ment, and fully understanding those of the Provisional Government, I consider it highly
 “ advisable that Mr. Archibald should be on the spot, at least as soon as the troops.

* * * * *
 “ Whatever you may hear from others to the contrary, I feel confident that the
 “ Provisional Government are determined *coute que coute* to hand everything over quietly
 “ to the proper authorities, and in no case do I apprehend any rising on the part of the
 “ English or Indians.

“ Wishing you a pleasant trip in, and trusting we may have a happy issue out of all
 “ our troubles,

“ Believe me, my Lord,

“ Most sincerely yours,

“ (Signed),

J. H. MCTAVISH.

“ The Right Reverend,

“ The Lord Bishop

“ Of St. Boniface.

“ (*En route.*)”

The Council of Assiniboia acknowledged that the proclamation of Hon. Wm. McDougall destroyed their power in the country. I departed for Ottawa. I wished to make certain, to my own satisfaction, the promise made to the delegates, and report at Ottawa the satisfaction of the people. This was one of my objects in coming to Ottawa. The Council of Assiniboia was never, in terms, consulted as to whether they had given up their authority. Some of the members of that Council became members of the Provisional Government. For instance, the Secretary of State in the Provisional Government was clerk to, and member of, the Council. This man's name was Thomas Bunn. I arrived in Ottawa, as far as I can remember, about the 11th or 12th July. I then saw some of the members of the Government; only two I think. I remember Mr. Mitchell told me he had nothing to do with the negotiations with the delegates. Sir George Cartier was in Montreal, and Sir John A. Macdonald was sick and could not attend to business. So next morning I started for Montreal, where I saw Sir Geo. E. Cartier; I had many interviews with him, and I asked him if the report of Father Ritchot was correct, and he said it was. My letter, 9th June, had been received, and Sir Geo. Cartier said an official letter had been written to me in answer to it, and that he had written me a confidential letter on the subject. Sir George Cartier was aware of the contents of my letter of the 9th June. I was furnished with a copy of the letter Mr. Howe had addressed to me in reply on the 4th July. Sir George spoke to me of having a letter. It was strictly confidential. I beg to be allowed not to communicate its contents to the Committee; there is not much beyond the question of the North-West in the letter. It was marked strictly confidential, principally, I think, on account of the allusions it contained to the amnesty. I will leave it to the Committee as to whether I should produce the letter or not. In this letter Sir George

Cartier maintained the opinion of Mr. Howe, that the Canadian Government, as a Government, had no power to grant the amnesty. The conversations I had, in my former visit to Ottawa with members of the Government, and of which I have spoken, were not private. I was directed to communicate them to the people. The confidential letter contains references to the amnesty, and it contains a reference to my own promise made to the people of the North West. I do not recollect clearly enough to say as to whether allusion was made to the intention of the Government. I communicated, by letter, the result of this visit to Ottawa to the Chiefs of the Provisional Government. I made no positive assurance to them. I do not think I entered into details. I endeavored to leave on their minds the same impressions they entertained at the time of my departure. I produce a letter from Riel, dated 24th July, 1870, which was in reply to my earlier letters from Canada. I have not copies of my own letters; some of them have been published somewhere, but not the two to which Riel's is a reply.

(No. 29.)

Letter from Mr. Riel to Bishop Taché.

(Translation.)

" FORT GARRY,
" GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 24th July, 1870.

" To His Lordship Monseigneur Taché.

" My Lord,—I have had the honor of receiving two letters which your Lordship has written me; and I wish you to pardon me if I only answer them by Elzéar.

" At this moment everything is quiet enough here. May God make peace to continue. The Indians have visited us in great numbers; they are as hungry as grasshoppers. The treaties engage their attention. What prudence must be employed when dealing with these people!

" I send to Mr. Howe a telegram with express reference to their case, by the hands of Mr. Bannatyne, who leaves to-day for Scotland. If your Lordship should see Mr. Bannatyne, you might receive a few more particulars, even up to the time of his leaving St. Paul. We are making preparations for the arrival of the Governor. We shall endeavor to show him as many horsemen as possible.

" How severe a task have you not imposed upon yourself in going to that wicked Ottawa. We have friends there, good! but who can reckon the number of our enemies there? The only consolation to be found is to be a Christian, and to believe that no real harm can happen us so long as God is on our side. Whatever may happen, the soldiers and the Governor shall be received with enthusiasm! If we could be notified a little in advance of your arrival, a good number of men on horseback would set out to meet you farther out.

" Believe me to be, my lord,

" Your ever grateful child and servant,

" LOUIS RIEL,
" President.

" My profoundest respects to Mr. Archibald; we much desire his coming."

I got Sir George's letter, when I arrived at Fort Garry on 24th August, I found it at my place when I arrived. It was dispatched at the same time and reached my place at the same time as the official letter of 4th July. Sir Geo. Cartier had informed me of its contents. The tone of his conversation was in accordance with the contents of the letter, but he informed me had written something else.

MEMO.—It was decided by the Committee that the letter of Sir George E. Cartier, above referred to, should be produced, which letter is as follows:—

(No. 16.)

Sir George E. Cartier to Archbishop Taché.

“ (Private and strictly confidential.)

“ OTTAWA, 5th July, 1870.

“ MY LORD,—I must state to you at the outset that I owe your Lordship an apology for not having written to you sooner. The two letters your Lordship did me the honor of writing to me during *last Session* reached me in time, while Father Ritchot and the other *delegates* were in conference with me and my colleagues. If I did not answer you then, do not think, my Lord, that it was through a lack of deference and respect for your Lordship. I feared lest my letters should be intercepted, and I trusted to good Father Ritchot telling you in person after his return what I would not have liked to put on paper. I do not doubt but our friend Father Ritchot must have made to your Lordship a full and detailed report of all the difficulties which accompanied the mission of the delegates and the passing of the Bill for Manitoba. Happily all ended well in spite of the incessant action of prejudices and of all evil passions.

“ I received your Lordship's letter of the 10th June last, and I have just received your last of the 18th of the same month, accompanied by a letter of good Father Ritchot of the same day. I am grateful to you, my Lord, for all your letters, and say to good Father Ritchot that I thank him for his last, as well as for his two preceding letters, he did me the pleasure of writing to me on his way to Fort Garry.

“ In one of your letters to Mr. Howe, you stated that you had written to him more than six times and that you had received no answer. Mr. Howe is under the impression that several of your letters must have been intercepted, and that he did not receive so many letters from your Lordship. In one of your letters to Mr. Howe you stated also that I had said in the House that the Government had not had any report from you, although you had written several times to Mr. Howe and to myself. I did not wish to produce and lay before the House your correspondence, consisting only of letters disconnected the one from the other, and which if produced could not constitute a report made in the ordinary form to the Government. Hence it was that I said the Government had received no formal report from your Lordship, and at the time and in the state of minds then, it was better in order to ensure the success of the measure for Manitoba, to lay before the House as few documents as possible.

“ This letter is written to you, my Lord, with the intention that it is to be strictly confidential, as I have to speak with you of the delicate question of the amnesty. You must be convinced from what you have seen in the newspapers, that Ontario and part of the Province of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces are keenly opposed to an amnesty. But happily for the people of Red River the question of the amnesty rests with Her Majesty the Queen, and not with the Canadian Government. Father Ritchot must have explained to your Lordship all that relates to this matter, the petition he addressed to the Queen and the interviews he had with Sir John Young. If the amnesty rested with and were the province of the Canadian Government, composed with heterogeneous elements, it would be in great danger. But it is, I repeat, fortunate that it is Her Majesty, aided by the advice of Her Ministers, who will have to decide this question. Her Majesty has already, by the proclamation of the 6th December last, which She caused to be issued by Sir John Young, so to speak, promised an amnesty. This fact was mentioned in Father Ritchot's petition to the Queen. I must now intimate to you that the surest way of securing this amnesty is that the whole population of Red River should accept the new order of things. It would be well that your Lordship, the Anglican Bishop, all those who figured in the Provisional Government, and all the notables of Red River, should offer a hearty welcome to Mr. Archibald, your new Governor, and to the military expedition.

“ The Queen will perhaps await this result before making known her clemency. The expedition is an expedition of peace, and the Quebec battalion comprises a large number

“ of your friends, amongst others Father Royer. The soldiers will not be instruments of
 “ Dr. Schultz or any one else, to arrest or drag to prison any person whomsoever. Remem-
 “ ber that your laws and your procedure are not changed, and that it is only in virtue of
 “ your laws and of your procedure that any person can be disturbed or interfered with.

“ I am very glad to see, by your last letter and by Father Ritchot's, that the popula-
 “ tion seem inclined to receive the Governor well. It would be a great mistake, and show
 “ a lack of wisdom if the Canadian half-breeds, on the arrival of the Governor and the
 “ troops, were to leave all the demonstrations of loyalty to be made by the English and
 “ Scotch half-breeds. This would place the Canadian half-breeds in the same false position
 “ as the Lower Canadians were formerly placed in after the political troubles.

“ The Canadian half-breeds must shew themselves more loyal than any. I shall most
 “ anxiously await your next letter and that of Father Ritchot, as to the steps you shall
 “ have decided to take, in order to give a good reception to your new Governor.

“ Note the fact that copies of all your letters received here have been sent by Sir
 “ John Young to Lord Granville, in order to shew the position of the amnesty question,
 “ if it should happen, which I do not apprehend, that opposition were offered on the arrival
 “ of the troops and of the new Governor, those who took part in it would incur the risk of
 “ finding themselves excluded from the amnesty Her Majesty may have in view, and which
 “ She will sooner or later make known. I must state to you that your letter of 9th June
 “ last to Mr. Howe, relative to the amnesty, caused a little fear and dismay amongst
 “ several of my colleagues, who stand in fear and dread of public opinion in Ontario and
 “ other parts of the Dominion on this question.

“ To dispel these fears, Mr. Howe, yesterday, addressed you an official reply, with a
 “ view to set them at rest. This reply explains that the question of amnesty does not rest
 “ with the Canadian Government, but with the Queen, and that the responsibility for the
 “ assurance you have given must rest on Your Lordship. In order to shew you the
 “ excitement of certain minds (and the number of such is very great) on the question of
 “ amnesty, I enclose you an extract from the *Globe* and from the *Daily News* of Montreal.
 “ You will see that it is fortunate that the exercise of clemency is in the hands of our
 “ Gracious Sovereign. Unfortunately, the violent Protestant newspapers renders Your
 “ Lordship responsible for every thing that appears or is announced in the *Nouveau Monde*.
 “ It would have been better that the amnesty question should not have been discussed, but
 “ that it should have been left to be settled between the Queen and the people of Red
 “ River.

“ Excuse this long and hastily written letter. Remember me to good Father Ritchot
 “ and Mr. Scott, the delegate, and believe me

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship's most humble,

“ Obedient servant and friend,

(Signed,)

“ GEO. ET. CARTIER.”

In my conversation with him I questioned Sir George Cartier about Father Ritchot's report. I stated as fully as possible what Father Ritchot had told me, and Sir George Cartier said that is exactly what has taken place. Directly afterwards I said to Sir George Cartier, that Father Ritchot had stated to me that when he was with the delegates of the Government, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, who had been appointed to negotiate with the delegates of the North-West, he brought forward the 19th clause of the Bill of Rights, and stated it was the *sine qua non* of an agreement between them and the Canadian Government. The delegates of the Government answered the North-West delegates, that the thing would be settled afterwards, and that it was the privilege of Her Majesty the Queen, and not for the Canadian Government to grant an amnesty. The delegates of the Provisional Government replied, “ We are come to treat with you, and are to decide with you what course is to be taken.” Then Sir George Cartier or Sir John A. Macdonald said: “ We will show you how to proceed to obtain what you require.” “ No,” replied Mr. Ritchot, “ I am to deal with nobody but

"you. If you are not in a position to decide the whole matter, I will go home. I came "to settle the difficulty with the Government, and having received my instructions, I "cannot proceed except the proposals are in accordance with the instructions I have "received." Then the delegates of the Government answered Mr. Ritchot and the other delegates of the North-West, that they were in a position to guarantee the granting of an amnesty, and to assure them that the amnesty would be proclaimed, and would reach the country before they did. They further said that they would wait till the passing of the bill they were going to prepare, before they made the proclamation.

The delegates from the North-West considered there was nothing further to be done upon this point. That is what I reported to Sir George as having been the statement of Father Ritchot to the people of Manitoba. Sir George said: "That is true; the thing "has not been changed. We are waiting for the proclamation every day, and if you "remain for a few weeks, it will arrive before you leave." Then Sir George Cartier insisted on my going to Niagara, where he told me the Governor General was. He said: "You will see the Governor General, and he will give you the same assurance." I said, "I cannot go to Niagara. I have only two or three weeks to remain in Canada, and I "have business to attend to for my diocese. Besides I will take your word. I do not "want any more negotiations." He insisted on my going to Niagara to see the Governor General. As far as I can recollect it was on the 15th July this happened in Montreal. Sir George Cartier told me to be in Ottawa the next Monday, and that on the Tuesday we would proceed to Niagara along with Mr. Archibald, who had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba. I came to Ottawa, and Sir George told me he was not ready to leave that day, and that we would leave on Wednesday. On Wednesday morning we started from Ottawa. Sir John A. Macdonald was sick, and I did not meet him while in Ottawa. We took the boat at Prescott, and when we arrived at Kingston telegrams were handed to Sir George Cartier stating that there was great excitement in Toronto, and that the people were preparing to insult him because he was travelling with the traitor Bishop Taché.

I saw there was difficulty in the way, and I offered to go back. I did not fear being insulted myself, but I did not like to be the cause of his being insulted. I said, "If you "have no objection, I will go back to Montreal; I did not desire to go to Niagara." Sir George replied: "I am ready to face them, and will proceed." After leaving Kingston some little deliberation took place, and Sir George came to me and said: "Perhaps it "would be better not to appear together in Toronto." I said: "I am ready to land in "some port in the United States if you think proper." This proposition was agreed to, and I landed at Oswego. I then went to Buffalo, and agreed to meet Sir George Cartier at Niagara on Saturday. On Saturday morning I left Buffalo and went to Niagara. When I arrived there Sir George looked very uneasy. He told me indignation meetings had taken place in Toronto, and had given His Excellency a good deal of uneasiness. Sir George further stated that His Excellency seemed to be reluctant to speak upon these matters. I said: "I may go back now; you know I had no desire to "come here." Sir George, however, said: "You must see the Governor." After waiting a little Sir George came back and said the Governor was ready to receive me. On going to His Excellency's room I found him standing near the door. He shewed great reluctance to speak about these matters. Before I opened my mouth he said: "I suppose you "did not come here to talk about politics?" I said: "I am satisfied that you are aware "of the nature of my journey. I started from Montreal, not according to my own "wishes, but at the request of your own Minister. I suppose Sir George told you what "I came about?" He replied: "There is a good deal of trouble connected with these "matters, and I do not like to speak about them." I said: "Your Excellency, if you are "not ready to speak upon the subject, I am willing to withdraw." He then shewed me a chair, and began to talk about the Red River affairs. Naturally I drew His Excellency's attention to the question of the amnesty. After again expressing his reluctance to speak upon this question, he pointed to his proclamation of 6th Dec., which was lying open on the table, and said: "Here is my proclamation; it covers the whole case." He also

said, "See Sir George Cartier; he knows my views upon the subject, and he will tell you "all." I then left His Excellency. Sir George saw him, and I then had an interview with Sir George. He told me he was sorry he could give me no further explanation than that he had already given me. I took it for granted that what Sir George Cartier had told me in Montreal was the exact truth. I then spoke to Sir George of the necessity of sending some information to the Red River, because the newspapers were denying that an amnesty would be granted. I knew perfectly well this would cause uneasiness and anxiety at Fort Garry, and provoke some bad result. So together we framed a telegram, expecting it would quiet the minds of the people in case uneasiness existed. The telegram was despatched. I do not remember the wording of it, but it led them to understand that the promise that had been made had not been changed. That telegram was addressed to Father Lestanc by myself. I visited Niagara on 23rd July. Before leaving His Excellency he asked me to let him have in writing some of the remarks I had made to him. I left Niagara the same day and stayed at Hamilton. The same day I wrote a letter to His Excellency, which has since been published, and of which I produce a copy dated 23rd July 1870.

(No. 15.)

Letter from His Grace Archbishop Taché to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

"To His Excellency Sir John Young,
"Governor General of Canada :

"HAMILTON, 23rd July, 1870.

"May it please Your Excellency to allow me to communicate the following observations relative to the Red River difficulties.

"1st. I desire to resent the odious calumnies lavished on me in certain newspapers. I protest before God and before men against those accusations. The part I took in the Red River troubles consists merely in the pain they cause me; in the efforts made, to the best of my judgment, to quell them; and, in the desire to see the whole concur to consolidate the noble institutions by which we are governed, by forming a closer and indissoluble union between Canada—the land of my birth—and the North-West—that of my adoption.

"2nd. I regret as much as any one the deplorable deeds perpetrated; nevertheless, I dare affirm that it is impossible to form an impartial judgment of the same without being acquainted with all the circumstances that have given rise to them, and such information it is very difficult for outsiders to obtain. Three men lost their lives during the troubles,—the first I may say accidentally, since Parisien, who shot him, was not sound in mind. Parisien himself, arrested before the sad event by the so-called "Loyal Party," was afterwards killed by them, or rather left for dead, and in fact died in consequence of the horrible treatment they had inflicted on him. No mention is made of the death of these two men, but instead, some of those who most largely contributed to the death of the latter, thinking thereby to display their loyalty, loudly called to revenge the last victim, the unfortunate Thomas Scott. Any one acquainted with the events is less astonished at the death of Scott than at the fact of there being but one victim in insurgent quarters. This fact clearly proves that the armed party was neither blood-thirsty nor actuated by a revengeful spirit.

"3rd. I have no desire to accuse any one, but if punishment is to be inflicted on the most guilty and rebellious, it might be deserved by some of those who are exalted as the champions of loyalty, duty, and honor.

"4th. If deplorable acts can have an atonement, I find it in the very conduct of the leaders of the insurrectional movement of Red River. The movement was never intended to be against allegiance to Great Britain. The British flag was never taken down, and the Fenian banner was never hoisted, notwithstanding the assertion of the contrary in newspapers.

"The Fenians, as a body, only met refusal or silence when they offered their co-opera-

“tion. Outside of the Fenian associations, the Provisional Government of Red River has
 “repudiated offers that might have seduced its members had the sentiment of allegiance
 “not prevailed; sums of money amounting to more than four millions of dollars
 “(\$4,000,000), men and arms, had been offered, and the whole was refused by these
 “‘rebels,’ whom it is proposed to get hanged by the expedition, after they had refused
 “the help offered to determine them to attack it.

“5th. The last and most important of the observations I take the liberty to lay before
 “Your Excellency is relative to the amnesty in favor of those who have taken a part in
 “the illegal and criminal acts which, in one way or another were committed during the
 “painful period of the Red River disturbances. Notwithstanding the accusations thrown
 “against me, I venture to say that I have largely contributed to the pacification of Red
 “River, and I have thereby averted complications that would have entailed the most
 “deplorable results. In this I have only accomplished my duty as a citizen and pastor;
 “and I would leave the fact unmentioned were it not to throw more light on what I have
 “to add.

“The promise of an amnesty has largely contributed to obtain the result secured: had
 “I had not been convinced myself that an amnesty would be granted; had I not brought
 “the people to partake of my conviction, the mission entrusted to me by the Government
 “of Your Excellency would certainly not be crowned with the success obtained. Guided
 “by what I had heard at Ottawa; by this Proclamation of Your Excellency of the 6th of
 “December; by the letter of Sir John A. Macdonald, dated 16th February; alarmed by
 “the danger of desperate resistance and of foreign intervention, persuaded that Our
 “Gracious Sovereign would easily pardon Her subjects that had erred because too highly
 “provoked; seeing ‘irregularities on all sides,’—I thought myself justifiable in giving a
 “positive and solemn assurance that a complete pardon would be granted. I then
 “promised it. I may have done wrong, but I cannot believe it; my opinion being that
 “of all those I have heard speaking coolly on this irritating question.

“It seems to me that an act of clemency is not too much when the peace of a country
 “is at stake. At present this act becomes necessary to restore confidence, without which
 “it is almost impossible to govern the immense territory of the North-West. Without
 “this act of mercy, the country may be exposed to renewed and disastrous commotions. If
 “amnesty is not granted I will be considered by some as having imposed upon the people,
 “and will perhaps only have prepared a fearful reaction; others, who will never suspect
 “my sincerity, will easily believe that I have been deceived by the Canadian Government.
 “I will go so far as to say that really I would have been deceived, for it is impossible to
 “understand otherwise what was told me at Ottawa.

“If an ‘indignation meeting’ called by the ‘loyal inhabitants’ of Toronto is suffi-
 “cient to give a direction to the settlement of affairs at Red River, every one will easily
 “admit that it is impossible for us to expect liberal measures, or even the most elementary
 “justice. I easily understand the pressure brought upon the authorities at Ottawa by such
 “demonstrations, inspired by party spirit, rather than by ‘horror of crime,’ but I appeal
 “to the tribunal of Our Gracious Sovereign; may the feeble voice of an humble but sub-
 “missive and devoted subject reach Her Throne. I feel satisfied that the Royal clemency
 “will be guided by generosity. I therefore rely on the amnesty; of course the Canadian
 “Government cannot proclaim it, but if Our Gracious Sovereign be pleased to grant it,
 “Your Excellency may rest assured that it will be a guarantee of success for the adminis-
 “tration of the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, and that it will command the respectful
 “sympathy of an entire people.

“Deign Your Excellency to make an allowance for the precipitation with which I had
 “to write, and believe in the complete and entire devotedness of one who is, with profound
 “respect,

“Your Excellency’s

“Most humble and obedient Servant,

“(Signed,)

ALEXANDER,

“Bishop of St. Boniface.”

I will take the liberty of observing that the letter referred merely to the more explicit expression as to the granting of the amnesty.

On the Monday following, 25th July, I wrote another letter to His Excellency on Red River affairs, of which I produce a copy. Of neither letter did I receive an acknowledgment, although I observe part of them are published in a pamphlet by Mr. Sulte, Sir George's Secretary, as I recollect :

(No. 15A.)

Bishop Taché to Sir John Young.

(Translation.)

“ HAMILTON, 25th July, 1870.

“ To His Excellency Sir John Young,

“ Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

“ Permit me to submit to Your Excellency the views of the inhabitants of the Province of Manitoba on the subject of a protective force regularly organized, and under the control of the local authorities.

“ I feel that I can state with perfect certainty that all the inhabitants of the Province of Manitoba, without distinction of origin or belief, are most anxious that a garrison of a couple of hundred men at the least should be sent to and left to the Province, not merely for a few weeks only, but for a more considerable period of time. The want of this protection has long been felt. Without this help the new Government will be as powerless as the old in carrying out the law, which has no other support but the moral sentiment of the people. After the withdrawal of the Royal Canadian Rifles, which corps left Fort Garry in 1861, the Government and Council of Assiniboia never ceased to ask from the mother country a protection absolutely necessary under the circumstances. That protection has always been refused, and to this refusal, are, in a great part, owing the events which have occurred within the past few months. To-day the want of a military garrison is more urgent than ever, for the following reasons :—

“ 1st. Dissensions, which it is hard to describe, have wrought the Indian tribes up to a state of excitement such, that the massacre of the white population would be, so to speak, but a natural result. The treaties to be made with the Indians necessitate the presence of troops ; otherwise, the Government would be liable to be made the sport of these Indians who will necessarily lose their friendly dispositions when dealing with settlers, according as they see their lands taken up. The ‘loyalty’ of the Indians is a word void of sense, except for those who do not know them, and there is no reasonable ground for relying on that noble sentiment.

“ 2nd. The political troubles have sown in the North-West the seeds of dissension. Without the presence of troops there is every reason to fear acts of personal vengeance, followed by terrible reprisals, with the risk of precipitating the new Province into a fresh disaster greater still than that it has just undergone. This feeling, which may appear groundless to outsiders, is so strong in the Province that great uneasiness has arisen at the mere thought that Canadian volunteers were to form part of the expedition ; so much so, that there would be real grounds for alarm if it were known that the regular troops were soon to be recalled. Far from dreading the presence of the regular troops, every one is anxious for it, but every thinking man in the Province is convinced that the departure of the troops, more particularly in view of the presence of the volunteers, is fraught with future danger.

“ 3rd. The insurgent party have become habituated to success ; they have learned that boldness forms an element in political affairs, and if at any subsequent time they feel themselves aggrieved, fresh attempts may very possibly be made, as it is possible that the new-comers, or the parties humiliated, may attempt to assume an attitude of superiority, and thus, by wounding susceptibility, produce the most deplorable results. The presence of a couple of companies of regular troops will suffice, but seems necessary for the mainte

“ nance of law and order ; so that general tranquillity may be restored, that confidence may
 “ again prevail, that true harmony may once more exist amongst all classes of citizens, and
 “ that the new elements may mingle with our present population without trouble and
 “ without commotion.

“ These remarks I take the liberty of respectfully submitting to Your Excellency,
 “ assuring you that no man of sense in Red River thinks otherwise.

“ With sentiments of profound respect,

“ Your Excellency's

“ Most obedient humble servant,

“ (Signed,) ALEXANDER,

“ Bishop of St. Boniface, O.M.I.”

A little while after the interview with the Governor, while conversing with several gentlemen, the private secretary of His Excellency, Mr. Turville, gave a hint that I heard for the first time, which, was that very likely a distinction must be made between some of those concerned in the Red River difficulties. I drew the attention of Sir George Cartier to this observation of Mr. Turville's. I took him aside, and said: “What is the meaning of this?” Sir George Cartier replied, “Mr. Turville is a nice man, but he knows nothing about these matters, so you need not be uneasy about what he says.” That satisfied me that the amnesty had not been withdrawn, but the statement gave me a little uneasiness on that point. So afterwards, when I again met Sir George, I again spoke about Mr. Turville's observation, when he gave me about the same answer, and assured me there was no danger to be apprehended for any one of those concerned in the troubles. He also assured me that the amnesty would come soon, and that it would be of an absolute and general character. I stopped at Hamilton on the Sunday, and on Monday about noon the train arrived. Sir George Cartier, it was understood, was on the train. We went to Toronto together. Sir George remained in Toronto. I proceeded to Montreal. From Hamilton to Toronto we talked all the time about the Red River difficulties, and he in no way contradicted what had been before said. I do not remember having any further conversation with any members of the Government. I wrote to Sir George from Montreal. There was nothing material in the letter. I heard several parties in Montreal state that I could not rely on the promise that had been made, so I wrote to Sir George and informed him of what I had heard. He replied telling me to be quiet, and saying that there was no difficulty about this. I have not a copy of this last letter. Before I left Montreal I telegraphed to Sir George Cartier, saying I feared I was deceived in the matter from what I had heard from other parties, who warned me that I had better not trust to the assurances of politicians, and one of them suggested that I should see General Lindsay, whom he said I might trust. I had heard nothing from the other members of the Government upon this. I had a conversation with General Lindsay during which he stated that the expedition sent to Red River was not only an expedition of peace but that it had nothing to do at all with the movement which had taken place the winter before. He said it was merely the movement of troops from one place to another, as from Quebec to Montreal, and so forth. Two days after that interview with General Lindsay I was with Mr. Archibald at the St. Lawrence Hall. General Lindsay came there, and I offered to retire when he came to the room. “No,” said he, “remain, because I am going to speak about the affairs of your country, and I would like you to hear what I am going to say to Lieut.-Governor Archibald.” General Lindsay said the expedition was proceeding a little quicker than they had lately expected, and would reach Fort Garry sooner than anticipated. General Lindsay said: “You must hurry your departure in order to arrive before the troops, because Wolseley will be embarrassed, as no provision has been made for the government of the territory in case he arrives before you.” It was Mr. Hopkins who stated he had received despatches from the officer in charge of Fort William, that everything was ready, and he had to start at once. General Lindsay offered Mr. Archibald two officers of the staff of General Wolseley. He said: “If you have no objection, I will write to General

“Wolsey to detail two of the officers of his staff to accompany you.” I answered that there was no fear, and that it was understood that Governor Archibald would arrive at Fort Garry previous to the troops. I also said, either before or after General Lindsay withdrew, that there was no fear of any resistance, as the whole matter had been settled. General Lindsay retired, and Mr. Archibald asked me to help him to arrive as soon as possible at Fort Garry. I received instructions to send men and horses ahead to meet the Governor at the North-West Angle, so as to avoid a long journey going down the River Winnipeg. I did so, but it was too late. Mr. Archibald was unable to find the place where he was to have met the men. This was the last information I received about Red River before I left Montreal for Red River. I communicated with the people in Red River, but there was no new communication on the subject of the amnesty. It was always a repetition of the same thing. I wrote a letter from Hamilton to Riel, which was found in Fort Garry on the arrival of the troops, and which has been published as I have before mentioned. As far as I can recollect, there was no direct allusion to the amnesty in this letter. Sir George Cartier knew I was to write to Riel. He led me to understand that nothing new had transpired, and that I might rely on the promise which had been made. I left for Red River I think on August 8th, and arrived on August 23rd. On my arrival I enquired about that letter of Sir George Cartier's of 5th July which I have spoken of, and found Father Lestanc, who had received the letter during my absence, had opened it and communicated its contents to Mr. Riel.

I cannot say when Father Lestanc received it. I may have heard, but I have forgotten. I did not learn that this letter had been communicated to any other person up there save Riel. I think I have said to some persons that I was advised by Sir George Cartier to induce the members of the Provisional Government to go and meet the troops of the Canadian Government, and that that was a proof that he knew that the amnesty had been at least promised. I arrived at Fort Garry on August 23rd. Soon after my arrival some members of the Provisional Government crossed over to my place at St. Boniface. They began to talk about the difficulties in which the country was involved; and I represented to them that there was not the slightest danger for them, that my conversations with the civil and military authorities had convinced me that there was not the slightest danger, in fact that the 19th clause of the articles submitted by Father Ritchot and the other delegates had been accepted. I think they were still in my house when some one came and reported that the troops had arrived at the mouth of the Red River. At first I hardly believed this, because it was so soon, from what I heard in Canada, for the arrival of the troops. The report which was spread over the country proved to be true. The next report was that they had not only arrived at the mouth of the river, but that they had also passed Lower Fort Garry. I may perhaps observe that the British flag was floating over Fort Garry. I heard that some one had been dispatched to ascertain if it was a fact that the troops had arrived, and that the Provisional Government had since sent a man to see if they were coming up, and it was reported that the troops had arrived. It proved true. Part of the expedition, the Canadian Militia were behind, and it was only the regulars that had come up. In the course of the night Riel himself went to ascertain where they were. He found that they were camped within a few miles of Fort Garry. It has been reported that there was an intention to resist. I may contradict that statement, because there was only ten or twelve men in the Fort the day I arrived, and three or four of them were invalided and old and unable to make any resistance. I am satisfied that there was not the slightest intention to resist. Some persons came to the Fort that evening, but they were chiefly persons who came to see me at my place on my arrival, and for purposes of conversation, without the least notion of resistance. Mr. Royal and Mr. Girard were among the visitors.

During the night the rain poured very heavily, and they took down the British flag on that account that morning. I had myself seen it flying the previous evening. I was in my house in the morning when I saw horsemen coming at full speed, and I saw it was Mr. Riel, O'Donohoe, and two others, who were not members of the Provisional Government. They came to my house, and I asked them what news they had. They said the

troops were just approaching the fort. I opened the door, and saw that the troops were approaching the fort. I said "You have left the fort." Riel replied: "Yes, we have fled for life, because it appears we have been deceived." "Why," said I. He replied: "Because no later than last evening we were told by Your Lordship that there was no fear, and this morning a gentleman arrived at Fort Garry, who told us we had to leave at the risk of our lives." He said: "If you do not leave the fort it is an actual fact that you will be killed." They at once left the fort, leaving some of their things behind them. They said: "Rather than run the risk of being killed or murdered, we prefer to leave the fort previous to the arrival of the troops." Two or three members of the Provisional Government who left by another door, were arrested by some members of the expedition, but were released as soon as Colonel Wolseley was made aware of the facts, as the Colonel himself told me.

James G. Stewart (called Colonel), is the person who advised the members of the Provisional Government to leave Fort Garry, and he was supposed by those in Fort Garry to be an officer, but it was afterwards found that he was not.

I had other communications with members of the Canadian Government on the subject, after the troops arrived. I was surprised at the course that was taken. I found it entirely contrary to what I was told to expect. I wrote several letters to the Government on the subject. I wrote to Sir George Cartier especially. He was one of the members of the Government who had to negotiate with the delegates of the Provisional Government, and was the member of the Canadian Government with whom I was most acquainted. I received an answer on November 2nd, marked "Confidential." Of this letter I produce a copy, which is as follows:—

(No. 17.)

(Translation.)

" [Confidential.]

" MONTREAL, 2nd November, 1870.

" MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's last letter, and of those preceding it. It is evident to me, from the tone, more particularly of your last letter, that your good heart has bled with grief since the arrival of the military expedition. Wolseley's stupid proclamation, the murder of Goulet, and other facts and circumstances were more than sufficient to fill your heart with sadness. You must have seen, by the Montreal papers and others here, how much this proclamation of Wolseley's has been censured. The estimate formed here of that proclamation, as well as of those who contributed to the violent death of poor Goulet, has been made known in England.

" As to the question of amnesty, I regret with you that the Queen should delay the expression of her will in the matter. I hope, nevertheless, that sooner or later the amnesty will be proclaimed. It is quite probable that in England they wish to await the effect of the new political *regime* of your Province before considering the question of amnesty. I have no doubt whatever but that in England they will appreciate the peaceful conduct of Riel and of his fellow exiles in a foreign country, and that that conduct will greatly help to set the amnesty question in a favorable light in England. The peaceable conduct of Riel and of his friends greatly disappoint the violent in Ontario. The latter would have liked that Riel and his friends should have been guilty of excess in order to justify their violence. But their violence will soon die out for want of food. A little patience, my Lord, and moderation on the part of the leaders of the French half-breeds will re-establish order in all things before very long. Tell your people to be at their post in order to make good elections for your local House and the House of Commons. I am writing a line to friend Girard in relation to the choice of two Senators for Manitoba. We shall soon have to deal with this choice here. I should like to know your views, my Lord, in this matter, if you would be so good as to make them known to me. Be so good as to confer with your Governor and Girard about it. I am glad to inform you that friend Cyril Graham is to sail for Canada to-morrow, and that he goes to spend

“ the winter with you at Fort Garry, in some capacity under the Hudson’s Bay Company.
 “ Archibald, Graham, Johnson, and you, my Lord, should, it seems to me, complete the
 “ work of pacification in your Province. God grant it may be so.

“ Permit me, my Lord, while thanking you for your good letters, to subscribe myself

“ Your Lordship’s

“ Humble and obedient servant,

“ (Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER.”

There were further communications between myself and Sir George. I wrote many letters, all private, but seldom got an answer about the amnesty. I produce an extract of the material part of a letter of Sir George, of date December 7th, 1870, as follows :—

(No. 18.)

(Translation.)

“ OTTAWA, December 7th, 1870.

“ To His Lordship Bishop Taché,

“ Bishop of St. Boniface,

“ Fort Garry, Manitoba.

“ MY LORD,—I write with much pleasure these few lines, which will be delivered to
 “ you by our friend, Mr. Cyril Graham, with whom you are well acquainted, and who is
 “ going to pass the winter at Fort Garry, entrusted by the Hudson’s Bay Company with
 “ some special duty. It is a fortunate coincidence that under the special circumstances of
 “ your new political *regime*, Mr. Graham returns to you at Red River. I think that his
 “ presence there during the coming winter will greatly contribute to model the new order
 “ of things in accordance with your wishes. Your Lordship may in perfect confidence com-
 “ municate to him your ideas and your wishes, and will find that it has not been misplaced.
 “ I hope that our friend, Governor Archibald, has given your Lordship the necessary ex-
 “ planations with regard to the appointment of St. John, of which you speak in the letter
 “ dated 29th October, which your Lordship did me the honor to address to me. I write a
 “ few lines on this subject to the Governor. The amnesty question is still under consider-
 “ ation in England, and I am in hopes that sooner or later it will be granted. I am glad
 “ that Riel and his fellow exiles are conducting themselves in an irreproachable manner in
 “ the United States. I leave to-morrow for Quebec, to attend the Quebec Parliament. I
 “ hope that your elections will be good. Please remember me to Father Ritchot, and present
 “ Mr. Graham to him ; the latter is very anxious to make his acquaintance. Father Ritchot’s
 “ reception of the Governor, gave me, and all friends here, great pleasure.

“ Believe me, my Lord,

“ Your humble servant and faithful friend,

“ (Signed,) GEORGE ET. CARTIER.”

On 6th May, 1871, I addressed a letter to Sir George, of which I produce an extract of the material part. It was never answered, although I know that it was received, from subsequent conversations with Sir George.

(No. 19.)

Bishop Taché to Sir G. E. Cartier.

(Translation.)

“ ST. BONIFACE, 6th May, 1871.

“ Sir G. E. Cartier,

“ HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR,—I have not written to you for a long time, in daily
 “ expectation of having such news to send you as would enable me to write in an agreeable
 “ strain, if not as to the manner, at least as to the matter. I regret being this day under the

"necessity of taking up my pen to give pain. The promise of amnesty had been formal
 "and positive, and yet a whole year has not sufficed for the execution of that promise.
 "This fact appears to me inexplicable, I had almost said indescribable. And this is aggra-
 "vated by the fact that patience and good faith have been exhibited to the very utmost
 "extent possible by the poor half-breeds. You do not know all the affronts, privations
 "and even bad treatment we have endured. Amidst all this, we have kept the profoundest
 "silence, and we have refrained from making known, *even to our friends*, what was taking
 "place here, in order not to create difficulties for the Ottawa Government. We have
 "restrained our people and accepted many humiliations, rather than embarrass the Govern-
 "ment of Manitoba. And what happens to us after all this, in the matter now in
 "question? Permit me to state frankly, I have read with pain in the debates in Parlia-
 "ment that you yourself made use of expressions far more severe than those used last
 "year. Moreover, you attribute to the Courts of Manitoba a jurisdiction you assured
 "me was far beyond them. There is found in your words all that is needed to excite the
 "scoundrels we have here to attempt prosecutions which are truly calculated to plunge
 "the country again into the difficulties from which we have not yet escaped. Why not
 "state squarely and frankly that the past, that which does not fall within the jurisdiction
 "of Ottawa, is still less within the powers of Manitoba created by Ottawa? How can
 "the authorities here be invested with a power which you have not? For my part I
 "assure you that I am deeply afflicted. I have spared neither pains, nor fatigue, nor
 "expense, nor humiliation to re-establish order and peace, and it has come to this, that I
 "am to receive from my people the cruel reproach that I have shamefully deceived them.
 "Every week the newspapers of Ontario, and the "Montreal Witness," drag my name
 "through the mire, while the organs of the Government have taken care to offer in my
 "behalf but a most superficial defence. For my part I have kept silence the more
 "scrupulously in order not to cause difficulty; but I must say that if the amnesty is not
 "forthcoming very soon—if, above all, the Manitoba Government permit certain arrests
 "to be made (as they seem disposed to do), then I shall speak out before the public; I shall
 "say what I know, what was said to me, and what was written to me. It is bad enough
 "to be reviled by one's enemies; I cannot suffer that my people should suspect me of
 "having betrayed them. If we must be unhappy we shall be unhappy together. I can
 "suffer with those who are confided to me, provided I enjoy their confidence; under their
 "contempt I cannot live, because I can no longer serve them. After a painful illness
 "consequent on his sufferings and privations, Riel returned to his home, three days ago.
 "He is still suffering, ill and exhausted. His friends and even his former political
 "adversaries, are calling to see him in crowds. So soon as this news is known amongst
 "the Ontario people they will commence the excitement again. You pay (N. N.) and
 "others, who were the only real authors of our troubles, who killed three citizens of Red
 "River, Parisien, Goulet and Farmer, and you treat as murderers those who, in order
 "to protect themselves, had the misfortune to make one victim, the unfortunate Scott.
 "You know to a certainty that two soldiers took part in the drowning of poor Goulet.
 "These men are in the ranks; they are known, and yet there is nothing, absolutely
 "nothing, about this crime committed after the transfer! The list would be long were
 "I to enumerate everything *reprehensible*, done with *impunity*, since. And now in the
 "face of the most solemn promise, one of the unfortunate matters which preceded the
 "transfer, is raked up, whilst others, quite as much to be regretted, are left in oblivion.
 "Why have two weights and two measures in the matter? Because the fanatics make a
 "great out-cry, while we have had the discretion to hold our peace. Think of the
 "excitement we might have created in Lower Canada, if we had stated all we knew; if
 "we had made known all that has been done. You have influence enough to secure the
 "fulfilment of the promise made; compel those who made that promise to keep it, and
 "we shall have peace. I am aware of the pain my words are calculated to give you;
 "but on the other hand, I know that it is better to prevent evils than to have to remedy
 "them. You must excuse me, my heart is too full to write properly. The truth is I
 "shall not be satisfied or even relieved until I have written the history of the transfer of

“the North-West to the Dominion of Canada. Inasmuch as the amnesty is to my mind the clue of this whole mystery, I am still waiting to see in what key I must intone my song.”

“Accept the homage of my respect and sincere and entire devotedness.”

“Yours &c., &c.,

“ALEX.,

“Bishop of St. Boniface.”

“True copy except the parenthesis (N. N.)

“A. A. FORGET DESPATIS,

“Secy. to H. G. Mgr. TACHÉ,

“Ottawa, April 22, 1874.”

In the month of November or December, 1871, I stated to Sir George Cartier that I now felt I had been deceived. I said the promise of the amnesty had been a positive and an absolute one, without any restriction whatever. He acknowledged this, but in the meantime said “There are such difficulties in the way that you must make up your mind to wait, but I hope you will not have to wait long.” This was a verbal communication. I met Sir John A. Macdonald in the last part of November, 1871. I saw Sir George Cartier in Quebec, Montreal, and different other places in November and December. When I spoke to Sir John A. Macdonald on the subject he never denied that the amnesty had been promised, but he said “No Government could stand on that question.” I told him there had been promises of amnesty frequently, and he did not deny the statement. He repeated that no Government could stand that would endeavour to procure the amnesty. I produce a letter I wrote to Sir John A. Macdonald on 25th January, 1873, to which I received no reply. His letter mentioned in mine did not touch on the subject of the amnesty.

(No. 20.)

“ST. BONIFACE, January 25th, 1873.

“DEAR SIR JOHN,—I have just received your favour of the 24th December, and beg to thank you for the trouble you have taken in answering my letters, and the agreeable manner in which you try to soothe the unpleasant feeling naturally experienced by me on learning that you still defer the accomplishment of what I expected. You know that I am accustomed to a rough school, so you will not be astonished at the frank expression of the said feeling.

“When I had the pleasure of seeing you at Ottawa, you acknowledged that it would not be just that I should pay certain expenses of the Government besides working in its behalf. You asked me to wait until after the Session. I did so, and now more than a year after, you ask me to postpone until an unfixed date. I am well aware that this is not such a mighty matter that it could not be settled at once, and if you are not willing to settle it, please let me know distinctly, and I will not trouble you any more about it in the way I am doing now.

“The question of the amnesty is of a much more important character. You and Sir George, as well as Lord Lisgar and Sir Clinton Murdoch, promised it to the delegates. The same promise has been repeated to me, and nothing has been done.

“To serve the Government, many of your friends, and I for one, have risked our reputation and suffered in many ways; and now I am accused by my own people of having been a deceiver, and the accusation is becoming so widely spread that unless a prompt and satisfactory solution be given, I will be obliged, for my own justification, to publish on what grounds I have acted and spoken during and after our difficulties.

“Without being jealous of the favors conferred on others, it is difficult not to feel the humiliation imposed upon the Government and upon ourselves by the nomination of

“ Dr. Schultz as a Member of the Council of the North-West. When in your office at Ottawa, on the 7th December, 1871, I took the liberty to express the fear experienced by some that Schultz would be appointed as a Member of the said Council. Your answer was this: ‘ Do not be uneasy, Archbishop, such a thing will never occur under my Government.’

“ Now, such a thing has occurred, and a very unfair proportion of French members is the compensation offered for the insult.

“ Please remember your appreciation of Schultz to me, and recall at the same time what the Government has done for him, and you will not wonder at the feeling above mentioned, nor at the saying in the country :—

‘ To John Schultz,
‘ Honor and money, plenty ;
‘ To friend fools,
‘ Scaffolds, or pockets empty.’

“ Please show this letter to Mr. Langevin.

“ I once more rely on you to do your best amongst difficulties already very great, it is true, but which may soon become still greater.

“ Believe me, with much respect,
“ Dear Sir John,
“ Yours sincerely,

“(Signed,)

ALEX.,

“ Archbishop of St. Boniface,

“ To Right Honourable Sir John A. Macdonald.”

“ O. M. I.

“ NOTE.—I never received any answer to this letter.

“(Signed,)

ALEX.,

“ Archbishop of St. Boniface,

“ Ottawa, April 21st, 1874.”

“ O. M. I.

I produce also an extract of a letter to Mr. Langevin, to the same effect, dated 27th January, 1873.

The acknowledgement contains nothing material :—

(No. 21.)

Archbishop Taché to Honorable H. L. Langevin, C.B.

(Translation.)

“ ST. BONIFACE, 27th January, 1873.

“ Honcrable H. L. Langevin,
“ Minister of Public Works.

“ HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR.—However disagreeable may be the habit of recrimination, I am again under the painful necessity of writing on subjects which cannot cause any pleasure. It would be far pleasanter to me to write in an agreeable strain ; nevertheless the interest I take in my country deprives one of that satisfaction and imposes upon me the pain of being, perhaps, discourteous.

“ I send herewith a list of those who administer in Manitoba, the several departments directly under the control of the Dominion Government. Everybody will not tell you, but everybody here feels the unjust preference exhibited by this list. Eighty-six appointments have been made at Ottawa. Out of this number five only are half-breeds ; only twelve bear French names. If the Ottawa Government could not do otherwise, if they had undertaken to justify the apprehensions which provoked the resistance of 1869 ! you must see that since the Government look for support, in great part, to the Province of

“Quebec, they ought to have shewn more regard for the just susceptibilities of the French representation of that Province. Here discontent is increasing every day; not only is it general amongst the French population, but the English population manifest a like dissatisfaction. On this very day a most vexatious act has made manifest to us the injustice to which we are exposed. God knows how the Land Department is administered; there is nevertheless in that Department an employée who has succeeded in gaining public confidence; but that employée is a French Canadian—a Catholic—an honest man, and this morning, Mr. McMicken has discharged him. Mr. Larivière is dismissed from the Land Office without any reason whatever, without even a pretext given; thus there is great indignation amongst his numerous friends. If the Government sanctions this injustice they will entirely lose many supporters. That Mr. McMicken should be furious at the revelations made by the *Globe*, is a matter that can be accounted for, though everything has not been revealed; but that our friend, Mr. Larivière, should be the victim of that fury, is something more difficult to account for. That the whole French population of Manitoba and a large portion of the English population should be forced to witness the expulsion in this way of the only man in the Land Department in whom they had confidence, is, I trust, what you will not tolerate.

“Then as to the promise of an amnesty, which it is now pretended was never made; what annoyance does it not cause you! That promise was made, not only to the delegates, but to myself. They have not the courage to avow their acts for fear of displeasing Ontario. Sir John A. Macdonald forgets himself so far as to join in the outcry of the most violent. What has the Cabinet gained by this policy of tergiversation? In Ontario, the Government are, it is said, in a minority, and I think the Quebec majority would very soon be reduced, if we were forced to give publicity to all the grievances of which we have to complain. For my part, and as it is impossible for me to refrain from saying what I think, I now make to you an avowal I deeply regret to make:—Two years ago a change of Ministry would have seemed to me a great misfortune for the Dominion in general, and for Quebec and Manitoba in particular. To-day I ask myself what we should lose by it, and whether, on the contrary, we might not find it a gain. I feel the full force of these latter words, and I do not write them without extreme pain. In Ontario the Conservatives have forced the Catholics to unite with the Grits; and it would be very painful if, in the Dominion, Catholics were induced to cry out: ‘*Salutem ex inimicis nostris.*’ I am astonished to see the change of opinion in this respect amongst those amidst whom I live, more particularly since the elections. The efforts of every kind made for the election of Sir George E. Cartier, had made us hope for something better.

“At Ottawa they do not know what takes place here, and they govern us so as to please the fanatics of Ontario. The purity of the motives that animate me justify me in my own eyes for the great liberty I have taken. May the same motives justify me also in your own opinion.

“Accept the assurance of my profound respect.

“Your most devoted servant,

“(Signed,) ALEXANDER,

“Archbishop of St. Boniface.”

“NOTE.—Nothing in the reply to this letter was of a nature to modify my impressions.

“(Signed,) ALEXANDER,

Archbishop of St. Boniface.

“Ottawa, 20th April, 1874.”

I do not remember any further correspondence with the Government than that which I have already referred to. As I have stated, I wrote several letters, but obtained no replies relative to the amnesty; except perhaps this last September, when I heard Mr. Lepine had been arrested. I telegraphed to Mr. Langevin as follows:—

(No. 22.)

(Translation.)

"MONTREAL, 19th September, 1873.

"To Hon. Mr. Langevin, Ottawa.

"Lepine in gaol. Riel prosecuted. You know my duty and my position. Shall be obliged to publish.

"(Signed,) ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ."

I got an answer to this from Mr. Langevin by telegram of 19th September, 1873, and letter of 21st September, 1873, as follows:—

(No. 23.)

By Telegraph from Ottawa, to His Grace Archbishop Taché.

(Translation.)

"MONTREAL, 19th September, 1873.

"Telegram received. No one looked for this event. I will see Sir John on this subject in council to-morrow morning.

"(Signed,) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN."

(No. 24.)

Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., to H. G. Mgr. Taché.

(Translation.)

"(Private and Confidential.)

"OTTAWA, 21st September, 1873.

"MY LORD,—I wished to write you yesterday, but was prevented by indisposition from doing so. To-day, though confined to the house, I feel that I cannot delay, and I hasten to speak with you on the Lepine matter.

"No one was more astonished than we were to learn the news in question. Sir John shewed me a telegram he received while we were at the Royal Commission; he manifested to me his great surprise, and, I may say, his disappointment. We all thought that in your Province, as here, a desire existed to see peace established between the different sections of the population inhabiting Manitoba. But your Grace is aware that one single agitator is enough to create a general turmoil. It is believed that—— is at the bottom of this matter. He evidently wanted to strike a heavy blow at the moment when the Criminal Court was about to sit. It is evident that all he will get will be an answer from the Petty Jury that they cannot agree, even supposing that the Grand Jury find a true bill.

"I need not tell your Grace that N. is not acting in concert with us or with regard to our views, and that we have taken no part in this matter.

"You say that you may be compelled to 'publish.' Permit me, your Grace, to offer a remark on this subject. You have more than once done me the honor of granting me your confidence, and of believing me to be sincerely desirous of doing for your new Province everything in my power. Having, therefore, at heart, like your Grace, the prosperity and peace of Manitoba, permit me to say to you that there are irons enough in the fire without multiplying them still more. Since your intervention at this moment cannot prevent what has just happened at Manitoba, or modify the judicial proceedings, do you not think that your intervention must of necessity merely complicate matters, and create national and religious difficulties which would benefit neither those whom you wish to protect in Manitoba nor our people in other parts of the Dominion?

"I ask you then, in the interests of the public, and in order to prevent a greater evil, not to take action in the sense of your despatch on this occasion.

"Would you be so good as to telegraph me to-morrow where you will be this week, in case I should have to communicate with your Grace.

"I remain your Grace's most devoted servant,

"HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

"To His Grace, Archbishop TACHÉ,

"Bishop's Palace, Montreal."

There were any amount of rumours circulating about the Province about the Fenian^d raid. I was obliged to leave the country, and before doing so, I went to pay my respects^s to the Lieutenant-Governor, about the 22nd September, 1871, as I was to leave, and did leave, on the 3rd September, 1871. He said to me: "I am afraid you are leaving us "under bad circumstances." "Why," said I. "Are you not aware of the rumours about "the Fenian invasion?" said he. "Well," I said, "I have heard of it, but I do not believe "it. We are blessed with so many rumours in our little Province that I cannot believe this "report even if it should be true." "What would be the result if true," said Mr. Archibald. I replied: "I do not know what would be the result, but I can ascertain perhaps "on my way, and if there is any real danger I may be of some help, and I will come back." The Governor then said: "In case there is danger, and you will not be back, with "whom can I communicate to ascertain the feeling of the people?" I then replied: "I think "you can properly address yourself to Father Ritchot; he has a great deal of influence "amongst the population, and will tell you all he knows about it when you call on him."

After leaving Fort Garry I met some of those who were called Fenians. I met O'Donohue himself three days distant from Fort Garry. I made a point of speaking to him on the question, and I showed to him not only the impropriety, but the criminality of the thing. He denied to me having any intention of making an attack upon the Province of Manitoba. He said he was merely the leader of a party of emigrants who were going to Manitoba, and that he had come to an agreement with the railway companies to get a reduction in the passage for these emigrants. He also stated that he would convey them to their destination, and go back at once to secure other emigrants to Manitoba.

Previous to my departure from Red River, I met Mr. Riel at Father Ritchot's place, and I said to him, "Are you aware of what is going on about the Fenians?" He said: "Yes, I am perfectly aware that there are rumours afloat; but," he added, "I do not "know anything positive about it." "I suppose," I said, "there is no doubt about your "action in the matter?" He replied: "There is no doubt about my action in the matter; "there is not the slightest doubt that I am not connected in any way with them; but in the "meantime, I do not know what action to take, because you know perfectly well that my "life is not safe. I may go in the front and fight against the Fenians, and I am sure to "be killed by those behind me. So I am at a loss what I can do, but you can rest "assured there is not the slightest danger of me or any one of my friends going with the "Fenians. We dislike the Fenians, for they are condemned by our church, and you may "be assured I will have nothing to do with them." This was on the 23rd September I told this to Father Ritchot, and he said: "I knew long ago there was no doubt about their "course." This is all I know about this myself.

I came to Canada October 5th, 1871. I saw Sir George in Montreal and Quebec and he spoke to me about Riel's leaving the country, and he strongly advised me to use my influence to get Riel to leave the country for a while. This was in October or November, 1871. I told Sir George that I agreed in his opinion, but that it was extremely difficult for me to interfere, as I had been so badly treated, being deceived about the amnesty. He urged me saying, "I was the pastor of the people," and he insisted so much that I at last said I would try, but I said, "You must remember that "man is poor; his mother is a widow with four young girls and three young boys, and "she has no means of support especially when her eldest son is away. He himself has

"only his labor for his support, and I do not think it is fair to ask him to leave his home without some compensation or some means of travelling." "That is true;" said Sir George, "we will see about that." He then asked me if I would go to Ottawa. "Yes," said I, "I intend to be there the beginning of December." "Then," said he: "we will settle the matter there." I came to Ottawa the beginning of December. Sir George also came, and then I saw him and Sir John. I had several conversations with both of them, but one especially I remember with Sir John; it was on the 7th December, about noon in his office. I do not remember who began, but he insisted that I should advise Riel to leave the country for a while, and added these words, so far as I can recollect them. "If you can succeed in keeping him out of the way for a while, I will make his case mine, and I will carry the point." The question of amnesty had caused me so much pain already that I thought I would be justified in using all honest means to secure Sir John's assistance in the granting of the amnesty, and it was on that ground, and on that ground only, that I promised, as I did then, promise Sir John, that I would endeavour to persuade Riel to leave Red River for a while. I made to Sir John the same observation which I had already made to Sir George, about the necessity of giving some money to Riel if he were asked to leave the country. It was agreed by Sir John that they would do something about that matter. That he would consult with Sir George and give me an answer afterwards. I got an answer, dated 27th December, 1871, from Sir John, which I produce, under the direction of the Committee, as follows:—

(No. 30.)

" (Private and strictly Confidential.)

" OTTAWA, December 27th, 1871.

"MY DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I have been able to make the arrangement for the individual that we have talked about.

"I now send you a sight draft on the Bank of Montreal for \$1,000; I need not press upon your Grace the importance of the money being paid to him periodically (say monthly or quarterly) and not in a lump, otherwise the money would be wasted and our embarrassment begin again. The payment should spread over a year.

" Believe me Your Grace's

" Very obedient servant,

" His Grace

" (Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

" The Archbishop of

" St. Boniface, Montreal."

I got the draft which is enclosed in the letter. In my conversations with Sir John and Sir George there was no allusion to the Ontario Proclamation, which indeed was not ordered till a later period.

When I saw Sir George Cartier, during my visit of October, 1871, I reported to Sir George that I had seen some of the Fenians—that they were few in number—that I thought there was no danger for the Province, and that I was entirely satisfied that the French half-breeds would not join with them. I added, what I had told to Mr. McMicken, that there might be some hesitation at first to go ahead for fear they might be killed by the volunteers coming behind them; and, if necessary, I would give proofs that their fears and mine were not unfounded. Sir George seemed to understand the position as well as myself, and entertained no fear on the subject. In the course of November or December I saw him again, and he told me that they had received the official reports from Manitoba, and that everything was right as I had expected. I indicated that the half-breeds would go forward and take arms most willingly if they were assured that they would not be killed by other supporters of the Government. This was, as far as I can remember, the substance of my communications on this subject with Sir John Macdonald also. About the last days of October it was well known in Canada that the Fenian raid was over. Nothing whatever was at any time said by Sir John or

Sir George to the effect that there was any danger that Riel, or those who had been acting with him, might join the Fenians. I had stated to both of them that there was no such danger. The only reason given for having Riel leave was to prevent any increase in the excitement at the coming general elections.

This reason was given both by Sir John and Sir George. The reason was that the presence of Riel in Manitoba during the election would be taken up by the Press, and would cause excitement in the Province of Ontario during the elections there. There was no mention or reference to Riel's possible candidature at the election, nor anything said about anything being paid in order to his withdrawal from a candidature. There was nothing that I remember said as to any excitement in Manitoba itself created by Riel's presence in Manitoba.

The question of Riel's possible candidature had nothing whatever to do with the negotiations which I have described. Sir George told me as one of the reasons to induce me to exert myself to procure Riel's departure, that by this act they would likely obtain a larger support in the elections, and would thus be better able to procure the amnesty.

In the conversations both with Sir George and Sir John, they said that the absence should last over the time of the elections. The Fenian raid, and the difficulties arising out of it, had nothing to do with this negotiation for Riel's departure.

I understood the words in Sir John's letter, "and our embarrassment begin again," to refer to the possibility of Riel's coming back before the Ontario elections, and the embarrassment caused thereby to the Government.

I left Montreal on the 2nd January, and at a station between Prescott and Sarnia, I received a letter from Sir George, which I have not with me, and I do not know whether it is in existence. In this Sir George alluded to the draft which had been sent me by Sir John, and stated that it would be advisable that Lepine should leave also, and that the money should be divided between the two. I reached St. Boniface on the 16th January. I saw Governor Archibald, but do not think that I mentioned what had passed between Sir John, Sir George and myself about the money, but I mentioned the rest. I was told by Mr. Archibald that the withdrawal of Riel and Lepine was desirable. I shortly afterwards spoke to both Riel and Lepine. Lepine said he would leave the country on no consideration, that they had made agreements with the Canadian Government, and it was for that Government to protect them and to get rid of their own difficulties.

Riel also strongly objected in the same sense, and besides he said: "You know my disposition; I am sure I am killing myself in the estimation of my friends if I do leave, because they would say that I have been bought, and I am not in the market. Besides I have no means to hand, and will accept no favor from the Canadian Government until all our difficulties are settled."

I insisted, shewing the difficulties for the country involved in their presence, and using all the arguments I could. They were together, and asked me to give them time to think over the matter.

A few days later they came to me and said that they would leave the matter altogether to my decision, but on certain expressed conditions, namely: First, that I would give them a letter, under my own signature, stating that it was at my request that they determined to leave; Secondly, that they would be furnished sufficient means to travel, and something to be given their families during their absence. I said I had \$1,000 at my disposal, and as it had been given only for one that I would add something from my own pocket to help them. Riel said "No, I will not consent that you spend one cent in this business. You have done too much already both for myself and my family. Besides, we leave at the request of Members of the Ottawa Cabinet, it is but fair they should pay the expenses. We have enough of the trouble and the risk for ourselves, and I wish it to be understood that all the expenses are to be paid by the Canadian Government, because I consider that we are going away on their behalf, and we would consider ourselves as under pay in their service, otherwise we would not accept one cent from them."

I asked him how much he thought they would require for travelling expenses. He

said he thought they could not leave without \$1,600 each, and that a certain additional amount, £8 or £10 sterling a month should be paid to the family of each. I objected at first to the amount, and they answered, "We see now and then the Public Accounts of Canada, and we know that the officials do not travel with small amounts. For instance, the Canadian officials who came to the boundary line in 1869, have expended many times that amount." I told him that having but \$1,000 in my hands, I would see what could be done for the balance before giving my answer.

It was then that I saw Lieutenant-Governor Archibald on the subject of money. There were many conversations between the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and myself on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor called on Mr. Smith, and, in my presence, asked if he could furnish the funds, which, of course, he said would be re-imbursed by the Canadian Government. I named at first £800 sterling to the Governor as the sum required by Riel and Lepine for themselves and their families. The Governor asked Mr. Smith to lend £800 sterling. I mentioned that I had \$1,000 at my disposal, without mentioning the source, and thus the sum to be furnished by Mr. Smith was reduced to £600 sterling. I understood that the advance was asked of and made by Mr. Smith in his capacity of agent for the Company who were the bankers for the Territory. Mr. Smith said he could, and did, in fact, furnish £600 sterling. It was handed to me, and I added to the amount, out of the \$1,000 before mentioned, a little over \$200, to make up \$1,600 apiece for Riel and Lepine, which I gave them in accordance with their demand, to enable them to go and live outside the territory. The remainder of the \$1,000 I kept in the bank of the Company to be used as required for the support of their families, and it was so used. I wrote the letter which they had asked of me, and I produce a copy, dated 16th February 1872.

(No. 25.)

Bishop Taché to Messrs. Riel and Lepine.

(Translation.)

"ST. BONIFACE,

"MANITOBA, 16th February, 1872.

"GENTLEMEN,—In the conversation we had together yesterday you decided to leave to my judgment the decision to be taken in relation to the difficulties which threaten to arise owing to fanaticism. Were it not for your well-known patriotism and disinterestedness, I should not even venture to express the opinion I have formed.

"I know that a motive of fear or the mere desire of personal safety would not influence you; hence I have given hardly a moment's consideration to the chances in that direction. Surrounded by your friends, protected by their devotedness and zeal, you are as safe here as elsewhere, and perhaps more so than you would be travelling; nor is this the question to be considered.

"I know that the line of conduct you have marked out for yourselves is rightly dear to your hearts, and that you are determined not to deviate in any way from the principles by which you are guided, much less to yield to unjust influences, how urgent soever they may be.

"Your fellow citizens love and respect you, and the influence you enjoy amongst them enables you to do them good and to be useful to them. Your presence is a bond of union amongst them. Your departure would be a trial as well as a sacrifice. I know all this, gentlemen; I know it all the better from the fact that for a long time past these matters have occupied my mind and my heart daily. Despite that knowledge, I take it upon me to utter the painful and delicate word, Go, disappear for a time; do not leave even a pretext to those who are assailing you so unjustly. They want to accomplish evil ends, to disturb the country, to ruin it if possible, and with that view they gladly make use of the pretext that you are here. Deprive them of that pretext offer this fresh sacrifice on the altar of your country; you know by experience as well as from principle that it befits good citizens to place the public welfare above the most

"legitimate individual aspirations. Shew once again that your patriotism is not confined within the narrow limits of personal advantages, but that on the contrary you are capable of forgetting self when good is to be done.

"I feel, gentlemen, the magnitude and the extent of the sacrifice I ask of you. I have seen many sincere and devoted friends who think as I do. Few, no doubt, will take upon themselves the painful task of begging you to go away. My friendship and my confidence in you have nerved me to do so. I have declared myself your best friend; this has caused me to be insulted by those who hate you, and who would treat me with the same contempt as they do you. Well, let them insult me again, for I am ready to repeat, and I do repeat, that I consider myself your best friend, and as such I venture to take the liberty of giving advice of so painful a nature. I know how painful it must be to you to go forth into exile, to go forth to expiate in a foreign land the crime of having so deeply loved the country of your birth. I know the affection you leave behind. If my friendship counsels your departure, it will also inspire me with compassion, and I shall not fail to offer a meed of consolation to those who must shed bitter tears during the days of your absence. Farewell, gentlemen, I bless you; and, awaiting your return, I pray to God to keep you and to bring you back safe and sound

"Yours, &c.,

"ALEXANDER, Archbishop of St. Boniface.

"To Messrs. Louis Riel and

"Ambrose Lepine,

"St. Vital, Manitoba."

It was delivered within a few days, and they left the country. They left, not by the stage, but by a private conveyance, and by night for fear of violence; and I was told, a few days later by Mr. Plainval, Chief of Police, that he had sent one or two of his men to protect them in case of danger. As far as I can remember in my conversation with Riel and Lepine, it was understood that they should remain out of the country till about the end of that year. I thought that the terms of Sir John Macdonald's letter as to payment by instalments were altered by Sir George's letter asking me to divide the money between Riel and Lepine. I spoke to them about payment by instalments, but they pointed out the possible inconvenience, and said they must have the money with them, except, of course, that which was retained for their families. The money was paid to them the day on which I gave them the letter; the money in the morning and the letter in the evening. I cannot remember whether I wrote to Sir John or Sir George as to the disposition of the \$1,000, or as to my success in accomplishing the departure of Riel and Lepine. I remember once Sir John writing to me and hinting that they had not complied with the conditions. This letter of Sir John's was of a much later date. I will try and find it at home. I cannot recollect exactly whether or not I had any communication with the Ottawa Government on the subject of this £600. I am certain that the Lieut.-Governor said the Ottawa Government would repay the money. That money was furnished under the directions of Governor Archibald.

When we heard in Manitoba that Sir George had been defeated, I received a letter from Lieut.-Governor Archibald either the 3rd or 4th September, 1872, which I produce,

(No. 31.)

"Thursday morning, 5th Sept., 1872.

"MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP,—Now or never. Do not let the chance, which will never recur, be lost. Could you see me to-day.

"Yours very sincerely,

(Signed,)

"A. G. ARCHIBALD.

"His Grace the Archbishop."

On the same day I went to him who explained to me that it seemed to him that it would be highly advisable that Riel (who was then a candidate for Provencher) should retire and allow Sir George to be elected. I said I would try and see Riel and ascertain his views. The Governor said that this would bind Sir George so tightly that he could not help doing even more afterwards than he had done towards the amnesty. I saw Riel and advised him to retire, giving him the same reasons, and also other reasons on behalf of his country. He told me that personally he would have no hesitation, that he understood perfectly well it would be for the advantage of Manitoba to have a representative in the Cabinet, but that he was not quite sure his friends would view the matter in the same light and that in order to satisfy them he must have some guarantee that the interests of the half-breeds would not be overlooked. He gave me, in writing, his conditions of withdrawal in favor of Sir George. I returned to Mr. Archibald, and stated the conditions, and myself wrote at his desk a translation made by himself, and which he was to have telegraphed to Sir George. I produce a copy of what was so translated, made by myself in Mr. Archibald's presence; I added my signature to the copy Mr. Archibald retained.

(No. 32).

"That the settlers shall be continued in the exercise of all the rights they have been accustomed to enjoy in respect of the lands on the rear of their lots, and no sales or entries there shall be permitted till the question of their rights shall be settled and adjusted under the agreements with the delegates.

"That no person shall be allowed to enter in the townships laid aside for the half-breeds, from the date of the selection; and any person entered after that date to be removed by the Government authority."

Mr. Archibald, as he told me, telegraphed to Sir John instead of Sir George, and on the 10th September I received from Mr. Archibald a letter, which I produce:—

(No. 33).

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald to Mon. Taché.

(Private.)

" GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

" FORT GARRY, 10th September, 1872.

" MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP,—I have this moment received your note of this morning.

" Mr. Monard is now engaged in posting the proclamations in Provencher. They will be up in every public place in the County during the day, and every inhabitant will know that the nomination is to be held on Saturday.

" The telegraph lines were down on Friday. They began to work on Saturday, but so badly that the telegraph operator is uncertain whether the message could reach Ottawa till yesterday morning. There is no reply yet; but so soon as one comes, you shall have it.

" Look at the 'Globe,' of the 2nd inst., received by this morning's mail, for an article upon the Provencher election. If anything could convince the French, Metis, such an article as this ought.

" They should elect Sir George by acclamation, without stipulations or conditions.

" It would be the graceful way, and would bind Sir George quite as effectually as any stipulations, which after all are not the *making*, but the *renewal* of pledges already given.

" However, this is not my business.

" Yours very sincerely,

" (Signed),

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

" His Grace

" The Right-Rev. the Archbishop."

The next day, I think, I wrote to the Governor that, if he wished a favorable reply, he must try and take means to ascertain whether Riel's conditions had been accepted or not.

On Thursday morning, about the 12th September, I received a note from the Lieut.-Governor, which I produce.

(No. 34.)

(Private and Confidential.)

" 12th September, 1872.

" MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP,—I received last evening a telegram from Sir John, to say that he had received my message, and sent it to Sir George, and that he expected a reply to-day, and would forward it to me at once. I see that he thinks the constituency ought to elect Sir George promptly, and without stipulation. They could safely confide in promises which, being already made, can gain no strength by repetition. You shall have the answer of Sir George whenever it arrives.

" Yours sincerely,

" (Signed,) A. G. ARCHIBALD.

" To His Grace the Archbishop."

The same evening I received from Mr. Archibald what he said was a copy of a telegram from Sir John, as follows:—

" OTTAWA, 12th September, 1872.

" LIEUT.-GOV. ARCHIBALD,—Sir George will do all he can to meet the wishes of the parties; this statement should be satisfactory.

" (Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD."

" Copy of telegram just received.

" (Signed,) HENRI BOUTHILLIER."

This was communicated to the parties; and just the night before the election I received the information that Riel had succeeded in inducing his friends to support the election of Sir George, and that on the following day he would, at the nomination, retire in his favor; and he did so, and immediately after sent Sir George a telegram, of which I produce a certified copy.

(No. 36.)

" WINNIPEG, 14th September, 1872.

" To Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier,
Bart., Montreal.

" Your election in our County is by acclamation, and have reason to hope in the success of the cause trusted into your hands.

" (Signed,)

LOUIS RIEL,
" JOSEPH ROYAL,
" A. LEPINE,
" JAS. DUBUC."

I did not myself communicate with Sir George on the subject, but I received from him a telegram, dated 17th September, which I produce.

(No. 37.)

" OTTAWA, 17th September, 1872.

" To His Grace Archbishop Taché.

" Presume your Grace is one of the friends who got me elected in Provencher ;
 " accept my sincere thanks. Give thanks for me to all friends, and specially to those who
 " were more instrumental in securing election. Am leaving for England for brief visit
 " for my health ; will send letters of thanks before leaving.

" (Signed,) G. E. CARTIER."

In reference to communications with Members of the Government, I forgot to mention one thing that occurred on the 15th August, 1873. In an interview with Sir John A. Macdonald, in Ottawa, he told me there were some communications received from England to the effect that they were allowed to publish an amnesty to all excepting those concerned in the execution of Thomas Scott. " This," he added, " is not what you wish. I will go " to England immediately after the Session, and I am sure they will settle the question of " the amnesty." I afterwards wrote to Mr. Langevin a letter, dated 16th August, which I produce :—

(No. 26.)

Bishop Taché to Hon. Mr. Langevin.

(Translation.)

" OTTAWA, 16th August, 1873.

" To the Hon. Mr. Langevin,

" Minister of Public Works, &c., &c.

" HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR.—Allow me to communicate to you the painful impres-
 " sion resting on my mind since my interview with Sir John A. Macdonald, yesterday.

" The Right Honorable Minister of Justice was, I must say, as kind and amiable as
 " usual—on certain points he was even condescending. On the other hand, by way of
 " confidence, he displayed to me a disposition which has not only afflicted me, but has
 " wounded me in a most cruel manner. He will communicate to you what he said in
 " relation to certain information received by Lord Dufferin from England.

" If it is as they tell me, there can be *no more formal duplicity*. If matters result in
 " this way, I shall find myself to have been made sport of in a most disgraceful manner.
 " They have then only made use of me to deceive and wait the time when vengeance
 " could more easily be taken.

" Without mention of the false calculation they have made as to the latter point of
 " view, my conduct, to my own mind, is very clearly marked out. I can only place
 " before the public in general, and the Members of the House in particular, the game in
 " which I have been the victim and the tool. I trust that I shall not be driven to this
 " extremity, and that the Government will not compel me to reveal to the public all I
 " know about the Manitoba question.

" Risking to be thought inconsiderate, allow me to ask for a second interview before
 " my departure from Ottawa.

" With profound respect and sincere esteem,

" Your most humble servant,

" (Signed,) ALEXANDER,
 " Archbishop of St. Boniface."

The next day Mr. Langevin waited on me. He requested me not to be uneasy, and said they would take some steps to settle the difficulty. I went back to Montreal on the 19th August.

When in Montreal I received a telegram requesting me to come as quickly as possible to Ottawa, dated 21st August, from J. C. Taché, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, of which I produce a copy, as follows :—

(No. 38.)

(Translation.)

" OTTAWA, August 21st, 1873.

" To Archbishop Taché,
 " Father Oblat's House.

" Want you here. Come up this evening. Important. Answer immediately.

" (Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ."

I left at once and arrived on 22nd August. Mr. Taché told me that Mr. Langevin had requested him to telegraph me. Both Sir John and Mr. Langevin went to the Palace, but I was already gone to the Departmental Buildings to see them. Mr. Langevin came to me there and told me Sir John was in his office waiting to see me. I accompanied Mr. Langevin to Sir John. The conversation began on the election of Riel for the vacant seat in Provencher. They both insisted on the propriety of Riel not running for that election, but being replaced by one of his friends. I answered that I would not interfere any more, that I had been deceived too often. They insisted, and Sir John A. Macdonald said again that he would go to England after the Session and secure the amnesty. There was a long talk, and at last I told Sir John that I would not, and could not, do any thing in the matter unless he would give me a written guarantee of what he was saying; he said he could not give anything in writing, and he left the place.

After he left Mr. Langevin told me that I ought to do something under the circumstances. I said I could not, and that it was strange if they were so sure that the amnesty would be granted that they would not give me a written assurance; that, in fact I was tired with promises so often made and never performed. He said to me "I never promised you, and this time I will make the promise." I said "You may promise as your colleagues did, but you may not succeed, as they have not succeeded in carrying out the promise. I trust you individually, but I cannot in this affair trust you more than your colleagues, as I am afraid you have not more power than they."

He then pledged himself to me, and offered to pledge to the whole party of Lower Canada, to resign in case Sir John A. Macdonald would not succeed to get the amnesty or would not work for it.

I merely answered: "It is not your resignation I am working for, it is the accomplishment of the promise of the amnesty."

He insisted again and again, but I told him I could not act any further.

I withdrew, and the next day returned to Montreal.

On 18th October I received a telegram, which I produce, from Dr. Taché, and it was duplicated within fifteen minutes.

(No. 39.)

" OTTAWA, 18th October, 1874.³

" To Archbishop Taché,
 " At the Grey Nuns, Grey Street.

" Of utmost importance that you come to Ottawa at once. Start to-night. Do not fail. Answer by telegraph immediately.

" (Signed,) J. C. TACHÉ."

I started, and arrived on the 19th. I saw some of the Members, and thereafter, on the same or the next day, I had an interview with Mr. Langevin, and I addressed him on the question of amnesty. He told me that for his part he was ready to resign should his resignation be of any use; "but" he added, "I cannot see that it could serve you in any way. I think you had better leave the matter with us, and I will consult with all the members for Quebec on our side, and we will come to some agreement." Then I was assured that Mr. Langevin and his colleague, Mr. Robitaille, had pledged themselves to their party, as represented in the House, to give in their resignations if Sir John

Macdonald did not, on his visit to England, succeed in securing an amnesty. I was also told, but by whom I cannot say, that this was agreed to between Sir John and Mr. Langevin.

On the question of amnesty, I saw, I think, Mr. Dorion first after the formation of the present Government, I think in November last. I also saw Mr. Letellier.

They stated that the Government was not yet organized properly, and that they would not give me any guarantee, except that they were personally in favor of an amnesty, and that they hoped, especially if it could be proved to have been promised, there would be no difficulty in having it granted.

I repeatedly told them it had been promised in an interview with Mr. Letellier in his office on or about the 25th November. He said to me: "I think (or I hope) that we shall be able to give the amnesty to our Lower Canadian friends as a New Year's gift."

In one of our interviews in Montreal, which took place shortly after, Mr. Dorion asked me to furnish him with a statement of facts relative to that question, and with copies of documents in my possession relating to that question.

I complied with his request, but I did not furnish any of the confidential papers.

I saw him within a day or two after his receipt of the papers, and he told me he thought them very satisfactory, and for himself he was entirely satisfied that the amnesty had been promised.

On 30th November I saw both these gentlemen together in Montreal. I spoke again on the subject, and got about the same answers; but I was led to believe that they themselves had some guarantees about it. They were not explicit, but I was led to believe it. It was something to the effect that there was an agreement with their colleagues as to the granting of the amnesty. The words as near as I can say were these: "We cannot settle everything. It is so soon after the formation of the Government. We have hopes that the thing will be arranged in a favorable way according to your wishes; and we see ourselves the necessity of the amnesty." I remember no further words.

My impression was so strong, that I asked Mr. Dorion in what way he and I could communicate together about the amnesty, after my departure for Manitoba, without its being known. He then wrote in my memorandum book two sentences, which he explained as to what their meaning would be in case we should communicate about the amnesty.

I produce the sentences, "Communication received, matter attended to immediately," meant this: "communication received" means "amnesty," "matter attended to immediately" means "immediate promulgation of the amnesty."

Next sentence, "Communication received" (same meaning), "matter under consideration" meaning "that the amnesty was under consideration by the Ottawa Government", "you may expect early decision," meaning its inherent sense as bearing on the secret meaning of the prior part of the sentence.

It was agreed that he would add to the latter sentence the name of the month in which he expected the thing would be settled.

The date is marked on the back of this memorandum. It is November 30th. The memorandum was written about the close of our interview of that day, which was my last interview with them.

I left Montreal on the 2nd of December.

The impression made on my mind was so favorable, that on my arrival I told many people that we had every reason to expect that the new Government would carry out the promise of the old Government,

24th December I telegraphed to Mr. Dorion. I produce a copy of the telegram.

(No. 40.)

"FORT GARRY, 24th December, 1873.

"To the Honorable A. A. Dorion,
Ottawa.

"Anxious hearing from you. Is communication received. Lepine bailed yesterday.

(Signed,)

"ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ."

I received an answer, dated 25th December, which I produce.

(No. 41.)

(Received at Fort Garry, 26.)

" MONTREAL, December 25th, 1873.

" To Archbishop Taché.

" I received the gratifying intelligence contained in your telegram. Matters here are progressing slowly, but most satisfactorily. In a few days I will write result, and about some important questions.

(Signed,)

" A. A. DORION."

The letter promised in that telegram never came. On the same 24th December I wrote a letter to Mr. Dorion, which he produces.

(No. 46.)

Archbishop Taché to Honorable A. A. Dorion.

" ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA,

" December 24th, 1873.

" Hon. A. A. Dorion,

" Minister of Justice.

" HON. AND DEAR SIR,—I send you herewith the burial certificate of Alfred Scott, Esq., one of the Delegates of the Provisional Government to the Government of Canada. I add thereto a copy of the petition which the said Alfred Scott addressed to Her Majesty jointly with the Rev. Mr. Ritchot, and which I myself attest to be a true copy. I do not know what the Government then in power at Ottawa did with that petition, it proves at least that Scott thought as Mr. Ritchot did. Mr. Black did not return here after the negotiations; in fact he started for Scotland before they were closed.

" Lepine was admitted to bail yesterday. I trust you will take steps to prevent his trial ever taking place. I am most anxious to hear from you.

" Accept my sincere good wishes, and believe me with deep respect,

" Your most humble servant,

" ALEXANDER,

" Archbishop of St. Boniface."

" P.S.—Mr. Brisebois is still the only French Canadian officer in the Mounted Police, and he is in the lowest rank.—ALEX."

I got no answer to this letter. Lieut.-Governor Morris had, previous to 24th December, told me that he had communicated to the old and to the new Government by letter his view that the granting of the amnesty was a necessity.

On 2nd January I received from Dr. Taché a telegram, which I produce.

(No. 42.)

" OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1874.

* * * * *

" General election immediate. Governor Morris will communicate with you. Of paramount importance for friends to comply with his request. Answer by telegraph.

(Signed,)

" J. C. TACHÉ."

On 3rd January Governor Morris' private secretary came to my place, and showed me copy of an extract from a telegram in cipher which the Governor had received from Mr. Dorion. I am now shown a copy furnished by Mr. Dorion, which is what was shown me :—

(No. 48.)

" OTTAWA, January 2nd, 1874.

" To Alex. Morris,
" Fort Garry, Manitoba.

" Will you communicate confidentially to Bishop Taché that I am particularly desirous in the interest of his people, in order to avoid excitement, that Riel should not be a candidate.

"(Signed), A. A. DORION."

After seeing this, and before calling on Mr. Morris, I answered my brother's telegram by one dated 3rd January, of which I produce a copy.

(No. 43.)

" St. BONIFACE, January 3rd, 1874.

" To J. C. Taché, Ottawa.

" Telegram received yesterday. Communication heard of to-day in an unbecoming manner. Want at least official written instrument and conditions.

"(Signed), ALEXANDER." •

At the same time, and before seeing Mr. Morris, I wrote Mr. Dorion a letter, dated 3rd January, of which he produces the original.

(No. 47.)

Archbishop Taché to Hon. A. A. Dorion.

(Private.)

" ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA,
January 3rd, 1874.

" HONORABLE AND DEAR SIR,—I take up the pen under a very painful impression. A telegram received yesterday from my brother had given me a foreboding of what I have since learned. Mr. Morris (who affects not to hold any communication with me) sent his Secretary to show me a telegram which that young gentleman stated to have been received from you yesterday, and in which I am asked to prevent Mr. Riel from standing as a candidate at the next general election. To say nothing of Mr. Morris' mode of proceeding in a matter of such importance and delicacy, I must say that the request itself causes me the greatest embarrassment, and, in fact, the utmost pain. Is this then the whole result of our efforts and labors! Ministries succeed one another only to follow up a policy which, to my mind, is not a just one, and which most certainly will not seem generous in your eyes or in the eyes of your friends.

" The whole Province of Quebec ask you to do an act of justice in behalf of men who have been shamefully deceived, and the only answer is to request me to manage so that their leader shall not receive a proof of the respect and confidence of his fellow countrymen. This man is within two or three hours' journey of Montreal, and an eight days' journey from me, and I am to take steps to induce him to hide himself and to continue with his family in misery! What is to be offered to Mr. Riel as a recompense for the sacrifices which he is called upon to make? Misery, exile, or a jail if he returns to his native land! There is no other alternative. Your telegram received the day after Christmas poured balm into my heart, and into that of those to whom I was able to communicate

“it without indiscretion and without danger. But I must confess that the telegram of the day after New Year’s has produced an entirely different result. For four years I have been made use of, *nominally for the good of the people whom I love*, as an instrument to deceive that same people. You were pleased to form a correct opinion of my position, and to assure me that you would never place me in so false a one. Allow me to tell you that now, more than ever, my interference in the direction requested (*unless there were certain compensation*) would to me be productive of pain and difficulty. I cannot act unless, I repeat, I have something certain to offer. If you knew all the indignities to which our poor people have been subjected, you would not be annoyed at my experiencing the painful feelings which I do. I most anxiously await the letter which you promised me at Christmas. I still hope I may find some comfort in it.

“With respect and esteem,

“Your very obedient Servant,

“ALEXANDER,

“Archbishop of St. Boniface.

“The Hon. A. A. Dorion.”

I saw Mr. Morris on 5th January, and told him that I had no means at all to open the matter, that I did not know where Riel was; that he had left the country some months previous. That I knew he was somewhere near Montreal, though where I did not know; and I added that I had no will to act, for the same reason I had given Mr. Langevin in October, which I repeated in substance to Mr. Morris. I told him the name of a person with whom Mr. Dorion could communicate, and who perhaps could let him know where Riel was, and what were his intentions.

A few days later I said to Mr. Morris that I could perhaps ascertain where Riel was and that perhaps some arrangement might be made, but that I would take no action at all unless furnished with a written guarantee.

Mr. Morris, in my presence on this 5th January, wrote a telegram to Mr. Dorion of which I have not a copy. Mr. Dorion now produces a copy which I identify as correct.

(No. 49.)

“FORT GARRY, 5th January, 1874.

“HON. A. A. DORION,—Have seen Archbishop. He thinks matter can be arranged if amnesty granted, or written promise of it within short and definite period, but not otherwise. He has written. You can communicate with Riel through Father Lascomb at Montreal, who knows where he is.

“(Signed,)

A. MORRIS.”

Mr. Morris told me repeatedly that he had received no answer to that telegram.

On 7th January, my brother sent me a telegram, of which I produce a copy; I did not answer it.

(No. 44.)

Telegram from J. C. Taché to Archbishop Taché.

OTTAWA, Ont., January 7, 1874.

“To Bishop Taché.—

“Cannot understand unbecoming manner. No intention to wound your feelings; quite the contrary. No official written instrument can be given. My personal opinion not altered. I think that a friend of his be chosen and not himself for present.

“(Signed)

J. C. TACHÉ.”

I got no answer to my letter to Mr. Dorion of 3rd January. On 10th March I sent a telegram to Mr. Dorion of which I produce a copy.

(No. 45.)

“FORT GARRY, March 10, 1874.

“To the Hon. A. A. Dorion, Ottawa.

“No answer yet to my letter of January. Nothing either about the communication alluded to in your telegram of Christmas. Am publishing on promising and granting of amnesty.

“(Signed,) ARCHBISHOP TACHÉ.”

I received an answer dated 11th March, which is at home, but Mr. Dorion now produces a copy which I identify as correct.

(No. 50.)

“OTTAWA, 11th March, 1874.

“To Archbishop Taché, Fort Garry :

“Telegram received last night, not quite intelligible. I have asked to have it repeated. I can only say now that elections have delayed consideration of several questions relating to Manitoba, which are now engaging the attention of the Government in anticipation of the Session, which opens on the 26th instant. Not probable any information can be given till then.

“(Signed,) A. A. DORION.”

I received a further answer dated 12th March, of which Mr. Dorion now produces copy, which I identify as correct.

(No. 51.)

“OTTAWA, 12th March, 1874.

“To Archbishop Taché, Fort Garry.

“Telegram has been repeated. I understand you are going to publish documents ; would respectfully suggest that it can have no good effect, and should be delayed. Hon. E. B. Wood just appointed Chief Justice, is an able lawyer, and free from prejudice.

“(Signed,) A. A. DORION.”

I wrote to Father Lascomb immediately after the communication with Mr. Morris, about the first week in January, that very likely the Canadian Government would open negotiations with him about Riel's election ; that I had nothing to say except that he should act according to circumstances, and that I left the matter to his own discretion.

I got an answer from Father Lascomb to the effect that Mr. Dorion had communicated with him, either directly or through some one else, but that having no assurance himself, and having regard to the way I myself had been treated, he had no instructions to mingle in such affairs.

In November Mr. Dorion informed me that a true bill had been found against Riel, at an interview in his office, very shortly after the formation of the Government. He had telegraphed to Fort Garry, at my request, as I was anxious about the proceedings which I understood were being taken against Lepine only, and the information he obtained from Governor Morris he communicated to me by telegram to Montreal. This information was as to a true bill, not only against Lepine, but also against Riel, O'Donohoe and four others.

I communicated this to some friends in Montreal. It was not public news there when I received it, as far as I know, but it was so the next day. There was no applica-

tion made by me or by any one else, to my knowledge, to any member of the present Government for pecuniary assistance to be given to Riel, nor was any such assistance rendered to my knowledge.

I wrote Riel a letter the day I left Montreal, but never got an answer. This was the only letter, and I had no personal communication with him.

I had no communication with him, and did nothing, save what I have already described, as to Riel's candidature for Provencher, or his return to Manitoba.

I had not the acquaintance of, nor had I any communication, either verbally or in writing, with any member of the present Government, save Mr. Dorion and Mr. Letellier.

I am sure that Riel did not return to Manitoba. I believe he remained in the neighbourhood of Montreal. It was not in order to inform Riel, that I asked Mr. Dorion to find out about the proceedings. I had not at that time an idea that the proceedings actively prosecuted were against him or any one else than Lepine. I did not communicate what I learned to Riel, as far as I remember. It was for my own information, and in order to speak to Mr. Dorion about the consequences as to Lepine, that I made the enquiry of one or both of them. On hearing from Fort Garry the way the Grand Jury was formed, I expressed my surprise, and said I did not think it was justice, but truly injustice. This was because Farmer, the prosecutor, was one of the Grand Jurors, and because the proportions and number of the jurors were not according to law.

At, I think, every one of the conversations, Mr. Dorion told me that he personally could not give me any promise of an amnesty. Whether this was in answer to my question or not, I cannot remember. He added, that he was perfectly well disposed and expected he would be able to satisfy us, as hereinbefore stated.

In reply to Mr. Dorion, when he said he could not give me any promise, I said I had rather have no promise at all, than one that would not be fulfilled afterwards.

The reason he gave me for not being able to give me any promise was, as I have already stated, that the Government was but just formed and had not yet time to decide anything; and, he added, that even if there had been anything, he, of course, could not tell me Cabinet secrets; and, of course, I did not expect this. I did not make any enquiry of him as to the opinion and sentiments of his Ontario colleagues.

I enclosed, in my letter of 24th December, copy of the burial certificate of Alfred Scott, in compliance with a request made by Mr. Dorion in Montreal; and it was in compliance with a similar request, that I enclosed copy of the petition signed by the same Scott. I informed Mr. Dorion of the absence of Judge Black for the same reason.

Mr. Dorion wished to know the state of things, as to the three delegates, and I had furnished him with Father Ritchot's affidavit, and was by this letter furnishing him with the evidence of Scott, and informing him of the absence of Black.

The "hope of some consolation" referred to at the close of my letter of 3rd January, was the granting of the amnesty.

There had, up to the time of the writing of this letter, been no promise of an amnesty by the present Government or any member of it, though I had been led to expect it, as I have before mentioned.

I can give no more words which passed between Messrs. Dorion or Letellier and myself than what I have already given in this examination.

It was on these words and from the whole tenor of our conversation, that I based the expectation I entertained.

I cannot say positively whether I asked the question, but I received positive assurances from both Governments, the old and the new, that if Lepine was convicted he should be soon pardoned.

It was from Mr. Langevin or Sir John, or both, that I learned this as to the old Government; and from either Mr. Letellier or Mr. Dorion, or both, that I learned it as to the new Government.

ALEXANDER,
Archbishop of St. Boniface.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

MONDAY, April 20th, 1874.

The Reverend Noel Joseph Ritchot, deposed :—

I am the parish priest of St. Norbert, in the Diocese of St. Boniface, in the Province of Manitoba. I was in the North-West before 1869, and during 1869 and 1870. I arrived there in the spring of 1862, and remained there up to my coming here on the delegation. I always resided there. The causes of the trouble arose chiefly so far as I could see from the fact that the people had no notice whatsoever of the transactions which seemed to be treated on between the Imperial Government, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Government of Canada, with reference to the transfer of the North-West Territory to Canada. The nature of these transactions was completely unknown in the North-West, and the people were dissatisfied from the first at being left in that position. That, so far as I could see, was the chief cause of the discontent.

The dissatisfaction was increased at first by the conduct of a certain "Canadian" party settled in Manitoba. That was in the autumn of 1868. It arose chiefly because that party treated the people with contempt in correspondence in the newspapers. They were few in number, and it was chiefly due to the action of their newspaper and a few individuals whose names were published. Only a few names were known. I do not know the probable number of the party. The newspaper was the "North-Wester." The troubles were increased in the autumn of 1868 by the arrival of a party of Canadian employées. Difficulties commenced in the course of the winter. The principal cause of the difficulty then was the rumour that these employées had made a treaty with the Indians for a certain tract of land, part of which the people of the country had claimed for themselves. I became aware of this through evidence in the Court, at the sitting of which I was present, in a case against Mr. Snow. On the occasion of that suit, the witnesses stated that on such a day Mr. Snow treated with the Indians, and gave them flour, pork and drink in exchange for the lands. I was present when that was said by the witnesses against Mr. Snow. This testimony corroborated the rumours I had heard with reference to the treaty. This was in the month of March, 1869. Subsequently to that date I had no knowledge of any special difficulty till the month of July. In the month of July, on the 29th of that month, a meeting was held at the Court House. I think it was a meeting at which all the people of the country were expected. From all I could learn of the object of the meeting, it was for the purpose of demanding the money, or a portion of the money, the Hudson's Bay Company were to receive from Canada for the country, and moreover, to overthrow the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company. I state word for word what was told me at the time. I was not at the meeting. This was told me before the meeting by the party who was to be the chairman—Mr. William Dease. I heard this on the 24th July (Saturday), and on the Sunday I warned my people to be on their guard, as to the object of the meeting, as I considered it of a dangerous character. I cannot positively state who originated the meeting; however, names were put forward. Mr. Dease is a half-breed. The chief names were Paschal Breland, W. Hallet and Joseph Genton. It was rumoured that Dr. Schultz was the prime mover in the matter. After this meeting, which failed in its object, came the discontent on the occasion of the survey by Canada. From and after the month of June, until the autumn, there were repeated difficulties with reference to the surveyors. The inhabitants demanded of the surveyors on what authority they came to survey the lands of the country. The surveyors never produced any paper or gave any satisfactory answer. The inhabitants also made enquiry of the Council of Assiniboia as to who had authorized the surveying of the lands, and were unable to get any satisfactory answer. Contrary to what usually happens, this movement originated with the people themselves—the agricultural classes. They did not consult me on that matter, and I took no part whatever in political matters at the time. These were the first causes of the difficulties to my knowledge. The discontent was increased by the news that Mr. McDougall had left Canada with an escort and a quantity of arms for the purpose of taking possession of the country. At the same time a party of Canadians, resident in Winnipeg, stated that they were going to meet and join Mr. McDougall under

arms. I have my knowledge of these circumstances merely from rumour. About the 15th or 20th of October, the news was told in the country that Mr. McDougall had arrived at the frontier of the country with an escort and a large quantity of arms. On the 19th of the same month I learned that runners had been sent to Mr. McDougall to invite him not to enter the country, and that they had been despatched according to a resolution passed at a meeting held at St. Vital. I was not present at the meeting, and was not aware of the adoption of the resolution. The old custom of the country was that when any difficulty arose in which it was necessary to take up arms, the inhabitants used to organize of their own accord, after the manner in which they organized for the hunting in the prairies. This custom was chiefly confined to such of the French and English half-breeds as were in the habit of hunting. Those meetings never had reference to municipal affairs at all, and were only held when it was necessary to take up arms to repel enemies from outside. In 1863, when the Sioux made a descent upon the country, the Council of the half-breeds organized a meeting at St. Norbert, and met a deputation of the Sioux. Governor Dallas and Mr. McTavish also met the Sioux there along with the half-breeds.

The meeting of the Metis at St. Vital was held of their own motion, as was their custom, and it is not within my knowledge that they were advised to do so by anybody.

About the 20th of that same month a party of men assembled on the banks of the River Salle, for the purpose of meeting Mr. McDougall's party if they advanced into the country. I think they did so of their own accord. I did not advise them to do so; in fact, the thing was done entirely unknown to me. The first knowledge I had of the matter was from seeing them wandering about my premises. The meeting was held about half a mile from my house. They told me that they had chosen that place because it is the first place on the Pembina Road, where they would be protected by the junction of two rivers, and by a bush on both sides of the road. They had not previously been excited by speeches and addresses at church doors or elsewhere, to my knowledge. Since the month of July, several other meetings had been held in the town of Winnipeg, the object of them being to elicit the nature of the negotiations between the Canadian Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, and to devise some means of asserting their rights. The gathering to which I have referred having taken place before my own eyes in my own parish, I made enquiries as to the origin of the movement, and what motive they had in it. The party who seemed to be the leader of the band told me that he was there by orders of his chief. I asked him where are your chiefs? "Four of them," he said, "have gone to invite Mr. McDougall not to enter the country." He saw from my countenance that I was extremely surprised, and said "Are we doing wrong?" I answered, "In order to be enabled to say whether you are doing well or ill, I must be made aware of why you are here. However, you seem to me to be engaged in a very dangerous pursuit." I said no more at that time, but from that moment I saw it was a very serious matter, and I determined to do nothing which would compromise my influence with them, as that influence could be used later. I may state that this is not the time to defend myself in the matter, but if I had not been present consequences much more serious would have occurred. I received a letter from Governor McTavish begging me to remain among the half-breeds, and at least keep them within the bounds of moderation. I recollect the arrival of Archbishop Taché at the Red River from Rome, which, I think, was about the 9th March, 1870. I saw him on the evening of his arrival. He consulted with me at my own house. I have a knowledge of many statements being made by the Archbishop to the chiefs, and I know that he spoke in public several times. He said that upon these occasions that he was sent by Canada to give assurance that the intention of the Canadian Government was not in any way to ill-treat the people of the North-West; that, on the contrary, the desire of the Canadian Government was that they should send delegates to Ottawa. He further assured them that the delegates would be well received on the part of the Government, and that the expenses of their journey to and from Ottawa would be paid. From the time of the Archbishop's arrival till the time I left for Ottawa with the delegation, I had very little communication with him or the

leaders of the Provisional Government. I was not present at any of their deliberations, and therefore did not hear whether he said anything about the amnesty for offences committed.

I was, as I have stated, one of the three delegates who went from the Red River to Ottawa. I left Red River on the 24th of March, 1870, and arrived at Ottawa on the 11th April. We had interviews with two members of the Canadian Government, who were delegated by their colleagues to treat with us. The first interview I had with any member of the Canadian Government was on the 12th, when I saw the Hon. Mr. Howe at his office. On the same day I saw Sir George E. Cartier. There was no discussion of the question of amnesty at those meetings. At the third interview, Sir George Cartier came to see me at the Bishop's palace. This was on the 22nd April. There was no reference made to the amnesty on that occasion. I saw Sir George Cartier at his own house. I was in company with Mr. Black. This was on the 23rd. The amnesty was then treated of. We treated of matters in general, but I said the first thing was the amnesty, and that without it nothing could be done. Sir John was present at the time. The hon. gentleman told me that the amnesty did not rest with Canada, but that they would find means to arrange the matter. Sir George said these were only preparatory interviews with a view to arranging the matter. (What I have given you is a summary of what took place at those interviews.) My next interview was on the 25th. I was with Mr. Black; Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier were present. The interview took place at Sir George's house. They told me these interviews were semi-official. The hon. gentlemen wished on that day to treat for arrangements, but I refused, complaining that I had no written acknowledgment of my position as delegate, and I desired to know with whom I was to communicate. I desired to know how I was looked upon. The hon. gentlemen said I was sufficiently recognized by what had taken place and what had been said in the House. I then insisted on having a written acknowledgment of my *status*. The amnesty was spoken of on the 25th. I said we might speak on it, but we could settle nothing definitely as to that matter. I said the *sine qua non* of an agreement was a general amnesty. The Hon. Ministers said they would give me an answer on the following day. They also said we give you the means of obtaining an amnesty, but they did not state positively what those means were. We told them we knew nothing of the proceedings to be taken, and that we would not ourselves take any action, and said if the Ministers had not the power to settle all our difficulties, I had no business in Ottawa, and would return to the Red River on the following morning. They said they would give me an answer the next day. I saw them next on the 26th. At that interview there were present Mr. Black, Mr. Scott, and myself. It took place at Sir George Cartier's house, and Sir George and Sir John A. Macdonald were also present. As I entered the room on the occasion, Sir John A. Macdonald presented me with the document, which I produce with my delegation commission.

(No. 55.)

“OTTAWA, April, 26th, 1870.

“GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, stating that as delegates from the North-West to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, you are desirous of having an early audience with the Government, and am to inform you in reply that the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Geo. Et. Cartier have been authorized by the Government to confer with you on the subject of your mission and will be ready to receive you at eleven o'clock.

“I have the honor to be,

“Gentlemen,

“Your most obdt. servant.

“(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE.

“To the Revd.

“N. J. Ritchot, P

“J. Black, Esq.,

“Alfred Scott, Esq.”

(No. 56.)

(Translation.)

“ To Revd. N. J. Ritchot, Ptr., &c :

“ SIR,—The President of the Provisional Government of Assiniboia in Council, by these presents grants authority and commission to you the Reverend N. J. Ritchot, jointly with John Black Esquire, and the Honorable A. Scott, to the end that you be- take yourselves to Ottawa, in Canada ; and that when there you should lay before the Canadian Parliament the list entrusted to your keeping with these presents, which list contains the conditions and propositions under which the people of Assiniboia would consent to enter into Confederation with the other Provinces of Canada.

“ Signed, this twenty-second day of March, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

“ By Order,

“ (Signed,)

THOMAS BUNN,

“ Secretary of State.

“ Seat of Government, Winnipeg,

“ Assiniboia.”

The Minister said in reply to our questions that they were in a position to assure us that an amnesty would be granted immediately after the passing of the Manitoba Bill. The nineteenth clause of our instructions is as follows :—

“ That all debts contracted by the Provisional Government of the Territory of the North-West, now called Assiniboia, in consequence of illegal and unconsidered measures adopted by Canadian Officials to bring about a civil war in our midst, be paid out of the Dominion Treasury ; and that none of the Members of the Provisional Government or any of those acting under them be in any way held liable or responsible with regard to the movement or any of the actions which led to the present negotiations.”

I asked that this clause should form part of the Bill, but they replied that it was not expedient that it should form part of the Bill, inasmuch as the Bill belonged to the House, while the amnesty was a matter for the administration. I asked for a written assurance, but they answered that it was not necessary, and that we might trust to their word. They also said there would be no difficulty whatever, with regard to the amnesty, and that it was a matter which rested with the Crown. We then went on discussing the other matters of our mission. That was all that was then said with regard to the amnesty. They did not speak at all with regard to the proclamation of December 6th, 1869. They told me it would be an insult to Her Majesty if they gave me a written guarantee. They said that if a written promise of the amnesty were required before the passing of the Manitoba Bill it would be imposing conditions on the Crown. They did not upon this occasion or during any of the prior conversation refer to the death of Scott as the difficulty in the way of the amnesty. They only asked me if I was present at the death of Scott and I answered I was not. They said with regard to the popular outcry respecting the death of Scott, that while regretting that event they, as men of business, could pay no attention to it, and that this matter would not prevent them from making suitable arrangements and settling all the questions. They requested me to keep perfect silence as to the communications I had had with them, and let the public mind settle down. The next interview took place on the 27th. The same persons were present on each side. Nothing was said as to the amnesty. The next meeting was on the 28th. The same delegates were present. On this occasion nothing was said about the amnesty. Sir John A. Macdonald was taken ill during the interview and left. The next interview was on the 30th. The three delegates met Sir George Cartier ; Sir John A. Macdonald was still ill. We spoke of the amnesty. Immediately after the interview I took notes of what had been said. I made notes after all our interviews. The note referring to the interview of the 30th is as follows :—“ A word about the amnesty all in the same sense.” I remember Sir George told me not to be uneasy for everything would be granted as it

had been promised. The next interview took place on 2nd May. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir George Cartier and the three delegates from the North-West were present. There was nothing said about the amnesty. On the third of May I again met Sir George Cartier, but nothing was said about the amnesty. On the same day we had an official interview with His Excellency the Governor General and Sir Clinton Murdoch. They and the three delegates were the only persons present. His Excellency introduced Sir Clinton Murdoch as the special envoy of the Crown, and was deputed to hear us. His Excellency said, "If you can come to an understanding with my Ministers do so; but if you cannot I am ready to hear you, and Sir Clinton Murdoch has to do you justice. If you have anything to state we are ready to hear you." Thereupon we said we had consented to the Manitoba Bill, with the Ministers, but as to the other questions, particularly the amnesty, we were not satisfied because we have no written guarantee. His Excellency then pointed to Sir Clinton Murdoch, and said, "He knows it is the intention of Her Majesty to declare a general amnesty in order to establish peace in the country. Besides you have seen my proclamation, are you familiar with it?" I answered that I had knowledge of the proclamation, but I did not remember it word for word. I also said that in my opinion the proclamation of the 6th December was only promising the amnesty, and what I wanted was the promulgation of the actual amnesty promised. Sir Clinton Murdoch said, "You have nothing to fear, Her Majesty wishes but one thing, and that is to pass the sponge over all that has happened in the North-West, and establish peace. She wishes to place that Province in a position to attain prosperity like the other English Provinces." I remember particularly the expression of passing the sponge over all that had happened. It struck me at the time. I said I was pained because I had nothing in writing to show the people. He answered "When you are treating with men such as those in whose presence you are to day there is no necessity for written guarantees." Using the French expression he told me you must not ("*Tant mettre les points sur les i,*") be so particular. "You must leave us a certain latitude and you will gain by it." I then stated, "Since there is nothing to fear I trust to your words." I looked upon this Proclamation as an assurance that an amnesty would be granted. I did not look upon it as an amnesty proclaimed. We wanted a direct proclamation of amnesty. That was my view at the time.

N. J. RITCHOT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
TUESDAY, 21st April, 1874.

Examination of Revd. N. J. Ritchot resumed.

After the interview with the Governor General and Sir Clinton Murdoch, I had an interview with Sir George Cartier, who asked me if I had not been content with the results of the interview which I had just had with His Excellency and Sir Clinton. I told him I was sufficiently pleased if what they stated regarding the granting of the amnesty were put in writing. Sir George then replied the British Government and the Government of Canada would treat our people like spoiled children, and give them more than they expected. On the 5th we had again an interview with Sir George Cartier at which Sir John Macdonald was present, the three delegates were all present also, but there was nothing done with reference to the amnesty. On the 6th there was another meeting at which the same parties were present. No reference was made to the amnesty however. We had also several other meetings, but at none of them was anything said with reference to that matter. Sometime between the 3rd and the 10th—I cannot recollect the exact date—I had a meeting with Sir Clinton Murdoch at the Bishop's Palace, at which the question of amnesty was again discussed.

I was alone with Sir Clinton upon that occasion. I cannot recollect the exact terms of our conversation, but I know that I drew his particular attention to the question of the promised amnesty. On the 18th I addressed a letter to Sir George Cartier on the subject, which I now produce.

(No. 57.)

" OTTAWA, 18th May, 1870.

(Translation.)

" To Sir George E. Cartier,
 " Minister of Militia, &c., &c.

" Sir,—We had agreed, as you are aware, to leave the selection and division of th
 " lands to be divided amongst the children of the half-breeds to the Local Legislature ; you
 " thought proper, for good reasons I doubt not, to substitute for that mode of division the 27th
 " section, which leaves that selection and division to the Governor General in Council.
 " In view of our objections and observations Sir John and you promised to cause to be
 " authorized by the Governor in Council before our departure, a Committee composed of
 " men whom we ourselves were to propose to select these lands and divide them among
 " the children of the half-breeds. Sir John then proposed to appoint Bishop Taché as
 " one of the members of the Committee. In that case the Bishop of Rupert's Land
 " might also be selected with other citizens to form the Committee.

" I trust you will be able to settle this matter before our departure.

" The fourth sub-section of section 28, which relates to lands held in that part of
 " the Province in which the Indian title has not been extinguished should also be dealt
 " with before we start.

" Under our arrangement these lands so held were also to be left free of charge to
 " persons now in possession. Sir John and you promised that this should be so, and
 " stated that it was already agreed to by the Ministry. The measure is of the greatest
 " importance for us.

" The questions raised by the 19th clause of our instructions are of the highest im
 " portance, I trust, sir, and the past is my warrant for the future, that you will be able to
 " secure us, before our departure, all the guarantees promised by Sir John and you in
 " relation to these highly important questions.

" I have the honor to be, sir,

" Your most obedient servant,

" N. J. RITCHOT."

On the 19th Sir George, before answering the above, came for Mr. Scott and myself, and took us to Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor, and had an interview with His Excellency. Sir George Cartier was present. We discussed specially the question of amnesty, and drew His Excellency's attention to the fact that the Ministers had promised its proclamation. I reminded His Excellency that he had himself been pleased to guarantee the granting of it, and consequently I hoped to obtain it before my departure, as I thought I had a right to expect. His Excellency then showed me his proclamation of the 6th December, telling me it had not been revoked, and consequently it would have all its effect. I called His Excellency's attention to the fact that I had never been willing to accept that proclamation as sufficient to satisfy our population, and that as a promise of amnesty had been made, it was necessary to have something more satisfactory. He replied that such a proclamation could not be long delayed, but that he could not issue it immediately as it had to come from England. I reminded him that there was a telegraphic cable to England, that it was easy to communicate with the authorities there, and that something in writing ought to be given to us. He told me that such matters were not conducted by cable, that it was necessary that the proclamation should be signed by Her Majesty's own hand, that it would be issued immediately, and that it would arrive in Manitoba before us. I observed that it would be impossible for it to get to Manitoba before us, His Excellency then said it would arrive, at all events, before the Lieutenant Governor. I again observed to His Excellency that I could not leave without some written guarantee that the amnesty would be granted. His Excellency said he would next day send us some written assurance that the amnesty would be granted, and that in the meantime he would give me something which would satisfy the people of Manitoba, that nobody would trouble them pending the proclamation of that amnesty.

After that His Excellency again dwelt on his proclamation of the 6th December, saying that it was the best possible guarantee, and that there was nothing to be feared. There was also some discussion upon the other branches of our mission.

His Excellency had previously pressed upon me to leave for Manitoba immediately, because the troops were going there, and he was afraid that trouble might occur. I said I would not leave unless having the documents promised. I accepted the assurances and explanations I have just detailed, and left.

On the 20th, 21st and 22nd nothing particular was done with regard to this question. On the 23rd I went to Sir George Cartier, and complained that I had not received the document I was expecting from His Excellency. I found him engaged writing a reply to my letter, which he gave me, and which I now produce.

(No. 58.)

Letter from Sir G. E. Cartier to Messrs. Ritchot and Scott.

(Translation.)

“DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
“OTTAWA, 23rd May, 1870.

“GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the representations you have submitted respecting “the fourth paragraph of Section 32 of the Act to establish and provide for the Govern- “ment of Manitoba, in which it is stated that ‘all persons in peaceable possession of “‘tracts of land at the time of the transfer to Canada, in those parts of the Province in “‘which the Indian title has not been extinguished, shall have the right of pre-emption “‘of the same, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Governor in “‘Council,’ I am in a position to give you the assurance, on the part of the members of “the Government, that so soon as the Government can grant the necessary titles, no pay- “ment shall be required from any of the persons mentioned in that paragraph, but that “they shall be placed upon the same footing as the persons mentioned in the three “preceding paragraphs.

“I desire to call your attention to the interview you had with His Excellency the “Governor General on the 19th instant, at which I was present, and in which His “Excellency was pleased to state that the liberal policy which the Government proposed “to follow in relation to the persons for whom you are interesting yourself is correct, “and is that which ought to be adopted.

“I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

“Your obedient servant,

“(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,

“Minister of Militia and Defence.

“To Messrs. Ritchot and Scott.

“P.S.—You can at any time make use of this letter, in such manner as you shall “think proper, in any explanation you may have to give connected with the object for “which you were sent as delegates to the Canadian Government.

“(Signed,) G. E. C.

“I have, moreover, the honor to assure you, as well on my own behalf as on behalf of “my colleagues, that as to the million four hundred thousand acres of land reserved by “the 31st section of the Manitoba Act, for the benefit of the families of half-breed “residents, the regulations to be established from time to time by the Governor General “in Council, respecting that reserve, will be of a nature to meet the wishes of the half- “breed residents, and to guarantee, in the most effectual and equitable manner, the “division of that extent of land amongst the children of the heads of families of the half- “breeds residing in the Province of Manitoba at the time when the transfer is to be made “to Canada.

“I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

“Your obedient servant,

“(Signed,) GEO. ET. CARTIER,

“Minister of Militia and Defence.”

Sir George's letter at first consisted only of the first two parts, the last postscript which now appears upon it not having been then added. Immediately I received the reply, I complained that one of the paragraphs of my letter was not answered, and in consequence he added the last postscript. I also complained that, in my opinion, the answer relating to the question of amnesty was not clear enough. He stated, in reply, that it contained the whole sense of the promise of amnesty as I had understood it at the moment. He got Mr. Futvoye to come in and copy the last postscript, and I think Mr. Futvoye must have heard some of our conversation. Of course, I am not certain that he did. I accepted that letter of Sir George Cartier's, but still required the documents I expected from His Excellency pending the proclamation of the amnesty. Instead of that document, however, Mr. J. C. Taché brought me, in Sir George Cartier's name, a petition to the Queen to be signed by me. I at first distinctly refused to sign that petition. I was then the only delegate remaining in Ottawa, Mr. Black having left for Scotland, and Mr. Scott for New York. Mr. Taché told me, from Sir George Cartier, that this petition was only a means of bringing the negotiations for a proclamation of amnesty to a successful close, and if the Government had not wished to support it, they would not have drafted it for me to sign; that, besides, it was only a mere matter of form. I had several clauses of the petition corrected, and Mr. Taché took it back to Sir George Cartier in its amended form. I produce a copy of the document as corrected and signed by me.

I may add that I stated that, if it was the best means to obtaining the amnesty, I was prepared to sign it, but without taking any of the responsibility.

(No. 58 A.)

“ To Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
“ and Ireland,

“ May it please Your Majesty :—

“ The Petition of the Revd. Abbé Ritchot, acting as well in his own name as for and
“ on behalf of the Honorable Judge Black and Alfred Scott, Esquire, most humbly
“ representeth :—

“ That Your Majesty's petitioner, in conjunction with his colleagues, the Honorable
“ Judge Black, now on his way to England, and Alfred Scott, Esquire, now absent from
“ the City of Ottawa, came, on the invitation of Your Majesty's Representative, the Right
“ Honorable Sir John Young, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, as delegates
“ from the Red River and the North-West Territory.

“ The subject of their mission was to lay before His Excellency the complaints and
“ wishes of the settlers of the territory, and to obtain such legislation as would redress
“ their grievances and meet their wants.

“ That Your petitioners have to express their gratitude for the kindness and good-
“ will shewn to them by His Excellency the Governor General and His Ministers, during
“ their intercourse with them on the subject of their mission.

“ That the principal object of their mission was to obtain, for the settlers at Red
“ River and the North-West Territory, such political institutions as would place them in
“ a position to become part of the great Confederation of the Dominion of Canada.

“ A measure has happily been passed, by which a part of the North-West Territory
“ and Red River will be admitted as one of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada,
“ under the name of Manitoba, with the same rights and privileges, with few exceptions,
“ as were granted to the Provinces already comprised in the Confederation.

“ That Your petitioners are satisfied that the passing of that measure will be received
“ with joy and gratitude by the settlers and all concerned, and will meet with their
“ wishes and do away with any grievance.

“ That for upwards of seven months the Red River Settlement, owing to unfortunate
“ circumstances, has been thrown into a state of confusion, and has been without a
“ regular Government or authority.

“ That in undergoing the necessity in which they were of forming a sort of Provisional Government, there was no intention to act in any hostile or insurrectionary manner towards Your Majesty’s authority, but the sole object was to provide for the local wants of the Territory—left as it were without the protection of any actual ruling power.

“ That during that period, acts of an illegal character have been committed by conflicting parties, each thinking they were in the right, and acting as they thought for their own protection.

“ That those acts, if brought before the tribunals of justice, might perpetuate feelings of vengeance and irritation for a long period to come, and might defeat the object to be obtained by the measure intended as one of pacification, and would retard the progress of the establishment of that vast country.

“ That Your Petitioners would therefore, with a view to obtain complete peace and establish good will between all conflicting parties in the settlement, earnestly pray Your Majesty to be pleased to exercise the Royal prerogative of mercy, by a remission and forgiveness of all acts partaking of an illegal character that may have been committed by any party in the Settlement during the time of the disturbances.

“ That Your Petitioners, appealing on behalf of the settlers of Red River and the North-West Territory to Your Majesty’s mercy, would observe that they were invited to do so by the terms of the Proclamation of His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, of the 6th December, 1869, in which among other things it was stated that Your Majesty was ready through Your Representative to hear and consider any complaints with a view to redress all well-founded grievances, and by which also Your Majesty was graciously pleased to announce that ‘ no legal proceedings will be taken against any parties implicated in those unfortunate breaches of the law.’

“ Your Petitioners beg further to represent that if the disturbances alluded to in that Proclamation have not subsided sooner, it must be borne in mind that it arose from the difficulty of communication, especially during the fall and winter, between the inhabitants of Red River and the Government of Canada. They do not doubt that had they or other delegates been able to come sooner, the difficulties would have long since been settled, and they hope Your Majesty will be induced not to impute to the unwillingness of the settlers the delay that prevented them sending their delegates to the Governor and the Government of Canada, to lay before them their grievances and complaints, as they were called upon to do by the invitation of Your Majesty’s Representative.

“ That your Petitioners also further represent to Your Majesty that when they left the Settlement of Red River, all the inhabitants there were under the conviction and believed most sincerely that their political grievances would be redressed by a measure from the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and that Your Majesty would be induced to crown the political measure of peace by the exercise of Your Royal Prerogative of mercy, which was so graciously offered by Your Majesty in the Proclamation.

“ Wherefore your Petitioners, on behalf of the settlers of Red River and the North-West Territory, humbly pray Your Majesty to exercise Your Royal Prerogative of mercy by an act of amnesty, to remit and pardon all illegal acts that may have been committed during the time of the disturbances.

“ And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray and be grateful.

“ (Signed,)

N. J. RITCHOT.

“ Ottawa, 26th May, 1870.”

I had no other conversation with the Governor other than those I have mentioned, nor yet had I any interviews with Sir Clinton Murdoch or Sir John Macdonald, other than those I have detailed. I had a further interview with Sir George Cartier about the petition, at which he assured me I would be troubled with nothing on its account ; that it was only a means to having the proclamation issued, and that everything would be as I

desired. That interview was on the 28th. On the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, I had interviews with Sir George, at each of which he spoke in the same sense of the petition and the amnesty. He told me I should be quiet and not rack my head about anything; that the men with whom I was dealing knew something about business. This was at the last interview before I left.

I had some conversation with Sir George Cartier, in the presence of Mr. Scott, as to what I should do on my arrival at Manitoba. I do not remember whether Sir John Macdonald was then present or not. This was when we were discussing the Manitoba Bill. I then asked Sir George who was to govern the country, pending the arrival of the Lieut. Governor, and if he was to name somebody to do so. He answered, "No, let Mr. Riel continue to maintain order and govern the country as he has done up to the present moment." He asked me if I thought that Riel was sufficiently powerful to maintain order. I said I thought he was. Then he answered, "Let him continue till the Governor arrives." He also inquired whether Mr. Riel would require that the Governor should take authority as his successor. I answered that he would not; that his government was only a provisional one, and that he would immediately withdraw when the representative of Her Majesty arrived. "Very well," said Sir George; "let him be at the head of his people to receive the Governor." Before my departure on the 28th also, he recommended me to tell Riel and the people that they had nothing to fear. He even told me that it would be desirable if the half-breeds would meet the troops and serve as guides. He asked me whether provisions for the troops could be found there at the least for a fortnight or a month, until they could procure them from the States. I told him I thought so, but that the stores would be expensive. He told me to write to him on the subject as soon as I should get there. He gave me other instructions and suggestions as to my course. The *resumé* of what Sir George told me is this, "You have obtained all you desired; your amnesty will be proclaimed; it will be there before the Lieut. Governor arrives. In the meantime tell your people to remain quiet and to fear nothing. Let Riel maintain peace and not make *des sottises*." That is the word he made use of. "Because he has to-day to fear enemies who will make him believe that we are hostile to them. The Fenians also will make efforts there to deceive him." It was in the time of the Fenians here, and he had reason to fear that Riel would be led away by them. I told him very often that Riel would not enter into the plans of the Fenians, "but," I said "nevertheless I have not yet what would be of a nature to satisfy the people. I hope everything will go right, but I am not satisfied myself." I told him that I had expected myself to bring a proclamation of amnesty with the Manitoba Act. He told me that what I had was equivalent to the proclamation of an amnesty, as an amnesty would arrive before any other authority in the North-West, and that meanwhile Riel was master and had nothing to complain of. That is a *resumé*. I saw Sir George several times. He said he had a very plain reason for not giving me any more definite written statements, which was that the Canadian Government could not give the amnesty themselves; that the proclamation of the Governor was sufficient, and that he could not give a better one. The reason he gave me to sign the petition myself to the Queen, was in order that the Government and the Governor might not be compromised. He told me that on account of the excitement of feeling it was advisable to take all the means possible, which would arrive at the same end without exciting prejudices; that in a country like this, where there were different interests and several parties, provided you arrived at the same end, it was advisable to take those means which would least run counter to the opinions of some of the people. That secondly, the means he was taking to have the amnesty proclaimed was the safest and quickest way of obtaining the desired result without creating dissatisfaction; that by all that had occurred in our interviews, I should see that their own interests more than ours were to have an amnesty proclaimed; that they had commenced the grand work of Confederation; that without amnesty all their work would be lost, and that the people in the North-West were to remain tranquil until the amnesty should arrive. That was the result of a very large number of conversations on the subject in various forms, because I was quite dissatisfied at not having obtained what I required. I did

not expect to have to answer these questions, but I guarantee the substantial accuracy of what I say. I told Sir George that I believed what he said, but was very anxious to have it believed up there. Then he said, "Assure Riel and his followers that the amnesty will certainly be granted, and that if he wishes to reflect he will see that we have more interest than he in granting the amnesty; besides you know what the Governor and Sir Clinton Murdoch, and all those to whom you have spoken have said on the subject, and, moreover, always remember my answer to your letter, where the Governor says that the conduct of the Government will be of the most liberal character," and he added, moreover, "You are too particular, you have as much as you can desire, and you will see that Riel will be satisfied." I left Ottawa in the beginning of June, the first or second, I cannot remember exactly. Before I left Sir George asked me to write to him at all the stations where I could obtain news. I wrote him at St. Paul, St. Cloud, Georgetown, and on my arrival. I have drafts of what I wrote. Two or three of these letters speak of the amnesty, and I gave in them my idea of the feeling of the people, which I learned on the way and on my arrival. I produce the letters. Sir George never answered my letters directly, but he answered me through Mgr. Taché, acknowledging my letters and thanking me for them.

(No. 59.)

(Translation.)

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, 5th June, 1870.

"To the Honorable Sir Geo. Cartier,
"Ottawa, Canada.

"SIR,—The newspapers of St. Paul are doing all in their power to excite trouble; they especially blame the sending of the troops, and exert all their efforts to make the matter seem a treacherous one on the part of England. They declare that the Manitobans should accept no conditions before the granting by England of a general amnesty, &c., &c.

"You know my private opinion on the subject; nevertheless, as soon as possible, a telegram from England, which you may have the goodness to send us, or something promising us an assurance of the amnesty, would benefit our cause greatly.

(Continuation of the same Letter.)

ST. CLOUD, 7th June, 1870.

"In the matter of the amnesty, and the condition of the *distribution of lands*, you know well how strongly we insisted on the scheme that we proposed to you at the first; I beg to call your attention again to the first of these points.

"What I learn here proves that they do not yet know at Red River the results of our negotiations. They anxiously wait our arrival; the sending the troops has created much uneasiness. They assure me that scouts have been sent out on all the routes leading to Fort Garry. Twenty-five men have, it is said, left in bark canoes to watch the expedition which is to leave Lake Superior.—I believe the story.

"The half-breeds would be disposed to resist in case of an attack on the part of Canada; and in such case they would not want for succour.

"In case of an arrangement being effected, they will willingly receive the Governor coming from Canada.

"The half-breeds whom I have seen here tell me that His Lordship has great influence; that Riel wishes seriously to come to terms with Canada; that he would not wish to accept the assistance of the Fenians.

"Mr. McTavish (the Governor), whom I have met here at St. Cloud, tells me that Riel is sincere, and that he wishes to remain in submission to the Crown of England. He has confidence in the loyalty of Riel. He has no doubt but that our conditions will be accepted. They tell me that no arrangement would be accepted which did not embrace a

"general amnesty. This is why it is so necessary that haste should be used to cause the assurance of this amnesty to reach us.

"They say that the Fenians openly show their intention to help Riel, and the latter has but to say the word to obtain as great a number of them as he requires.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"(Signed,) N. J. RITCHOT, Ptre."

(No. 60.)

(Translation.)

"GEORGETOWN, 13th June, 1870.

"To Sir George Cartier,
"Ottawa, Canada.

"SIR,—We shall leave to-morrow in the steamboat for Fort Garry, where we shall arrive on the 16th or 17th. They are looking out for us most eagerly.

"The inhabitants of the Red River country whom I have met here, tell me that the expedition has given rise to great suspicions. Mr. Riel and his followers wish, however, to wait our coming before taking any determined measures.

"It is certain that the Fenians have offered assistance to the inhabitants of the Northwest, assistance in money, in arms, and in men. I am informed that some individuals had conferences with them. Riel does not wish the help of the Fenians, but keeps all his people ready for any event. On the 1st of May he had, as yet, no particulars about our arrangements.

"The representations of a certain number of newspapers, of newspapers even which ought to support their position, render the inhabitants of Manitoba inimical. They persist in declaring that they have never rebelled against any authority; they are displeased at seeing that the Canadians accuse them of having been rebels, because they have driven back adventurers from Canada who came without any right to disturb them and to make war upon them in their own country. The want of tact on the part of some French Canadian newspapers has injured their cause much.

"It seems certain that the Fenians are making preparations to go and meet your troops; but they look for the countenance of the half-breeds: I am convinced that they will not succeed in gaining it. The half-breeds are serious; they will be satisfied, I trust, with our arrangements. All those whom I have met with are content, and would willingly accept them. They would have been equally content to see the troops come in, but they think that these troops ought not to have been sent before the arrangements, they look upon it as a threat, and say that Canada had no call to threaten in their case. In spite of all this, I hope that matters will go on well. I must, however, beg leave to remark, that the injurious expressions made use of against the Manitobans and their leaders, the arguments of certain newspapers, &c., place us in a position of great embarrassment."

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your most humble servant,

"(Signed,) N. J. RITCHOT, Ptre."

I arrived at Fort Garry on the 17th of June. I saw Riel himself, who came to meet me at the steamboat with a certain number of other persons, including several members of the Provisional Government. I communicated my information to them immediately. On the question of amnesty I assured Riel and his friends that it would be proclaimed, that it was promised me as a *sine qua non* condition of our arrangements. Mr. Riel asked me if there was anything written on that subject. I answered him that I had something written that would not perhaps satisfy him if he had not explanations, but after the explanations I would give him, I hoped he would be satisfied. I then gave him a few explanations, to which he answered that, since I had thought the thing suf-

ficient, he hoped it was so,—at all events he would take the thing into consideration, and in the meantime he was satisfied with the general result of what had taken place. This authorized me to answer Sir George Cartier, a letter dated 18th June, 1870, which I now produce.

(No. 61.)

(Translation.)

“FORT GARRY, 18th June, 1870.

“To Sir George E. Cartier,
“Minister of Militia, Ottawa.

“SIR,—I have the honor and pleasure to inform you that the Manitoba Act, &c., has been well received here.

“Mr. President Riel has shown himself satisfied with it. He is about to call together his Council and the Legislative Assembly of the Provisional Government, in order to get them to accept it, and, with them, to place it before the people. He is disposed to do all in his power in order that it should have the best possible effect on the population.

“Our Governor will certainly meet with a cordial and sympathetic reception. He should come by way of St. Paul, Minnesota; I will write you further on this subject by the first mail. I will beg leave to suggest to you the most convenient steps for him to take in order to proceed from St. Paul's to Fort Garry. They even speak of sending some one as far as Ottawa to meet him; but this is absolutely secret.

“The setting out of the troops before the arrangements were completed is displeasing to the people; however, the explanations which I have given on this point, and the assurances that they are coming for a pacific and useful purpose satisfies them. We have even a wish to send a certain number of half-breeds to meet them, in order to introduce them within the country. I am convinced that all will go well, provided always that the amnesty reaches us in good season.

“A house will be provided in Fort Garry (which will be best) or in the town of Winnipeg. Trappers who have come in from Rainy Lake state that there is a certain number of Indians rather badly disposed; but that nevertheless they go to meet the troops in order to treat.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

“Your most humble servant,

“(Signed,) N. J. RITCHOT.”

I received from Secretary Thomas Bunn, the following letter, dated 23rd June, of which I produce copy.

(No. 62.)

Rev. N. J. Ritchot,
St. Norbert.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
June 23rd, 1870.

“REVEREND SIR,—I beg to inform you that the Legislative Assembly was convened this day for the purpose of considering the report of the delegation sent from this Government to Canada, of which delegation you are a member. The President informed the House however that you did not at present intend to report; first, on account of bad health,—which I very much regret,—and secondly, that you preferred waiting for the arrival of at least one of your fellow-delegates before reporting officially. The House consequently adjourned till to-morrow at one o'clock, p.m., and expressed the hope that they might then have the pleasure of either meeting you personally or having your report in writing. I need hardly say to you that they are exceedingly

“ anxious to hear the result of your mission to Canada, and feel the utmost confidence in your good faith. I have therefore been directed to request you to report to the House to-morrow, in person if your health will permit, or in writing.

“ I have the honor to be, reverend Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ THOMAS BUNN,

“ Secretary.”

I went to Fort Garry to their ordinary hall, and there I explained to them a few provisions of the Manitoba Act, and especially insisted on the question of amnesty, and recalled as much as possible all that had been told me on that subject. I explained especially the letter I had received from Sir George Cartier as a proof that the amnesty would be granted. I said to Mr. Riel and his friends that I had asked if they were to continue to maintain order in the country, and that I had been answered that up to the arrival of the Governor he was to maintain order as he had done up to that time; that nevertheless on the arrival of the Governor he should receive him, not as his successor, but as the competent authority arriving in the country. Mr. Riel complained that he remained charged with maintaining order under such difficult circumstances, but said that nevertheless he would continue up to the arrival of the representative of Her Majesty. These were his words, still he said the Government of Canada, placed him in a very bad position. He did not give any other explanations.

Then he told his councillors and the people who were there to continue to maintain order. Here are his words: “ Consequently my friends, by what our delegate tells us, let us continue to maintain order, and I recommend to you peace and moderation in all your doings. I hope that very soon we will be discharged from the heavy burthen that lies upon us.” Then the Council told him that they accepted the Manitoba Act, and were satisfied with that, as also with all our arrangements, provided they accorded with the interpretation I had put upon them. That put me in a position to write to Sir George this letter of the 28th June.

(No. 63.)

(Translation.)

“ ST. BONIFACE, 28th June, 1870.

“ To Sir George E. Cartier,
“ Minister of Militia, &c., Ottawa.

“ SIR,—On Friday last, the 24th inst., I was summoned before the Legislative Assembly of the Provisional Government to give some explanations in the matter of the Manitoba Act. All declared themselves very well satisfied. Their fears are disappearing. Sympathy with Canada is lively and sincere. Mr. Riel wishes to see the Governor arrive as soon as possible, in order to relieve himself of the responsibility which weighs upon him.

“ His Lordship has sent you two telegrams and a letter, which will make you fully acquainted with what goes on here. Besides, His Lordship, who leaves this very day for Canada, will see you, and will give you explanations and details in reference to the country much better than I can attempt to do in writing. I embrace this opportunity to express to you my lively gratitude for the regard and sympathy which you have shown towards this country in the efforts which you have displayed to cause a bill to be adopted, which our friends regard as very favorable. I thank you most sincerely for the consideration which you have had for the delegates, and for myself in particular. Our people have been very appreciative of these marks of attention on your part. What I say on this head applies equally to Sir John Macdonald and those other Honorable Ministers, whose acquaintance we had the honor to make.

“ You spoke to me about providing a supply of beef for the arrival of the troops. I stated to you that you will be able to find a certain quantity here on their arrival.

“ You will find men here who will take contracts to furnish all the beef necessary for
 “ your troops ; but they must be notified a little in advance.”

“ I undertook to say a few words on this subject to His Lordship, who will be pre-
 “ pared to furnish you with all the necessary information in the premises.

“ Without binding themselves absolutely, these contractors think that the price
 “ would be about 15 cents per pound.

“ James McKay, whose name will be found on the list I left with you, is the best
 “ qualified man you can employ to negotiate with the Indians. You can speak about him
 “ to Bishop Taché.

“ I have the honor to be, Sir,

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ (Signed,) N. J. RITCHOT, Ptre.”

I read my letter 18th May, and the answer of Sir George Cartier, 23rd May, 1870, to the Council and Legislature, and they immediately took a copy. Later I explained myself in my parish, at a public meeting, the promises that had been made to me, saying that I had no doubt these promises would be immediately accomplished. I told them at these different meetings that the amnesty to be granted would include all acts accomplished up to the arrival of the Governor, and that I was authorised to tell them so by the Ministers of the Canadian Government. I also explained at length to Bishop Taché the promise that had been made to me on that subject, and whenever I had to speak on the subject I always spoke the same way up to the present moment.

(The despatch of Lord Lisgar, dated April 25th, 1872, was here read to the witness) which despatch is as follows :—

(63a.)

Lord Lisgar to the Earl of Kimberley.

“ OTTAWA, April 25th, 1872.

“ MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a Petition to Her Majesty the
 “ Queen, from the Rev. Abbé Ritchot and Mr. A. Scott.

“ These gentlemen, with Judge Black, visited Ottawa in the spring of 1870, with
 “ the view of settling in an amicable manner the difficulties which had arisen in the
 “ North-West.

“ The petition prays that Her Majesty will grant a general amnesty ‘ for all illegal
 “ acts which may have been committed by any parties concerned in those troubles.’

“ It is necessary that I should in my own defence remark upon the paragraphs which
 “ relate, on the part of the Rev. Abbé Ritchot and Mr. A. H. Scott, their impression of
 “ what passed at the interviews which they had with Sir Clinton Murdoch and myself.

“ I cannot do otherwise than express my extreme surprise at the version which they
 “ think fit to give of what I said.

“ I am clear that I never made any such promise of an amnesty as that which they
 “ allege.

“ I had the benefit of more than one consultation with my responsible advisers in
 “ reference to this question of amnesty, and was quite on my guard in respect to it.

“ In reply to the earnest and repeated instances of the delegates, I uniformly
 “ answered that the question of amnesty should be duly submitted for the consideration
 “ both of the Dominion Government and of Her Majesty’s Ministers, and that I had no
 “ doubt it would receive from them that serious attention in all its bearings which it
 “ merited, but I guarded myself by adding that I was not in a position to make any
 “ promise or give any assurances whatever on the subject.

“ Sir Clinton Murdoch will, I am persuaded, bear me out in stating that this was
 “ the line agreed upon, and the language used at the interviews.

“ I have, &c.,

“ (Signed,)

LISGAR.”

His Excellency denies the promises of amnesty as we understood them, and I affirm positively, and as a proof I file a copy of my affidavit, sworn on the 19th November, 1873.

(Translation.)

(No. 64.)

“ DOMINION OF CANADA, }
 “ Province of Quebec, }
 “ District of Montreal. }

“ I, the undersigned, Noel Joseph Ritchot, priest, curé of the Parish of St. Norbert, in the County of Provencher, in the Province of Manitoba, being personally present in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, do depose and say :

“ That the President of the Provisional Government of Assiniboia, by an Order in Council bearing date the 22nd March, 1870, commissioned the Reverend N. J. Ritchot, John Black, Esquire, and Alfred Scott, Esquire, to bear to Ottawa the list of rights claimed by the people of Assiniboia, and there negotiate the conditions in accordance with which this same people consented to enter the Canadian Confederation ;

“ That the said delegates, strengthened by this commission, proceeded to Ottawa, were received in their said quality of delegates by the Canadian Government, and negotiated with Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier, the two Ministers authorized for that purpose by the Government ; that on the 26th April, 1870, the negotiations were begun by taking into consideration the list of rights brought by the delegates, and which has served as the basis for the Manitoba Act ; that besides the Manitoba Act, &c., agreeably to the nineteenth section of the list of rights, the delegates demanded, as a *sine qua non* of the arrangements, a general amnesty for all acts done or authorized by the Provisional Government ;

“ That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier, after stating that the amnesty did not rest with the Government of Ottawa, declared that they were in a position to assure us that it was the intention of Her Majesty to grant the amnesty, and that they would take upon themselves to proclaim it, that in fact it would be proclaimed, immediately after the passing of the Manitoba Act ;

“ That on the 3rd May, 1870, before the closing of the negotiations, the Governor-General and Sir Clinton Murdoch assured the said delegates in the name of Her Majesty that the amnesty would be granted,—His Excellency quoted his proclamation of the preceding month of December, as proving the intentions of Her Majesty, and Sir Clinton Murdoch added among other things : that Her Majesty would willingly pass the sponge over the acts in question, in order to re-establish tranquillity in the country.

“ On the delegates complaining that they had no written documents to show to the population of the Red River country, the said representatives of Her Majesty assured the delegates on several occasions that the question presented no difficulty, and that the amnesty would be certainly granted.

“ The delegates accepted this promise on honor, and the Governor-General, Sir John Young, telegraphed to Lord Granville, ‘ Negotiations with the delegates closed satisfactorily.’

“ That on the 19th May following, the Governor-General of Canada, at his own house, in presence of Sir George E. Cartier, renewed to the delegates in person the assurance that the amnesty would certainly be granted ;—and furthermore, that it would reach Manitoba before the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and that while waiting the proclamation, he (the Governor-General) would give orders that no person implicated in the troubles of 1869 and 1870, should be disturbed on account thereof,—And have signed after reading.

“ (Signed,) N. J. RITCHOT, Ptre.

“ Sworn before me, this nineteenth day of November, 1873, at Montreal.

“ (Signed,) NAJ. VALOIS, J.P.”

And, moreover, to corroborate that, I file a copy of a Petition, signed by my co-delegate, Mr. Scott; His Grace Archbishop Taché was present when it was signed, and saw Scott sign it.

(No. 64a.)

“ To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
“ Ireland, &c., &c., &c.,

“ May it please Your Majesty :

“ The Petition of the Rev. Abbé Ritchot and Alfred Scott, Esquire, both of the
“ Province of Manitoba, Dominion of Canada, most humbly representeth :—

“ That Your Majesty’s Petitioners, in conjunction with the Honorable Judge John
“ Black, now in Scotland, were selected as delegates of the North-West; the subject of
“ their mission being to lay before Your Majesty’s Representative, the Right Honorable
“ Sir John Young, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, the wishes of the people
“ of the Red River and of the North-West.

“ That the said delegates received their official mission from the President of the Pro-
“ visional Government of the North-West Territories, in a document signed by Thomas
“ Bunn, the Secretary of the said Government, and dated March 22nd, 1870.

“ That it was merely in conformity with that document that the delegates of the
“ North-West presented themselves at Ottawa to negotiate with the Government of the
“ Dominion.

“ That the Cabinet of Ottawa, after having been informed of the arrival of the
“ delegates and of the nature of their mission, notified to them by a letter of the Hon-
“ orable Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces, and dated 26th April, that
“ the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier had been appointed to
“ settle with them to the satisfaction of the people of the Red River, the difficulties
“ which had arisen in their midst.

“ That on the day and at the hour appointed, the negotiations were opened, and that
“ the delegates of the North-West declared to the Honorable Members of the Cabinet of
“ Ottawa that in conformity with their instructions they could not come to any agreement
“ unless a general amnesty should be granted for all the illegal acts which might have
“ been committed by any of the parties concerned in the troubles that had occasioned the
“ actual delegation.

“ That the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir G. E. Cartier declared to the
“ delegates that they were in measure to assure them that such was the intention of Your
“ Majesty, that they could consequently proceed with the negotiations, being satisfied
“ that the Royal Prerogative of mercy would be exercised by the grant of a general
“ amnesty.

“ That before closing the negotiations, that is to say on the 3rd May, 1870, the
“ delegates of the North-West were honored by an official invitation from Your Majesty’s
“ Representative Sir John Young, Governor General of Canada. That during that
“ interview, His Excellency introduced the delegates to Sir Clinton Murdoch, stating to
“ them that the honorable gentleman was a Commissioner sent by the Government of
“ Your Majesty to assist in the settlement of the difficulties of the Red River people.

“ That both the Governor General of Canada and Sir Clinton Murdoch enquired of
“ the delegates of the North-West if they were satisfied with the arrangements of the
“ Cabinet of Ottawa, and if not they were ready and authorized by the Government of
“ Your Majesty to adopt such measures as would satisfy them.

“ That in reply, the delegates stated that the question of the amnesty caused them
“ a certain uneasiness, as they had no written document to lay before the people of Red
“ River as a proof of the promise made to them on the same point.

“ That the Representatives of Your Majesty repeatedly assured the delegates that

“ there would be no difficulty on that point, and that the amnesty would surely be granted in order to do away with all the illegalities and irregularities of the late troubles.

“ That the delegates, entirely confident in the assurances given, expressed their satisfaction in such a way as to enable Sir John Young to telegraph the same day to Lord Granville ‘negotiations with the delegates closed satisfactorily.’

“ That in a subsequent interview, on the 19th of May, the Governor General of Canada renewed to the delegates then present, the assurance that the amnesty would be granted, and moreover that it would reach Manitoba before the arrival there of the newly-appointed Lieutenant Governor.¹

“ That on the 24th June, 1870, the Legislative Assembly, convoked to Fort Garry by the President of the Provisional Government, were informed by one of the delegates that the amnesty had been promised by Your Majesty’s Representative.

“ That this very promise and the entire confidence it inspired have largely contributed to avert new complications.

“ That almost two years having elapsed without bringing a more explicit proof of Your Majesty’s intention on this point an anxious and regrettable feeling exists throughout the Dominion. Some of those to whom the amnesty was promised, have been the object of personal revenge ; one was killed ; others obliged to flee to avoid the same fate, and all this from parties who call themselves loyal but refuse to believe in the promise made at Ottawa.

“ That the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, by a motion passed in the House on the 5th of the present month, is about to present a humble address to Your Majesty, praying ‘ that Your Majesty will be pleased to command that the same House will be made acquainted with the action already taken, or which it may be Your Majesty’s Royal pleasure to take, relative to the political movements of 1869 and ’70.’

“ Wherefore Your Petitioners dare take the liberty to address their humble Petition to Your Majesty, convinced that the interest Your Majesty bears even to the least of Her subjects, will determine Her Royal goodwill to take into Her favorable consideration their earnest prayer, that in order to secure peace and tranquillity it will be Your Majesty’s Royal pleasure to proclaim the amnesty which was promised us when negotiating at Ottawa.

“ And your Petitioners will, as in duty bound, ever pray and be grateful.

(Signed), “ N. J. RITCHOT,
“ Delegate of the North-West.

(Signed), “ ALFRED A. SCOTT,
“ Delegate of the North-West.

“ Fort Garry, Manitoba,
“ 8th February, 1872.”

That is my first answer. His Excellency says in his letter that he was guarded. I say I was not guarded, but went freely, frankly, and as I felt. I took the words used as they were said, and in the sense generally given to them, as I understood then and affirm to-day.

In all the interviews I had with him he always said the same thing, and it was never denied. I had no further correspondence with the Minister, nor had I any communication with any of the representatives of the Government in the territory before my return to Canada. I then returned to Canada, and arrived on March 5th, 1873. I saw Mr. Langevin and Sir John A. Macdonald together and separately. Before seeing any of the Ministers, I thought proper to address myself directly to His Excellency the Governor General. I do not remember exactly the day I saw His Excellency ; I believe it was the 28th June. Mr. Langevin was present. I complained to His Excellency that the promise made in 1870 had not not been carried out, I will produce the *résumé* of what I said to His Excellency. I have given that *résumé* to him in writing.

(No. 65.)

(Translation.)

“ To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Earl of Dufferin,
 “ Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County of Down, in the
 “ Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin, and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy
 “ and Killeagh, in the County of Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet,
 “ Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of
 “ the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Several of the questions which Your Ex-
 “ cellency was pleased to put to me during the audiences which I had the honor to have
 “ granted me through the intervention of the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald and the
 “ Honorable H. L. Langevin, sanction my placing before you a condensed statement of
 “ the principal events which have required my presence in Ottawa this year.

“ Without further prologue, I respectfully submit the following statement to the
 “ consideration of Your Excellency :—

“ In the years 1869 and 1870 troubles arose in the North-West Territories, not at
 “ that time part of the Dominion of Canada. These troubles were solely caused by the
 “ proceedings on the part of the Dominion of Canada, taken to cause these territories to
 “ enter the Confederation. Soon the little colony of Red River, so peaceable up to that
 “ time, fell into a state of anarchy, and was exposed to all the horrors consequent on such
 “ a condition of affairs.

“ The people alarmed, believed they could best provide for their own safety, and the
 “ preservation of life and property, by establishing a provisional power, which would
 “ shield them from the dangers of their situation. The people consequently created a
 “ Provisional Government, and selected a President for its head. The Imperial Govern-
 “ ment, pained by these troubles, instructed His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir
 “ John Young, Baronet, &c., &c., then Governor General of Canada, to receive and take
 “ into consideration the complaints of those who were dissatisfied, and to re-establish
 “ order in these territories. At the invitation of the Government and His Excellency the
 “ Governor General of Canada, the President of the Provisional Government of Assini-
 “ boia sent a delegation to Ottawa to negotiate concerning the entry of this portion of
 “ the British possessions into the Canadian Confederation. By a document, bearing
 “ date the 22nd March, 1870, John Black, Esquire, Alfred Scott, Esquire, and the Rev-
 “ erend N. J. Ritchot were appointed delegates to Ottawa by the President of the Pro-
 “ visional Government for the purpose aforesaid.

● “ On the 22nd and 23rd April, 1870, the delegates asked of the Dominion Govern-
 “ ment to be heard, and on the 26th were informed by the Secretary of State for the
 “ Provinces that the Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald and the Honorable Sir George
 “ E. Cartier were authorized for this purpose to treat with them on the subject of their
 “ mission. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day the delegates laid before
 “ the Honorable Ministers the list of conditions placed in their hands by the President of
 “ the Provisional Government, and opened the negotiation of which the result was the
 “ Manitoba Act.

“ In addition, besides the Manitoba Act, &c., in accordance with the 18th section
 “ of the list of conditions, the delegates required as a condition *sine qua non* of the agree-
 “ ment, a general amnesty. As I have already had the honor of stating to Your Excel-
 “ lency, that amnesty was promised, as it could not fail to be, for even in the case of its
 “ being maintained those whom we represented were nothing but rebels ; the ordinary
 “ practice is not to invite rebels to treat, and negotiations are not entered into with their
 “ delegates, if it is not proposed in case arrangements are effected, to pass the sponge
 “ over the past and proclaim a general amnesty for all acts anterior to the arrangements,
 “ and which were not perfectly known. Our Petition, addressed to Her Most Gracious
 “ Majesty, dated the 8th February, 1872, and a copy of which is hereto annexed, gives
 “ some details on this head.

“ His Grace, Monseigneur Taché Archbishop of St. Boniface, was summoned from Rome by the Dominion Government, and commissioned to go and work in securing the pacification of the country. His arrival in March, 1870, in fact, contributed in an extraordinary degree to the maintenance of peace and order in those regions. His Grace had received from the Canadian authorities explicit promises. Strengthened by these promises, proceeding from statesmen whose word of honor should be a sufficient guarantee, Monseigneur Taché himself guaranteed the carrying out of these promises.

“ Three years have passed since the date in question, and the promises made in regard to the amnesty have not been fulfilled, and other promises and other conditions remain likewise as yet unfulfilled.

“ So far from this being the case, men sent by the Dominion Government have engaged in committing actions the most alarming, as well as most unjust and atrocious, with respect to the inhabitants of the little Province of Manitoba. During these three years, on more than one occasion would the Province have become the theatre of scenes of horror which cause a shudder to think of, if the native population had engaged in reprisals.

“ Worn out by the present state of affairs, the people of Manitoba complain of having been deceived, and ask for justice. We doubt not but that the Dominion Government is endeavoring to restore order, and to do justice; the Local Government of Manitoba, for its part, is doing the same. But this will not justify in the minds of the public either the Dominion Government, His Grace Monseigneur the Archbishop, or the delegates, so long as the guaranteed promises shall remain unfulfilled. In this latter event, nothing remains to His Grace and to the delegates, but to prove that they have deceived no one, but have been themselves deceived.

“ Of the three delegates from Manitoba in 1870, the undersigned is the only one who resides now in Manitoba, and to whom the people apply in requiring the carrying out of the promises which have been made to them. It is because so urged by the necessity of satisfying an honest and confiding population who ask for what they have a right to—it is also because compelled by the necessity of either obtaining what has been promised us, or of justifying ourselves by establishing that we may have been deceived, but that we have deceived no one, that we are this day in Ottawa. And it is under these circumstances that I believed I ought to address myself directly to Your Excellency, trusting that you will willingly hear me, and employ all the means in your power to cause justice to be done to the inhabitants of Manitoba.

“ Stimulated by these same circumstances I take the liberty of most respectfully praying Your Excellency to use your influence to the end that the promises which were made to us in 1870, especially those referring to a general amnesty, acknowledged by all to be necessary to the peace and happiness of the country, may be at once carried out.

“ In begging this favor at the hands of Your Excellency, I believe that I am laboring in the public interests of the Province of Manitoba, as well as in that of the Dominion of Canada, and I believe that I express the feelings of all men of probity who desire the advancement and progress of the Canadian Confederation. This course would moreover be a justification of the confidence we reposed in promises made and guaranteed to us by honorable men, with whom, as delegates, we were in treaty in 1870, as the contrary one would place us under the necessity of justifying ourselves otherwise, by proving that in honor we had a right to act as we have done, that is what we can easily do, and what we cannot excuse ourselves from doing.

“ We are this day compelled to break the silence which for three years we have kept on the subject of the arrangements of 1870; and upon more than one point we should be forced to reveal what, it would be wise policy, we believe, to leave buried in silence.

“ Permit me to remark to Your Excellency that I am not ignorant that the members of the Government of Manitoba are here specially charged with the interests of that Province; their Honorable Ministers enjoy the esteem and confidence of the population

" they represent, I have no doubt, as they have my full confidence and sympathy. - But
 " this fact does not absolve me from discharging a duty which lies specially on my own
 " shoulders as a delegate of 1870, to whom the promises were given.

" Permit me to hope that the steps I have taken this day will be approved of by
 " Your Excellency, and that you will lead to a favorable issue the last efforts we make
 " towards the perfect accomplishment of the work of pacification, with the charge of
 " which we were specially entrusted in 1870.

" I have the the honor to be,

" Your Excellency's

" Most humble servant,

" Ottawa, 1st April, 1873."

" (Signed), N. J. RITCHIE, Ptre.

He only said he would take it into consideration before his Council, and he acknowledged the receipt of it; he moreover told me that later. It was evident that Lord Lisgar did not intend to deceive me, but it is probable that there had been some misunderstanding. I saw Mr. Langevin first after this interview with His Excellency. In this interview I complained to Mr. Langevin that the amnesty had not been granted, and that the Government should have kept us in such a painful position. Mr. Langevin said it was impossible for the Government to have acted otherwise. No Government, he said, could stand five minutes if it took up that question, and they were not bound to commit suicide. On the other hand I said that we neither were obliged to commit suicide, and that we had trusted the promise which had been made would have been kept. I also said that to-day we were compromised and crushed, and that if they had no means of attaining the end we were entitled to, we would do all in our power to attain it. Mr. Langevin observed that we would not then be any better off, and perhaps worse off. I answered, " We could not be worse off: we have nothing to lose." Mr. Langevin then attempted to prove that we had not been ill-treated by the Government. He gave me, as an example of this, the appointment of Mr. Archibald, who was a well-disposed man. I took the liberty of telling him that it was true he appeared well disposed, but his action had been quite paralysed. I said further, if he had been left quite free he would have established peace immediately, and that the native population on both sides were well disposed towards him. That was about what I told him. I had a later interview with Sir John, but it was of little importance. I had some meetings with other Ministers, not very important meetings, but at which the amnesty was spoken of. I had an interview on the 29th April, 1873, with Sir John, at which were present Mr. Langevin and Mr. Masson, a member of this Committee. I exposed to him the subject of our complaint, particularly that the amnesty had not been granted. Sir John said the Government found itself under very embarrassing circumstances; then he read to me two or three letters of Sir Clinton Murdoch's, in one of which he said, as far as I can remember, that he had never met the Ministers at the same time as the delegates. He also said that during the interview of the 3rd May the question of the amnesty was not raised. I cannot remember the exact words, but this is, as far as I can recollect, the substance of them. In another letter he said, " The Ministers have refused to accept the 19th clause of the arrangements." I then remarked to Sir John that I could not understand how Sir Clinton Murdoch could state himself that the Ministers had refused to accept the 19th clause, when he had said that he never met us with the Ministers. Sir John A. Macdonald, moreover, stated:—" I said that if the delegates had been sent by the Provisional Government, I would not treat with them." That having been said in English, I asked for its translation in French, which being done, I said, " You did tell me that." " No," he replied, " I did not, but I have told it to my friends." I said, " I do not know what you have said to your friends, but you have treated with us in our capacity of delegates of the Provisional Government." Sir John then said he would do all he could to establish peace, and that he would like to see me later, when he would give me something which would satisfy me. It is on account of that that I wrote him a letter dated 16th May, 1873, of which I produce a copy.

(No. 66.)

(Translation.)

"BISHOP'S PALACE,
OTTAWA, 16th May, 1873.

" To the Honorable

" Sir J. A. Macdonald, K.C.B.,
" Minister of Justice, &c., &c., Ottawa.

" SIR,—At the last interview which I had the honor of having with the Honorable Mr. H. Langevin and yourself, I spoke at length on the subject of the amnesty. You requested me to wait a week, and that you would then give me a satisfactory answer. I have waited for more than a week, and I should like to have that answer before my departure. This is the reason why I take the liberty of begging you to inform me whether the Government will take up or not the important subject of *the Amnesty*.

" Permit me further to remark to you, that I believe I should betray the cause entrusted to me in 1870, and expose our Province of Manitoba to great disturbances, were I not to employ all possible and just means to obtain a settlement of this important subject.

" I have the honor to be, sir,
" Your most obedient servant,
" (Signed,) N. J. RITCHOT."

Having received no answer, I wrote again on the 23rd of the same month, a letter of which I produce also a copy.

(No. 67.)

(Translation.)

" BISHOP'S PALACE,
" OTTAWA, 23rd May, 1873.

" To the Honorable

" Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B.,
" Minister of Justice &c., &c., Ottawa.

" SIR,—As I have received no answer to the letter which I had the honor of addressing you on the 16th inst., I respectfully take the liberty of mentioning this to you, and again requesting an answer.

" I have the honor to be, sir,
" Your most humble and devoted servant,
" (Signed,) N. J. RITCHOT, Ptre."

He did not at that interview deny that an amnesty had been promised, though I told him at that interview that it had been well and truly promised. At that interview he neither denied nor acknowledged that an amnesty had been promised. I merely went to claim that which he had promised. There were other interviews with Sir John about the 8th or 10th of June. I saw Sir John at his office. I was alone. I again asked him to proclaim the amnesty, and he said he would do everything in his power to satisfy me. There were no other interviews with members of the Government last spring, nor with the Governor General. I wrote a letter to the Lieut.-Governor upon the occasion of the O'Donohue Fenian Raid. I have a copy of the letter which I can produce. The Lieut.-Governor then wrote me a note stating that he desired to see me. I have not the letter of Mr. Archibald in which he asks to see me. I went to see him. This was on 4th October, 1871. His Excellency said he wanted to know what attitude the French population would take on the occasion of the Fenian invasion. His Excellency stated that he was quite persuaded from what he had seen that the French population was loyal, but that under the circumstances such as those which presented themselves, it was his duty to have exact information of what was going on in the Province. He said if the population showed itself loyal, there would be nothing to fear from the Fenians,

whatever might be their numbers ; but if, on the contrary, part of the population was hostile to the authorities, the country would be lost, because when divisions took place in a camp nothing could be done. He said if they could trust to that part of the Metis or half-breeds near the frontier, they had nothing to fear ; consequently, he wanted to know from me if I was in a position, living amongst the French half-breeds as I did, to tell him positively if he could count on them ; and that I answered him that it was quite certain that he could count on them, and that I had seen the leaders of them, amongst whom was Riel, and that they themselves were only anxious to know what attitude the authorities would take on the occasion of the invasion by the Fenians. I also said that they only waited for word to go to the front if required, and to place themselves in a position to meet that invasion whatever it might be. I stated that in Riel's opinion it was a measure of precaution which should be taken immediately. His Excellency commissioned me to tell the French Canadian half-breeds, and especially Riel, that he would be very happy to see them giving their help to the authorities. I then observed to His Excellency that he (Riel) was very perplexed because his friends told him that if he went forward and showed himself he would expose himself to be killed, that any action he would take would be badly interpreted, and that there were warrants out against him, and that he could be arrested the very moment he was in arms or elsewhere, if he appeared in a public assembly. His Excellency said there was no danger at all, and that any steps in that direction would be well considered, and that it was a good time for Riel to prove his loyalty. His Excellency also said that it would be a further occasion for the hastening of the granting of an amnesty, and that it was the time to prove that what had been said against him was false. I promised to communicate what he had said to Riel, and that on the very next day he would have news of my mission. Then after that I met friends, who observed to me that Riel's friends would not allow him to go forward unless there would be something in writing, saying that Riel would not be ill-treated. Upon this I took the liberty of writing the following letter to Mr. Archibald.

(No. 68.)

(Translation.)

" ST. BONIFACE, 4th October, 1871.

" To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

" May it please Your Excellency :

" In the conversation which I had the honor to hold with you yesterday, we were both agreed that it was proper to secure the influence of Mr. Riel to direct his compatriots in the present state of affairs, and prevent them taking a false course.

" Upon deep reflection, I take the liberty of remarking to Your Excellency, that inasmuch as Mr. Riel is in such a position that he cannot act openly as a citizen, I do not believe that he should place himself at their head unless he had some guarantee that his proceeding would be looked upon with favor by Your Excellency.

" Consequently, I beg leave to ask of you some assurance which will shelter him from any legal proceeding at least for the present.

" (Signed,) N. J. RITCHOT.

" P.S.—Being about to leave immediately for my parish, I beg to request Your Excellency will kindly give an answer to the bearer, who will at once bring it to me.

" (Signed,) N. J. R.'

The paragraph which begins "En conséquence," and ending "au moins pour la circonstance actuelle" was added at the suggestion of a friend, who thought that without that addition His Excellency would think that I was desirous of embarrassing him, since I had not told him that I would write him before seeing Riel. I received the following morning a reply, of which I produce a copy :—

(No. 69.)

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
“ October 5th, 1871.

“ REVEREND SIR,—Your note has just reached me. You speak of the difficulties which might impede any action of Mr. Riel in coming forward to use his influence with his fellow citizens, to rally to the support of the Crown, in the present emergency.

“ Should Mr. Riel come forward as suggested, he need be under no apprehension that his liberty shall be interfered with in any way : to use your own language, ‘ pour ‘ la circonstance actuelle.’

“ It is hardly necessary for me to add that the co-operation of the French half-breeds and their leaders in the support of the Crown, under present circumstances, will be very welcome and cannot be looked upon otherwise than as entitling them to most favourable consideration.

“ Let me add that, in giving you this assurance with promptitude, I feel myself entitled to be met in the same spirit.

“ The sooner the French half-breeds assume the attitude in question, the more graceful will be their action and the more favorable their influence.

“ I have the honor to be,
“ Reverend Sir,
“ Yours truly,

“ (Signed,) A. G. ARCHIBALD,
“ Lieutenant-Governor.

“ Revd. Père Ritchot,
“ St. Norbert.”

On the 5th I saw Mr. Riel, who was very glad to see that the Governor had confidence in him and in the population. He said he would get all the men available at the time ; and two days afterwards he went to the Fort with a number of men, a great number of whom were armed and mounted. His Excellency accepted that offer, and charged one of their number to form an expedition after their own fashion, and go over the Province to see if there was really a gathering of Fenians as was reported to be in the direction of the mountain of Pembina and the mountain La Tortue. That expedition started immediately. I know that at that time Mr. Riel wrote to His Excellency ; I cannot say if the communication was signed by other persons. I produce a letter, I do not know that it is an answer to that one ; it is from Mr. Archibald to Riel, Lepine, and Parenteau. This letter was signed by Mr. Buchanan, the Governor's Private Secretary. I produce a copy of that letter.

(No. 70.)

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
“ FORT GARRY, Oct. 8th, 1871.

“ GENTLEMEN,—I have it in command from His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge receipt of your note of this morning assuring His Excellency of the hearty response of the Metis to the appeal made to them in His Excellency's Proclamation.

“ You may say to the people, on whose behalf you write, that His Excellency is much gratified to receive the assurance which he anticipated in his communication with the Revd. Père Ritchot, and which your letter conveys, and that he will take the earliest opportunity to transmit to His Excellency the Governor-General this evidence of the loyalty and good faith of the Metis of Manitoba.

“ His Excellency will be pleased to be furnished, as soon as possible, with a nomina

"list of the persons in each parish, who desire to enroll for active service in the present emergency.

"His Excellency will rely upon their readiness to come forward the moment they receive notice.

"I have the honor to be,

"Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed,)

W. F. BUCHANAN,

"Acting Private Secretary."

"To M. M. L. Riel,

"A. D. Lepine,

"Pierre Parenteau."

A few days afterwards Mr. Riel came to my place and gave me that letter. I told him that I would take care of it, and neither of them have spoken about it since. I have not a copy of the letter written by Riel; I do not know of any extraordinary meeting at which the half-breeds offered their services. They were speaking about Fenians privately. I do not know of any meeting of the people at which there was a discussion as to their joining the Fenians, and in which one, Mr. Delorme, suggested that they had better not join the Fenians, but go with the Government. I was in a position to know what was passing. It was upon receiving the letter of the 4th October already mentioned, requesting an interview with me, that I went to see the Lieut.-Governor. It was on Sunday that Riel came forward; on the 5th the half-breeds began to go about and catch their horses, which were on the prairie. The Fenians were certainly not in the territory before the 5th. I had no previous knowledge, whatever, of their intended attack. It was rumoured that fifteen or eighteen hundred Fenians, with eight hundred guns, were on the frontier; the Lieut.-Governor told me he had reliable information to that effect. I saw nothing of them. The French half-breeds never had any sympathy with the Fenians, and I have no knowledge of any of them having communicated with the Fenians; but some were accused of having done so. There was one man, named Delorme, who was accused of having seen and spoken with O'Donohue. It was not Pierre Delorme. There are several Delormes in the country. It was rumoured that a man named John Bruce had also seen O'Donohue, and communicated with him. I myself saw John Bruce at that time; when I put the question to him, and he entered upon a long argument to prove that he had met O'Donohue by accident; and he entered upon that argument because he had been accused by his compatriots with having communicated with O'Donohue. It was made a matter of reproach against Bruce by the French half-breeds.

N. J. RITCHOT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
April 22nd, 1874.

The examination of the Revd. N. J. Ritchot continued:—

Nothing very particular took place between me and Mr. Langevin. I had the honor of seeing Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Robitaille and others, but nothing passed which was material to this question of the amnesty. I told them that I wanted to treat of the question of amnesty with them. This was after the late Government had been replaced by the new Government. I saw two of the new Ministers, Mr. Dorion and Mr. Letellier, a few days after the new Ministry was formed. I spoke to them about the question of amnesty. They said they would do all in their power to settle that question. Nothing particular transpired on the subject. I only stated that I trusted in them to settle that question. I remember having spoken particularly of Mr. Riel and Mr. Lepine, who was then in gaol. They said they would do all in their power to settle the question.

N. J. RITCHOT.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
29th April, 1874.

Donald A. Smith, M.P. (Selkirk), deposed as follows :—

I understood from different members of the Government, that the amnesty was delayed in consequence of the continuance of the insurrection, that is the amnesty mentioned in the proclamation of 6th December, 1869. I received a copy of the telegram of 25th November, 1869, from Earl Granville to Sir John Young, and also the proclamation (both at Ottawa). Copies of the proclamation were taken into the territory by Father Thibault and Colonel DeSalaberry. I endeavored to have them at the mass meeting to read to the people, but could not read them then. I understood that the proclamations were in the possession of the Provisional Government, who refused to give them up.

I know of no actual promise of an amnesty having been made. Archbishop Taché, however, assured me over and over again, that such a promise had been made to him. I know that the Archbishop made the same statement to many other persons at various times, and continued to make it consistently. Colonel Wolseley said, on his arrival, that he had nothing to with the Civil Government, and insisted that I should act as Civil Government. I have heard members of the Government at Ottawa frequently speak, of an amnesty, but I was never given to understand that any amnesty would be given although it was said that it was most desirable that these things should be settled, and that there should be an amnesty. I heard these statements frequently in conversation, both from Sir George Cartier and Sir John A. Macdonald; in fact they were always made a subject of conversation whenever I was in Ottawa.

I said it was most unjust that this state of things should continue. They agreed with this view, but never said that they would obtain an amnesty. In a conversation with Sir John A. Macdonald, about 23rd October, I submitted this to him. I told him that Archbishop Taché had informed me that an amnesty had been promised. He said no such promise had been given, and that he had letters from Lord Lisgar or Sir Clinton Murdoch denying any promise on their part. He said, however, that when he was in England he would see about it. On the ensuing 6th February, 1872, I was informed by a messenger from Governor Archibald, in the first instance, and afterwards by note, to call on him at his house on urgent business. I went, and found him and Archbishop Taché together. Governor Archibald informed me that he had asked me to come up on a most important matter: that there was danger of a rising of the French Metis. There had been a meeting, and they had resolved to arm, and I believe they were then armed. That the country was in a most dangerous condition. That he and the Archbishop had been talking over the matter, and that they had decided at the desire and with the consent of the Dominion Government to get some of the leading parties out of the way, and that information had reached Fort Garry that there had been a reward offered by the Ontario Government, and they said they had no money in the treasury of Manitoba, and I was asked if I could and would advance £600 sterling, it being distinctly understood that it would be made good by the Dominion Government. I had nothing to do with Riel, Lepine, or any other of the parties. The money was to be paid by me to Archbishop Taché, Lieutenant-Governor Archibald saying that he would take upon himself the responsibility that the Dominion Government would pay it. I signed an order that the money should be paid to him, and I directed it to be charged to the Canadian Government. This was in the first week in February. The names of Riel and Lepine were, I think, mentioned, and that the money was to be given to them to go out of the country. I cannot remember whether anything was said about subsisting their families. It was also mentioned that \$1,000, I think, were also available; I think it was mentioned that they were to remain away, or promise to remain away, for a year, but that they should not, under any circumstances, return until after the elections were over; but the elections were not given as a reason for their departure, but the desire certainly was, that they should not return until after the elections. I was leaving for Ottawa a few days afterwards, and Lieutenant-Governor Archibald requested me to inform the Dominion Government of the advance. On my arrival I spoke of it to Hon. Mr. Langevin and Sir

George E. Cartier. The latter appeared to understand it perfectly. I also mentioned it to Sir John A. Macdonald. Both of them assured me that it would be repaid to me. Sir John also appeared to understand it, and spoke of a sum already having been given to Archbishop Taché. The money was not then repaid. I saw them frequently about it and another matter. This other matter was £500, to be given by me to the loyal French half-breeds, whose assistance had been absolutely necessary in my position as Canadian Commissioner in 1869 and 1870. Some of those half-breeds had been imprisoned for the assistance they had given me, by Riel and his confederates. This sum was the least that could be given, and was repeatedly promised. It was on these occasions that the £600 were spoken of. In the autumn I saw Governor Archibald, who had come to Ottawa, and he told me that it had been arranged by the Government that either the £600 or £500 should be paid. This was in the end of October or beginning of November, 1872. I saw Sir John about it, and he said it would not be convenient to have it paid until after the Session of Parliament. All the discussions were in the same sense; such discussions and assurances were repeated also in the spring session of Parliament in 1873.

In October, 1873, at the same conversation I have already referred to about the amnesty, this claim of £500 was brought up again, and I think Sir John then referred himself to the £600. He said "You will be up here next week, and we shall have it settled." I was up then again. I did not see Sir John at his office, but I saw his secretary, who spoke about that money. He said "It is about that, I suppose, you wish to see him." I said it is of no consequence now. On the 4th November I was at Sir John's office, but did not see him. In the evening I saw Sir John A. Macdonald in a committee room in the House. He said that "The matter should have been arranged long ago, but it will be arranged now, if you will just merely, as a matter of course, write me a note now, stating (in order that we may have something to show) that it was paid to Archbishop Taché, at the instance of Governor Archibald, and you shall receive a cheque or rather the money, to-morrow morning." I immediately wrote and posted the note required, mentioning the amount, with interest, at 7 per cent., from February, 1872. The note was in the terms Sir John had told me. I had not asked for the money in this conversation. This was the last conversation I had with Sir John about it in which he referred to giving this money. The payment of the money was spoken of by Dr. Tupper the next morning, and he said it would be repaid. And in conversation with Mr. Pope the same evening, he said that Sir John had said, in the previous week, that the money must be paid. The money has never been paid. I have had no conversation since with any member of the late Government about it. I have stated to members of the present Government that the money should be paid, but I have made no claim for it, but I consider that Sir John should see it paid. The Dominion Government had an account with the Hudson's Bay Company, which acted as the Government bankers in the territory. The money was not a transaction of my own, it was only in acting as the banker of the Government that the money was advanced, although if not paid by the Government, I might consider I should make it good to the Company. I say this because I have not any written order or authority from Mr. Archibald for this payment. I did not consider that I was asked to advise upon the policy of these parties leaving the country, but simply to supply the necessary funds. I may mention here, that both Governor Archibald and Sir John expressed themselves strongly that faith had not been kept by Riel and Lepine in remaining away as they had promised.

I received a letter from Governor Archibald, dated 20th December, 1873, extracts of which I produce for the Committee.

(No. 86.)

Extract of a letter from the Honorable A. G. Archibald to Donald A. Smith, dated 20th December, 1873.

* * * * *

"If only the unfortunate cause of all these troubles had had the sense to see as others saw for him, that the true solution of the question both in his own interest, in the interest of his half-breed friends, and of the Dominion, was to keep himself in the back

“ground till the storm had blown over, all these difficulties would have vanished. Public attention would have been averted from him, and in the course of a few years the people would begin to think that if there had been an insurrection and a great crime, that it was a happy feature of a rebellion against English authority that it held its own for ten months, and had but *one* crime to charge itself with; that is admitting that stealing a lot of your H. B. goods, and appropriating so much of other people’s property as they found convenient, were not to be ranked under this category. There is no doubt that a very short time would have been needed to bring about a better state of feeling, and then he and his friends could have claimed an amnesty which, whether it was promised or not, was implied in the treaty, but which, whether promised or not, no Government could venture to give till the passions of the moment had cleared away a little and left them free to act in the true interest of the people of the Dominion.

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The following documents, numbered respectively 83, 84 and 85, were laid before the Committee by D. A. Smith, Esq., M. P.

(No. 83.)

Letter from Lieut.-Governor Morris to D. A. Smith M. P.

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
“FORT GARRY, April 6th, 1874.

“SIR.—In accordance with your request communicated to me by telegram. I have the honor to enclose to you certified extracts of those portions of the record of a meeting of the Council of Assiniboia, held in October, 1869, which relates to the subject of enquiry with which the Committee of the House of Commons, of which you are I believe the chairman, are charged.

“There are no other entries in the minutes relating to the subject, and in fact there are no minutes that I am aware of, of any proceedings of Council, if any were had, subsequent to that date.

“For obvious reasons I do not feel justified in transmitting the minute book itself, as you requested, as it is a public record affecting various interests in this Province, and containing many regulations of the Council of Assiniboia, which are yet in force here.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“ALEX. MORRIS,

“Lieutenant Governor.

“Honorable

“Donald A. Smith, M.P.,

“Chairman of Committee of the House of Commons,

“Ottawa.”

(No. 84.)

*Minutes of a meeting of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, held 19th October, 1869.
Inter Alia.*

“ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR McDUGALL.”

The President then submitted to the Council a communication which had been addressed to Governor McTavish by members of the Council of Assiniboia, requesting him to call a meeting of the Council “For the purpose of drawing up a proper Address of welcome to the Honorable Wm. McDougall, the newly appointed Governor of the North-West Territory, and of taking the necessary steps for presenting it to him on his arrival here.” In the propriety and desirableness of the object of the petition, the Council expressed their hearty concurrence. and with the view of giving expression to

their feelings of loyalty on the occasion; His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land submitted the draft of an Address which he had prepared.

The Council carefully considered the draft in detail, and being of opinion that the document, as it stood, conveyed a just and appropriate expression of their sentiments, adopted it *in toto* as the form of an Address to be presented to Governor McDougall; the following being a copy of the draft to which the Council so agreed.

“To —

“*May it please Your Excellency.*—We the members of the Council of Assiniboia, “nominated by the Governor and Committee of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, “desire to welcome Your Excellency on your arrival in this country to assume the office “of Governor under the new arrangements to which Her most Gracious Majesty has given “Her consent. We would express the hope that you may personally enjoy your residence “amongst us, and our conviction that your experience as a statesman will be of great “service to this country at the present juncture.

“Your Excellency may rely on receiving from us individually, as private citizens, our “best assistance in your administration of the affairs of the country; and as those who “were formerly accountable under the Governor appointed by the Honorable Company for “the direction of affairs, we venture to assure Your Excellency that you will find the old “settlers of this country loyal subjects of Her Majesty, obedient to the laws, and ready “to support Your Excellency in the just administration of them.

“We quite feel that from the altered circumstances of this country, which has been “rapidly changing within the last few years, it is well that its Government has been “transferred from the great commercial body on which it hitherto devolved; but the ad- “ministration of the Honorable Company was we believe, on the whole well suited to the “past state of things, and we are not unmindful of many acts of kindness shewn by it “from time to time to the settlement, as for example, in the past year, when in addition “to a generous vote of money, a large amount of grain was contributed to meet the neces- “sities arising from the great calamity of 1868.

“Your Excellency can then well understand that there are mingled feelings in our “community with respect to the great change that has taken place, and even misgivings as “regards the future in the minds of some; but as we gladly see in the appointment of “Your Excellency a proof of the interest that the Government of the Dominion takes in “this land, so we have the fullest confidence, not only that all just rights of the old “settlers will be respected, but that the transition will be made as easy for them as “possible.

“Hitherto we have been so far removed from any settled community, that the outlay “that would have been necessary to open up the country rendered the attempt imprac- “ticable. Indeed we believe that in the future there will not only be no surprise that “nothing of the kind was attempted, but that it will be recognized as most creditable to “the wisdom, discretion and honorable conduct of those who administered the affairs of “this country, that a small defenceless settlement even existed for many years among “wild tribes of Indians, without annoyance or trouble from them, and that a profitable “trade was carried on without difficulty through the length and breadth of the land.

“But as our isolation is passing away, it will soon be practicable enough to open up “the country to emigrants and to develop its resources, and we feel sure that its union “with the Dominion of Canada will greatly promote this result.

“What the resources of this country are it is difficult to say, as they have yet to be “accurately examined and reported upon, but we do not doubt that they are great and “sufficient to maintain a considerable population.

“We would then express the hope that Your Excellency may see a large develop- “ment of the resources of the country, while it is under your charge, and we pray that by “the guidance and blessing of God, wise measures may be adopted, and peace, plenty and “prosperity be the result.

“Signed in the name of the Council of Assiniboia.

“JOHN BLACK.”

At the same time, however, in the prospect of the great political change which they believed was at hand, and which would necessarily dissolve the connection between them and Governor McTavish, the Council deemed the present a fitting occasion for placing on record some manifestation of their feelings towards one who had so long and so acceptably presided over their body; and the Bishop of Rupert's Land having presented the draft of a letter to Governor McTavish, of which the following is a copy, the Council adopted the draft, and directed that a letter in these terms be addressed to Governor McTavish by the President in the name of the Council, and be delivered to him along with the address to Governor McDougall.

Letter to Governor McTavish.

“ DEAR GOVERNOR MCTAVISH,

“ The Council have learned with very deep regret that you are in such a delicate state of health.

“ They venture to express the hope that you will not refuse to yourself such relaxation as may give you the prospect of early recovery.

“ At the meeting to-day the enclosed address to the Governor, who is shortly expected in the settlement, was agreed to, and the Council place it in your hands, with the request that you will kindly inform His Excellency of its contents and learn from him when and how its presentation may be acceptable.

“ The Council cannot communicate this address without again expressing their sense of the many acts of kindness which the country has received from the Honorable Company, and they would be glad if you would convey this expression of their feelings to the Governor and Committee.

“ To yourself personally they would wish to convey their most affectionate regards. Whilst you were looked to by every member of the Council as the most fitted to guide their deliberations, there was no one who less pressed his opinions, or listened more courteously to any suggestion that was made.

“ The Council know well how inestimable your services are to the Honorable Company, and how devotedly you have given yourself to their business; yet your ear has ever been open and your advice ready for the poorest settler who was in any difficulty.

“ The Council, therefore, while thanking you for all your invariable courtesy when at the head of their Board, would express the hope that you may be soon restored to health, and that your valuable life may be long spared.

“ Signed in the name of the Council.

“ JOHN BLACK.”

“ I certify that the foregoing are true extracts from the original minutes of the Council of Assiniboia, which said minutes are now in my custody.

“ (Signed,) SEDLEY BLANCHARD,
“ Clerk of the Executive Council,
“ Province of Manitoba.”

Minutes of a Meeting of the Governor and Council of Assiniboia, held October 25th, 1869.

“ Present:—John Black, Esq., President; The Right Revd. The Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land; Dr. Cowan, Dr. Bird, Messrs. Dease, Sutherland, McBeath, Fraser and Bannatyne, Esquires.

“ Mr. Black stated that in consequence, as he very much regretted to say, of Governor McTavish's continued illness, he was again called upon to preside at the present meeting of the Council.

“ The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, Mr. Black proceeded to say that at their last meeting, as the Council was aware, an address had been prepared for the purpose of being presented to the Honorable William McDougall on

“ his arrival in the settlement, an event which was expected to take place at some very early date ; that the Council while preparing that address, were impressed with the conviction that the feelings of welcome and loyalty therein expressed were concurred in by the settlement generally, or at least were so far shared by the great majority of people, as to preclude all idea of open demonstrations of dissent ; but he was very much concerned now to say that unhappily such was not the case, and that a large party among the French population appeared to be animated by a very different spirit. It had become too evident, that among them sentiments of a directly opposite nature prevailed with regard to the impending change in the Government of the country, and prevailed so strongly, that according to information lately received, and of the correctness of which there could be no doubt, they had organized themselves into armed bodies for the purpose of intercepting Governor McDougall on the road between this and Pembina, with the openly avowed intention of preventing his entrance into the settlement.

“ It was to consider that serious state of matters that the Council had been assembled, and to see whether any, and what measures could be adopted to prevent the threatened outrage.

“ The Council unanimously expressed their reprobation of the outrageous proceedings referred to by the President, but feeling strongly impressed with the idea that the parties concerned in them must be acting, in utter forgetfulness or even perhaps ignorance of the highly criminal character of their actions, and of the very serious consequences they involved, it was thought that by calm reasoning and advice they might be induced to abandon their dangerous schemes before they had irretrievably committed themselves.

“ With this object in view therefore, Mr. Riel and Mr. Bruce, who were known to hold leading positions in the party opposed to Mr. McDougall, had been invited to be present at this meeting of the Council, and on being questioned by the Council as to the motives and intentions of the party they represented, Mr. Riel, who alone addressed the Council on the occasion, substantially said in the course of a long and somewhat irregular discussion, that his party were perfectly satisfied with the present Government and wanted no other ; that they objected to any Government coming from Canada without their being consulted in the matter ; that they would never admit any Governor, no matter by whom he might be appointed, if not by the Hudson's Bay Company, unless delegates were previously sent with whom they might negotiate as to the terms and conditions under which they would acknowledge him ; that they were uneducated and only half-civilized, and felt that if a large immigration were to take place they would probably be crowded out of a country which they claimed as their own ; that they knew they were in a sense poor and insignificant, but that it was just because they were aware of this that they had felt so much at being treated as if they were even more insignificant than they in reality were ; that their existence or at least their wishes had been entirely ignored ; that if Mr. McDougall was once here, most probably the English-speaking population would allow him to be installed in office as Governor, and then he would be our ‘ Master or King as he says,’ and that therefore they intended to send him back ; that they consider that they are acting not only for their own good but for the good of the whole settlement ; that they did not feel that they were breaking any law, but were simply acting in defence of their own liberty ; that they did not anticipate any opposition from their English-speaking fellow-countrymen, and only wished them to join and aid in securing their common rights ; that they might be opposed by some Canadian party in the country, but for that they were quite prepared ; and that they were determined to prevent Mr. McDougall from coming into the settlement at all hazards.

“ The Council endeavored to convince Mr. Riel of the erroneous nature of the views held by himself and the party he represented ; explained the highly criminal character of their proceedings, and pointed out the very disastrous consequences which might accrue, not only to themselves, but to the settlement generally, if they persisted in their

“ present course. He was earnestly advised to exercise his influence with his party in
 “ dissuading them from attempting to molest him in any way, and inducing them to
 “ return peaceably to their homes ; assuring him that sooner or later heavy retribution
 “ would fall upon them if they carried their plans into execution.

“ Mr. Riel, however, refused to adopt the views of the Council, and persisted in
 “ expressing his determination to oppose Mr. McDougall's entrance into the settlement,
 “ declining even to press the reasoning and advice of the Council upon his party, although
 “ he reluctantly promised to repeat to them what he had just heard, and inform Governor
 “ McTavish of the result by Thursday at 11 o'clock.

“ Mr. Riel and Mr. Bruce having retired, the Council resumed the consideration of
 “ the subject before them, and the expediency of calling out an armed force to meet and
 “ protect Mr. McDougall was suggested ; but as it was seen that it would be from the
 “ English-speaking part of the community that such a force, if forthcoming at all, would
 “ be chiefly drawn, the result would evidently be to bring into armed collision sections of
 “ the people who, although they had hitherto lived together in comparative harmony,
 “ yet differed from each other so widely in point of race, of language and religion, as well
 “ as general habits, that the commencement of actual hostilities between them would
 “ probably involve not only themselves, but the surrounding Indians, in a sanguinary and
 “ protracted struggle ; and the Council therefore felt that without a regular military
 “ force to fall back upon, they could hardly be held justified under almost any circum-
 “ stances, in resorting to an experiment so full of possible mischief to the whole country.

“ The Council, at length, having learned that a number of the more intelligent and
 “ influential among the French were not implicated in the hostile movement against Mr.
 “ McDougall, adopted the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Bannatyne,
 “ and seconded by Mr. McBeath, viz. :—

“ ‘ That Messrs. Dease and Goulet be appointed to collect immediately as many of
 “ ‘ the more respectable of the French community as they could, and with them proceed
 “ ‘ to the camp of the party who intend to intercept Governor McDougall, and endeavor,
 “ ‘ if possible, to procure their peaceable dispersion ; and that Mr. Dease report to
 “ ‘ Governor McTavish on or before Thursday next, as to their success or otherwise.’

“ The Council then adjourned.

“ I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original minutes of the Council of
 “ Assiniboia, held on the 25th day of October, 1869, which said minutes are now in my
 “ custody.

“ (Signed,)

SEDLEY BLANCHARD,

“ Clerk of the Executive Council,

“ Province of Manitoba.”

“ *Province of Manitoba,* } I, the Honorable Andrew Graham Ballenden Bannatyne,
 “ *Selkirk,* } of the City of Winnipeg, in the County and Province afore-
 “ To wit : } said, make oath and say as follows :—

“ 1. That I was a member of the Council of Assiniboia, in the month of October
 “ A.D. 1869.

“ 2. That I have compared the foregoing paper writing purporting to contain, first :
 “ Extracts from minutes of a meeting of said Council of Assiniboia, held on the 19th day
 “ of October, 1869 ; and secondly, a full copy of minutes of a meeting of said Council held
 “ on the 25th day of October, in the said year 1869, with the minutes of said meetings
 “ as contained in the original minute book of said Council submitted for my inspection
 “ by Sedley Blanchard, Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba.

“ 3. That the book so submitted to me is the original minute book of said Council,
 “ and that the said foregoing paper writing is a true copy of the said original minutes as
 “ the same are contained in said minute book.

“ (Signed,)

A. G. B. BANNATYNE.

“ Sworn before me at the said City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this
“ 6th day of April, A.D. 1874.

“ In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal
“ the day and year aforesaid.

“ (Signed,)

JOHN F. BLAIN,

“ Notary Public,

“ Manitoba.”

(L.S.)

(No. 85.)

“ FORT GARRY, 26th October, 1869.

“ The Rev. N. J. Ritchot,

“ St. Norbert.

“ REVEREND SIR,—I hope you will excuse me for troubling you on the following
“ subject, the more especially as you may already have endeavored without success to
“ persuade the men now on the road near *la Rivière Salé*, for the purpose of preventing
“ the Honorable Wm. McDougall from coming on into the settlement, to return
“ peaceably to their homes, and give up the idea of forcibly stopping Mr. McDougall on
“ the highway. But even if you have already done so, I would still beg you to make
“ another attempt to endeavor by your influence to lead the men in question to reconsider
“ their first intentions, and to abandon them, convinced as I am that they are acting in
“ opposition to their interests, though I confess I have failed utterly in my attempts to
“ make them see their actions in this light.

“ I am very desirous you should see the men, if you consider it proper, as soon as
“ possible, as the Council yesterday appointed Mr. W. Dease, with some others, to see
“ the men who are now watching the road to Pembina, in the hope that they might be
“ induced to disperse ; but I confess I have so little hope in Mr. Dease's success, that I
“ prefer the risk of inconveniencing you, in the hope that by your efforts beforehand,
“ Mr. Dease's meeting with the other party may be unnecessary.

“ In the hope that the desire for the peace and welfare of the settlement may be my
“ excuse, with much respect,

“ I have the honor to be,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ (Signed,) W. MCTAVISH.”

COMMITTEE ROOM,

OTTAWA, April 30th, 1874.

Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., deposed .

Have read the Order of Reference.

As it was my duty, I waited yesterday on His Excellency the Governor General, and received his permission to make any statement that, in my opinion, would not be prejudicial to the public interests.

An amnesty was promised in the proclamation, the terms of which are before the Committee. No difficulty existed at any time as to granting an amnesty pursuant to the proclamation, after the arrival of Governor Archibald at Fort Garry.

It was not, however, asked for on behalf of the main body of the parties implicated in those occurrences, and it seems to have been considered that such parties were quite safe from molestation.

All requests to the Government on this subject were pressed with a view to include those parties who were charged with complicity in the death of Scott. The Governor General and his advisers held that the amnesty as proclaimed did not cover that charge ; and it seemed to be the opinion of every one interested that a proclamation expressly excluding the parties last referred to would do more harm than good.

The proclamation I speak of is that of 6th December, 1869.

I do not remember that there was any other communication from the Colonial Office authorizing the proclamation, than the telegram of the 25th November, 1869, from Lord Granville to the Governor General. There may have been other communications to the Governor General of which I have no knowledge. I do not know that there was any direct authority from the Colonial Office for the promise as to an amnesty contained in the proclamation; but, on discussion with the Governor General, he considered that he was quite warranted in taking the responsibility of making that promise—as I presume, under his general powers. I presume that he considered that, under the exigency of the case, he could assume that power without waiting for direct authority.

The proclamation, as first issued, was transmitted for dissemination in the North-West through the Very Revd. Mr. Thibault.

It was printed in English, French and Cree, at Ottawa, and sent by him. At the same time, the Bishop of St. Boniface was telegraphed for and requested to return, if possible, and use his great influence among the people of his diocese.

The Government here was informed that, though Mr. Thibault was allowed access to the Territory, he was deprived of the proclamation given him, and that they were not published.

When Bishop Taché arrived in Ottawa, circumstances in the North-West had not materially changed, and the Governor General decided that the proclamation should be entrusted for publication to the Bishop. This would cover any offences which occurred between the date of the proclamation and the date of the instructions here to Bishop Taché. To that extent the promise of amnesty went, and I do not consider that it ever went further.

My letter to Bishop Taché of date February 16th, 1870, embodies the substance of any conversations that I had as a Minister with him at that time. (See letter No. 6 in Archbishop Taché's evidence, page 19.)

Between the 6th December, 1869, and the date of this letter, it was known that sundry parties had been arrested and imprisoned by the insurgents, and that a portion of the provisions belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company had been used by them. These matters were discussed between the Bishop and myself, and I stated that the Government could not interfere to protect parties from actions brought by individuals for imprisonment or other wrong; but that, as regarded the stores of the Hudson's Bay Company, I apprehended no difficulty with them, and that if they set up any claim, the Government would stand between the insurgents and any such claim. I have no recollection of any allusion made to events that might occur between the time of Bishop Taché's departure from Ottawa and his arrival at the North-West. Of course, the Government here was apprehensive that, if order was not restored, disastrous events might occur. I do not think I told Bishop Taché that if any further crimes should be committed in the interval between his departure and arrival at the North-West, he was not to issue the proclamation.

I think the papers shew all the instructions to Bishop Taché. My letter already alluded to was written for the purpose of containing the results of our conversations. I do not think there was anything said as to new offences, nor anything restricting the Bishop's authority to issue the proclamation in the event of new offences occurring.

I assumed that if, on his arrival, circumstances remained as they were when he left, the proclamation would cover everything up to the time of his arrival. I think that would probably be the impression conveyed to the Bishop's own mind on the subject.

Bishop Taché saw the Governor General on the subject, at one or more interviews at which I was not present. But His Lordship was made aware that the power of pardon or amnesty rested with His Excellency.

The phrase in my letter "not only will there be a general amnesty granted" had reference to the amnesty promised in the proclamation. I consider that the Bishop had authority to publish the proclamation on his arrival, and that it would cover all offences of a similar character to those which the proclamation was intended to cover. The proclamation was called a general amnesty, but we understood it to mean a promise of

amnesty for the offences referred to in it. I do not think the contingency of a death having occurred before the date of the proclamation was contemplated when it issued, and I do not think its terms would have covered a capital felony. The proclamation would not have covered such a case as the death of Scott. Either that was an offence against the law, or it was not. If it was an offence against the law, it was more than a breach of the peace. If it was not an offence, it did not require an amnesty, and would not be affected by the proclamation.

Neither Bishop Taché, nor the Governor General, nor any member of the Government, took into consideration the possibility of life being taken. The only subjects, as I have stated, that were discussed, were the armed resistance which had continued for some time; the imprisonment and other wrongs alleged to have been inflicted on individuals; and the breaking into the Hudson's Bay Company's stores and using their goods.

The armed resistance was a very aggravated breach of the peace, but we were anxious to hold, and did hold, that under the circumstances of the case it did not amount to treason. We were informed that the insurgents did not desire to throw off allegiance to the Queen, or sever their country from the Empire, but that their action was in the nature of an armed resistance to the entry into the country of an officer, or officers, sent by the Dominion Government. We desired, therefore, that it should be considered in the light of an unlawful assembly, although it might technically be held to come under the statute of treasons, and it was intended that that continuous act, whatever it might be called, should come under the proclamation and be condoned by it.

We considered that the unfortunate issue of Mr. McDougall's proclamation increased the danger of hostile collision; and this subject was doubtless discussed between the Government and the Bishop.

There was a general apprehension of disastrous results, and I have no doubt but that he, as well as myself, was apprehensive of ultimate danger, unless order could be restored. But I did not myself apprehend any serious danger of loss of life, unless an armed force was sent to quell the insurrection by force, which was just what the Governor General and his advisers were anxious to avoid. The Government were aware that certain parties had been imprisoned. The information of the events then occurring were very scanty and imperfect however; and we could get no accurate statement as to the exact state of events within the territory.

When Bishop Taché went to the North-West in the spring, my impression is that he was requested to communicate with Mr. D. A. Smith, who had been instructed to act under the Canadian Government, but I cannot say positively. The papers will doubtless show.

I have no recollection of any discussion with Bishop Taché as to bloodshed being expected, beyond the expression of the general apprehension that things must get worse unless order was restored.

At the time of the interviews with Bishop Taché before he left, to the best of my recollection, the Government had been informed that Mr. Thibault's baggage had been taken possession of and the proclamations taken from him by the insurgents. I really forget if any one was to distribute the proclamations before Mr. Thibault took them; but I see by a letter dated 10th December, 1869, addressed to Mr. D. A. Smith, that a copy of the proclamation spoken of, with other papers, were placed in his hands as a Special Commissioner from the Canadian Government. This letter will show Mr. Smith's powers. (For this letter see page 51 of Blue Book, "Correspondence relative to the recent disturbances in the Red River Settlement.")

I do not remember the precise nature of the conversations between Mr. Smith and myself, but they were frequent, confidential and full. I suppose the instructions given to the Commissioners will speak for themselves.

I do not remember precisely what the instructions were, but I have no doubt they were instructed to communicate with the people of the North-West, and among others with the leaders. We recognized the existence of insurgents having leaders, but I recollect of our having been aware of their having a Provisional Government, but I do not recollect at what date we were first informed of it.

We knew that the Government of Assiniboia had been prevented from exercising their functions, and that Governor McTavish was, or had been, prisoner in his own fort.

I do not remember anything of importance occurring between this date and the arrival of Father Ritchot, Judge Black and Mr. Scott. I recollect their arrival.

Sir George Cartier and I had been appointed, I think, by Order in Council, to represent the Government in dealing with these delegates.

Judge Black and Father Ritchot met Sir George and myself at Sir George's house. Mr. Scott was absent from some accidental cause. They presented themselves as delegates appointed at a meeting of the people at Winnipeg. They presented a resolution or resolutions passed at that meeting.

Judge Black took me aside and stated that they had received and brought with them an authority from Riel, as Chief of the Provisional Government, to act on behalf of that Provisional Government, and also a certain claim, or a Bill of Rights, prepared by that Government. He asked me what was to be done with the authority and the "Bill of Rights." I told him they had better not be produced, as the Governor General could not recognize the legal existence of the Provisional Government, and would not treat with them as such. I stated, however, that the claims asserted in the last mentioned Bill of Rights could be pressed by the delegates, and would be considered on their own merits.

I understood from Sir George that he made a similar communication to Father Ritchot. Conversations between Father Ritchot, Sir George and myself were conducted by Sir George, in consequence of Father Ritchot's want of knowledge of English and mine of French.

After Judge Black and I returned to the room, we spoke plainly of the matter, and it was understood that the discussion was between the delegates of the Convention and the Canadian Government, excluding any other capacity in which they appeared. We avoided as much as possible, speaking of the Provisional Government. Judge Black desired to be spoken of as coming from the Convention, and not from the Provisional Government. The conversations took place both in French and English. I could understand Father Ritchot at times when he spoke slowly. I arrived at my understanding from what I understood of his conversation myself, and the explanations I received from Sir George when I had difficulty in comprehending. Father Ritchot understood that we did not recognize them as representatives of the Provisional Government; but I understood from Sir George that Father Ritchot was continually anxious to obtain some such recognition, while Sir George was avoiding any such recognition. We were, in fact, aware of the claim that was being made by the Provisional Government in this Bill of Rights. It had been published in the newspapers. We knew that it referred to an amnesty. Father Ritchot was pressing for an amnesty for everything that had occurred. He was told that the Canadian Government held that it had no power in the matter. It was a question for the Imperial Government alone, and the claim for such a general amnesty must be pressed by them on the Governor General, who would doubtless transmit to the Imperial Government any papers or statements laid before him. I have no doubt that the proclamation, and the amnesty promised in it, were discussed. It was understood that no difficulty would arise to the granting of an amnesty, excepting as regarded those charged with the death of Scott.

The statement of the necessity of referring to His Excellency had reference to the amnesty asked for these persons. That was the only question. I do not remember Father Ritchot saying that he had come prepared to treat with the Canadian Government, and that if they had not the power he would return, nor do I remember any such statement being communicated to me by Sir George.

I do not remember the specific reply made to them, but the result was that they were to see the Governor General while we went on to consider the other questions involved.

I was at all the meetings of the delegates until the 6th May, when I was taken ill. The question as to the amnesty to those charged with the death of Scott was suspended as it were, leaving it to the delegates to make such statements or representations to the Governor General as they thought fit.

The Government took the ground that the question of amnesty was not one for them, as the act had occurred before the territory was taken possession of by Canada.

Father Ritchot, I think, stated that no settlement would be satisfactory unless it included an amnesty to all. He did not, to my recollection or knowledge, say that he himself would take no part in the settlement unless there was a general amnesty.

I have letters from Sir George Cartier, Sir Clinton Murdoch, and Lord Lisgar, received by me last summer, and containing their accounts of what occurred.

Sir Clinton Murdoch had been sent here by the Imperial Government to arrange the terms of a joint expedition of Canadian volunteers and regulars, if an expedition should become necessary.

I produce Lord Lisgar's letter, dated 21st February, 1873, as follows :

(No. 52.)

Lord Lisgar to Sir G. E. Cartier.

“ 21st February, 1873.

“ MY DEAR SIR GEORGE,—I have in recollection the interview which I had with the Rev. Abbé Ritchot upon your introduction and in your presence.

“ He dwelt earnestly upon two points.

“ *First.* The redress of the political grievances of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement, with especial reference, as I understood, to land grants.

“ *Second.* On an assurance of the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of mercy to cover all offences.

“ With regard to the first point, I gave him satisfactory assurances of the favorable dispositions of the Canadian Government and Legislature, as indeed evidenced by the passing of the Manitoba Act. With regard to the second point, I stated I was not in a position to give him any assurance, not having received instructions on the subject from Her Majesty's Government.

“ I promised to forward, without delay, the petition he spoke of as in preparation, and stated that I felt sure Her Majesty's Government would give full and serious consideration to any pleas which might be urged on behalf of the view he advocated.

“ I am quite clear that neither on the occasion in question, nor on any other, did I give an assurance or promise of an amnesty to cover all offences committed during the insurrection.

“ Pray believe me,

“ Sincerely yours,

“ (Signed,) LISGAR.”

I also produce copies of two letters from Sir Clinton Murdoch to Mr Herbert, Under-Secretary of the Colonies, dated respectively 5th and 6th March, 1873.

(No. 53.)

“ GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD,

“ 8, PARK STREET, WESTMINSTER,

“ 5th March, 1873. .

“ MY DEAR MR. HERBERT,—I have no recollection of any promise or expectation of an amnesty to Riel and his associates having been held out by Lord Lisgar, when Mr. Ritchot had an interview with him, in my presence or at any other time. I scarcely think if such a promise had been made I could have failed to notice it at the time or to recollect it now. As regards Sir George Cartier, I do not remember having ever had any conversation with him on the subject, or being present at any interview when it was discussed between him and Lord Lisgar.

“ Very truly yours,

“ (Signed,) J. W. C. MURDOCH.”

(No. 54.)

“ GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION BOARD,
 “ 8, PARK STREET, WESTMINSTER,
 “ 6th March, 1873.

“ DEAR MR. HERBERT,—Will you look at a despatch which I wrote from Ottawa, dated 28th April, 1870. I had not got it to refer to last night. You will there see that an amnesty to Riel was one of the conditions proposed by the delegates from the Red River, and rejected by the Government. I have no recollection of more than one interview between Lord Lisgar and Père Ritchot. Judge Black and the delegate Scott were also present. I believe the conversation with Père Ritchot was carried on almost entirely by myself, and had certainly no reference to Riel, but only to the extent of land to be given to the half-breeds.

“ I had afterwards an interview with Ritchot at the Roman Catholic Bishop's house, where he was staying, but neither did he then allude to Riel, his sole object in asking me to call on him being apparently to do away with any supposition that he was disloyal to the British Government.

“ Ever yours truly,
 “ (Signed,) J. W. C. MURDOCH.”

I also produce extracts from two letters from Sir George E. Cartier to myself, dated respectively 8th and 22nd February, 1873.

(No. 125.)

Extract of letter from Sir George Cartier to Sir John Macdonald, dated 47, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, 8th February, 1873.

“ MY DEAR MACDONALD,—The only thing I can do to-day is to acknowledge the receipt of your last, of the 22nd January, about “ Riel ” matter.

“ I hear Lord Lisgar is to be here in a few days, and I will hasten to see him about what passed at the interview with Father Ritchot. To the best of my recollection nothing went beyond stating that he would transmit Ritchot's petition to the Queen, praying for an amnesty. Bear in mind that both of us stated to Father Ritchot that the amnesty was a question for the Queen, not for our Government.”

Extract of letter from the same to the same, dated from same place, 23rd February, 1873.

“ MY DEAR MACDONALD,—I have much pleasure in enclosing you a note from Lord Lisgar of yesterday, in which he states exactly what passed between him and Father Ritchot in my presence on the 19th May. He made no promise of any amnesty. He merely stated he would not fail to forward to Her Majesty the petition for an amnesty to which Father Ritchot alluded.

“ Bear in mind that with Father Ritchot and the Archbishop I always took the same ground we both did—namely that the question of amnesty was not for our decision, but for the Queen and Imperial Government. In the interview of the 19th Lord Lisgar also gave assurance to Father Ritchot that the military expedition was going to Red River not to arrest any one, but to maintain order, as done by any garrison of regulars in any Canadian city where there was one. Lord Lisgar forgot to mention this in his note. As he promised it, Lord Lisgar forwarded to the Queen the petition for amnesty sent him by Father Ritchot. You are enabled now to give any answer to any question about the interview of the 19th May.

“ I certify the correctness of the above extracts.
 “ (Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.”

I do not know whether the petitions presented by the delegates was prepared under the direction of Sir George. I have seen a copy of the letter sent by Father Ritchot to

Sir George on the subject of an amnesty, and the official reply. I do not know when I became cognizant of these letters. I do not remember from whom I received copies of them. I never saw the letter to Sir George until I received the copies I have referred to.

Looking at the letter I observe that Father Ritchot refers to a promise of amnesty made by me and Sir George. He deceives himself so far as a promise by me is concerned I made no such promise. In the conversations between Sir George and Father Ritchot, they were moving on different planes; Sir George referring to the amnesty, exclusive of the persons charged with the death of Scott, and Father Ritchot always including them.

I observe Sir George's response, in which he does not dispute the accuracy of Father Ritchot's statement. I have had no communication with Sir George respecting this, and I have no means of explaining its terms. I do not know that Sir George did communicate to me that the Governor General had expressed himself in a liberal way respecting those for whom Father Ritchot was interesting himself, that is the persons implicated in Scott's death.

Neither Sir George nor Lord Lisgar indicated to me that the latter had spoken in the sense mentioned in Sir George's letter to Father Ritchot, of 23rd May. I knew nothing at the time of the final terms of the arrangement owing to my illness.

Question.—Did the Canadian Government or you, as a member thereof, hold out to the delegates that the Government would use their good offices in endeavouring to secure an amnesty?

Answer.—Neither the Canadian Government nor I gave any such assurance to the delegates.

There was no unofficial expression of a desire that the amnesty should be granted by the Imperial Government. On the contrary, the opinion had been expressed to the delegates that the state of public feeling was such as to render the granting of the amnesty impossible. It was stated to them that it was out of the question to grant it at that moment. I do not say that reference may not have been made to the healing influence of time.

It was urged that this was a political offence, and the cases of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Papineau and others were referred to as furnishing possible analogies.

I have no recollection of Judge Black pressing for the pardon of those charged with the death of Scott. He did not join the other petitioners in this. My impression is that he either was opposed to it himself, or that he thought it would be hopeless to ask for it then. He was still here when I was taken ill.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 1st, 1874.

Examination of Sir John A. Macdonald continued :

I did not resume my duties until the end of September or the beginning of October. I read certain letters written by Archbishop Taché to Mr. Howe, Secretary of State, and his answers. I have no distinct recollection of communications after my return. Although the subject was brought up occasionally, in what manner I cannot now specify without reference to the papers in the Council office, or that of the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

No action, however, was taken by the Government that year (1870), so far as I remember. I cannot say whether there were any communications from the Lieutenant Governor himself on the subject. I cannot remember the next person I saw from the territory on the subject. I saw the Archbishop about the end of 1871. I have no recollection of seeing any one from the territory on this subject except him, from October 1870, until the fall of 1871. I saw the Archbishop here. Sir George saw him in Montreal and here. I think I did not see him with Sir George here. I think I saw him alone. He always pressed for an amnesty in its widest sense and terms.

He did not allege that he had received a pledge that there should be an amnesty,

but he always repeated that he thought himself justified in promising the amnesty. He drew no distinction that I recollect, between the authority he assumed to have on behalf of the Governor General or the Queen, and the authority he assumed in the name of the Government of Canada. He considered that his instructions or commission warranted him in promising the widest amnesty. This was disputed by the Government. He pressed that fall for the amnesty. He founded this pressure partly on the condition of the country and partly on the condition in which he was himself placed in consequence of having made these promises. He said he might be taken to have deceived the people, and that in the interests of peace the fulfilment of his promise was necessary. He said the Metis sympathized with Riel, and nothing less than a full amnesty would be satisfactory. The uniform answer to this was that these representations must be made to the Queen.

Reference was also made to the effect it might have on the English-speaking portion of the population. I do not think that the Archbishop fully appreciated what this effect might be. I do not remember Parisien's name being mentioned. I heard that other deaths had been occasioned in the territory. It was rumoured that some wrong had been done to Parisien, but I do not remember the particulars.

Among other subjects that we discussed was the Fenian raid that had been put down in October, 1871. I spoke to him of information that had been received by the Government, that Riel and Lepine, although professing to act against the Fenian movement, were really in concert with the leaders of that movement.

This he denied, expressing strongly his opinion of their perfect loyalty and that of the Metis generally. He would listen to no suggestion that he might be mistaken on that point.

The Government, however, had information, from various sources, that Riel and Lepine were playing a double game. The Lieutenant-Governor had similar information more or less reliable. At this time we were informed that these men made their headquarters at St. Joe, a village on the border in the United States, chiefly inhabited by Metis; that they both, and especially Riel, crossed the border either secretly at night or attended by an escort.

The Lieutenant-Governor received information, as did the Government here, that it was the plot of the Fenians to organize another raid after the close of navigation, and after it would be impossible to send military support from here.

We were informed that it was part of the plan to invite the Indians of the plains to join in the movement. Under these circumstances it was thought expedient to induce, if possible, Riel and Lepine to withdraw from the frontier, and go down south into the United States.

The assistance of Archbishop Taché was asked to induce them to withdraw. It was believed that in their absence full confidence might be placed in the Metis, and that they would not join in aiding such an invasion as I have spoken of.

The Bishop would not hear of any imputation on the loyalty of Riel or Lepine, but agreed that it would be for the quiet of that country if they, especially Riel, went away for some considerable time. He agreed with me that there would be a better chance of obtaining the intended amnesty sought from Her Majesty's Government if quiet was kept for a year or so. In his conversation with me I spoke of Riel principally, as I considered that if his absence from the frontier was secured there would be certain quiet.

I undertook to see that His Lordship's expenses in this mission would be paid, and I sent him a draft for a thousand dollars to be used in procuring Riel's withdrawal.

The Bishop left here for Montreal, and there saw, or communicated with, Sir George Cartier, whose opinion was that for the sake of quiet, Lepine's absence was as important as that of Riel, and it was arranged between them that the Bishop would endeavor to secure the withdrawal of both from the frontier. The primary object of the Government was to procure their absence during the whole winter; but His Lordship did not think there was any reason to doubt the loyalty of Riel, and so his exertions were promised on

the ground that it would be for the quiet of the country, and for the interest of Riel himself, to withdraw from the frontier for a considerable time, for a year or so. I considered it unfortunate that Sir George Cartier suggested the junction of Lepine with Riel: I have no particular recollection of talking with the Bishop about the elections in connection with Riel's leaving the country. We may have done so. We talked over the past, present and future prospects of the country. At that time the situation of the country was very different to what it is now. The feeling of bitter hostility between the races was then at its height, having been greatly aggravated by the Fenian invasion. The Government were in constant apprehension of a hostile collision between the races and of the bloodshed that would inevitably ensue. We may have spoken of the elections of the next year as affording an opportunity for such collisions, and, if so, to be avoided. I have, however, no recollection of conversations to that effect with the Bishop, and am inclined to believe that any such conversation must have taken place with Sir George Cartier. I am certain that it was not in the contemplation of any one at that time, that Riel would offer himself as a candidate. Such a step was not mentioned or thought of. He was then a fugitive, coming into the country to his mother's house at night or with a guard.

Having heard Bishop Taché's statement read, I can corroborate a part of it.

There was nothing said about Riel's candidature. The Bishop would not undertake to try to remove Riel by reason of anything connected with the Fenian raid, as he was satisfied of Riel's loyalty, and would not listen to anything to the contrary. His exertions were promised altogether for the quiet of the country, and for the better chance of obtaining a pardon or amnesty from Her Majesty's Government.

I cannot recall to my recollection any conversation with me as to the elections.

I do not at all mean to contradict the Bishop, however, as my opinion must have been then, as it is now, that the continued presence of Riel on the frontier would have an unwholesome effect on the public mind in Manitoba and elsewhere, and would be used as a disturbing cause at the elections, as well in Ontario as elsewhere.

The excitement in Ontario and Quebec was great as well as in Manitoba.

I would repeat, however, that the primary object of the Government was the preservation of quiet in Manitoba during that winter and until the opening of navigation. This was especially the object of Sir George Cartier in joining Lepine and Riel. This involved the division of the sum given to Bishop Taché, and it was too small an amount, in my opinion, to be a sufficient inducement for them both to remain away for any considerable length of time. The Bishop declined to treat with Riel on the ground of his complicity with the Fenian affair, uniformly asserting the loyalty of Riel. It was obviously the policy of the Government here as of the Lieutenant-Governor, notwithstanding any information they might have received or any apprehensions they might entertain, not to evince any mistrust of the Metis.

This ground therefore was put upon one side and we negotiated on the other grounds. I think I pointed out to the Bishop that there would be a better chance of an amnesty if quiet were kept for a year or two. Reference was made as to what the chances were of obtaining an amnesty. I cannot say whether it was said that Riel ought to stay away until after the elections; at any rate, I thought that one thousand dollars would induce him to stay away for a year. I was afraid if he got the whole of the money he might improvidently spend it and then return. This was frustrated to some extent by the arrangement of Sir George Cartier for the division of the money between Riel and Lepine. We carefully avoided giving any opinion that there was a chance of an amnesty. I have little doubt that I stated that it was Riel's best, if not his only chance, that as long as the excitement was kept up on the frontier the Imperial Government would not interfere.

The following passage being read from the testimony of Archbishop Taché:—"If you can succeed in keeping him out of the way for a while I will make his case mine, and I will carry the point." Sir John says, "I certainly said nothing to that effect." I may have said that I would exert my personal influence to procure action in the matter by the Imperial Government, and so far make the case my own.

Nothing was said in these conversations about the subsistence of his family. I do not remember the time when I heard that Sir George had stipulated that the money should be divided between the two, but I presume immediately after Sir George's return, which was very shortly afterwards.

I did not hear the result of the Bishop's mission that I remember.

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald did not communicate with the Government, I am pretty sure. He was in constant communication, unofficially, with Sir George and myself, but I do not remember that in any of them he referred to this subject. These \$1,000 were public funds. They were a portion of a fund placed at my disposal for prevention and detection purposes, commonly called the "Secret Service Fund."

At the time of the negotiations with the Archbishop the raid was over for the time, but we apprehended a renewal as was threatened. I think the first intimation I had of Riel's acting with the loyal population was a telegram in the public journals that Governor Archibald had shaken hands with Riel in front of the palace of the Archbishop. I think this was before the Bishop arrived.

I have no doubt that we had conversation with the Bishop as to the part Riel and Lepine had played. We heard from the Governor that he had gone over the river in the direction of the Bishop's residence to inspect a body of French-speaking volunteers, and that it was proposed that these volunteers should be brought over to his (the Governor's) residence; that he was apprehensive that if this occurred there might be a collision between the French and English-speaking volunteers, and he had therefore thought it judicious to cross the river and go over to them instead. He said nothing as to who were the leaders of the French volunteers. He gave neither me nor the Government intimation of his having negotiated with Riel and Lepine. Upon seeing the report of his having shaken hands with Riel, I wrote for an explanation of the circumstances, which he gave, and that was:—That after an inspection the men were all marched past him singly, and he shook hands with all; that he did not know Riel or Lepine; and that he did not want to know whether they were there or not. I cannot remember whether Governor Archibald sent to the Government copies of the letter of Father Ritchot, or his reply, of October 5th, 1871.

To my knowledge the letter of 8th October, 1871, to Riel and others, was not communicated to the Government, or the letter of Riel and others which was answered by it. He did not, to my recollection, make any communication to the Government in fulfilment of the promise contained in the letter of 8th October, 1871. He did not, to my recollection, communicate to the Government the fact that he was negotiating with Riel and Lepine. I first became acquainted with it through the public prints, and as to the letter of the 8th October, 1871, by first hearing it read in the House. He never, in any of his communications that I recollect, brought before the Government this evidence of the disposition of the Metis.

The first I heard of an additional sum having been paid to Riel and Lepine was from Mr. Smith, probably at the next Session. He told me that Governor Archibald and himself and Bishop Taché had been apprehensive of an immediate outbreak of the Metis; that Governor Archibald had strongly expressed the opinion that the safety of the country depended on Riel's withdrawal from the country, and that his absence must be procured at all hazards; that the Lieut.-Governor had no money at his disposal, but that if Mr. Smith would advance the necessary sum he had no doubt the Dominion Government would repay it, and mentioned as a proof of the strength of Mr. Archibald's feeling, that there was imminent danger, and that the money must be expended; that Mr. Archibald said, "if the Government repudiate the debt I will pay half, if you run the risk of the other half," or something of that kind. Mr. Smith stated that he had advanced £600 sterling in consequence of this request, either to Mr. Archibald to be given to Bishop Taché, or to Bishop Taché himself; I do not remember which. The largeness of the sum rather staggered me, especially as I had not heard the result of the previous payment; but I did not hesitate to at once tell Mr. Smith that if the Lieut.-Governor, in the presence of such an exigency, had pledged the faith of the Dominion Government, and the money was advanced on

that pledge, that he, Mr. Smith, or the Company, should not be losers, and should be repaid. I stated that there might be a difficulty as to the means or fund out of which he would be repaid; that it would be very embarrassing, if not impossible, to go to Parliament at that time for the money, and I asked him to allow the matter to stand over, repeating the assurance for myself that it must be repaid him in some way or other. I cannot remember any interview or conversation with Governor Archibald about it, although I have taxed my memory on the subject. I of course accepted Mr. Smith's statement. It then became simply a question of when and how. I took no other steps for ascertaining how the matter stood. I remember reference being made by Mr. Smith to a sum of £500 sterling which it was desired to pay to the loyal French. The Governor may have spoken of this and of the £600 also, but I cannot remember. I have never had any doubt in my mind that this money should be paid. I intended that it should be paid. The subject was not formally brought up in Council because I was exceedingly unwilling to bring up the discussion of the Riel affair at all, in consequence of the embarrassment I felt as to the position of my Lower Canadian colleagues. I was anxious to avoid discussion lest the result might be a claim for amnesty, and, in the event of the Cabinet not agreeing upon action, resignation. The consideration of the payment was therefore postponed, as I thought it made little difference to a Company like the Hudson's Bay Company.

Early last November Mr. Smith was very urgent, and I asked him to write me a letter stating the particulars (as he had done before) of the claim, that I might bring it up before Council. He wrote such letter, but this being a few days before resignation no action was taken upon it.

It may have been the £500 that Mr. Smith was most pressing, and that the matter of the £600 came up incidentally, but he urged the payment of the latter sum. I did not think that Mr. Smith was unduly pressing for the £600. On the contrary, I thought he was very considerate. He did make frequent and pressing application for the £500, on the ground that he had made promises which ought to be performed. He said the sum was very insignificant as compared to their services. This sum was to be put into the estimates. I intended to have it put in. (A copy of the letter of Governor Archibald to Archbishop Taché dated 5th September, 1872. Also a copy of the conditions dated 6th September, 1872, upon which Louis Riel proposed to retire in favor of Sir George Cartier. Also letter from Governor Archibald to Archbishop Taché, dated 10th September, 1872. Also letter from Governor Archibald to Archbishop Taché, dated 12th September, 1872. Also telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald to Governor Archibald, dated 12th September, 1872, were here read to Sir John.)

I do not know whether I have the telegram to which the above-mentioned telegram is an answer. I have little doubt that I have it and can find it. I may have put it in an enclosure to Sir George, and will look.

We then knew that Riel was spoken of as a probable candidate.

(Sir John here read the Order in Council of 4th June, 1873, as follows):—

*“ Copy of a Report of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency
“ the Governor General in Council on the 4th June, 1873.*

“ The Committee of the Privy Council beg to submit to Your Excellency, that having
“ their attention called to the desire expressed by the Legislature of Manitoba, and by
“ many of Her Majesty's subjects residing in that Province, that an amnesty should be
“ granted by Her Majesty to those concerned in the disturbances which occurred in the
“ North-West Territories in 1869 and 1870, and the subject having been pressed upon the
“ Government of Canada, whose intervention has been asked, the Committee beg leave to
“ report that these unfortunate occurrences took place before the North-West territory
“ was acquired by the Dominion, and therefore before the Government of Canada had
“ any control over the country, or authority in the administration of its affairs. The
“ Committee very respectfully submit that in their opinion, although the right of extend-
“ ing the clemency of the Crown in criminal cases is amongst the high functions entrusted

“ to Your Excellency, the exercise of that power is limited by the Royal instructions
 “ to the cases of individual criminals after conviction, and does not confer upon you the
 “ power of granting a general amnesty or special pardon before trial. No trials or con-
 “ victions have yet been had against any one concerned in the troubles referred to, and
 “ the Committee of the Privy Council believe that the power to grant the amnesty
 “ asked for by the Legislature of Manitoba, rests only with Her Majesty.

“ The Legislature of Manitoba having arrived at the conclusion that the time has
 “ come when the subject may be dealt with, and having conveyed their opinion in that
 “ sense to the Government of the Dominion, the Committee of the Privy Council respect-
 “ fully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to bring the matter before Her
 “ Majesty’s Government, in order that such course may be taken as may be thought con-
 “ sistent with the interests of justice and best for the quiet of the country.

“ (Certified), W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk, Privy Council.”

The desire referred to as felt by many of Her Majesty’s subjects in the Province, was made known to us both by petitions and verbal communications.

No action was taken on the despatch of 4th July, 1873, in response to the Order in Council. We considered there was no possibility of action being taken against any person other than those implicated in the death of Scott, that therefore the issue of the amnesty in the form proposed would do such persons no good, while the exclusion of those implicated in the death would greatly irritate the Metis who sympathized with Riel.

I thought that if Riel and Lepine were away for a time, and the country perfectly quiet, Her Majesty’s Government might see their way to granting a complete amnesty. I intended going to England that summer on private business, and after the answer to our despatch received we considered the matter in so unsatisfactory a shape that I said I would endeavour to press it upon Her Majesty’s Government. I thought of getting them to send out a Commissioner.

Another method I thought was, that the Imperial Government might upon discussion, grant a general amnesty without the Canadian Government being responsible for it, to which I would have had no objection. I recollect a conversation with Mr. Langevin and the Archbishop in the fall of 1873, when the seat in Provencher was vacant.

It was said over and over again that it would be most inexpedient for Riel to run; that it would prejudice his own interests, and prevent him obtaining that which he seemed to desire so much, viz., the amnesty.

We pressed upon the Archbishop the necessity of using his influence with Riel, to keep him from running.

The Archbishop said that he would take no further steps; that he had not been well used; that Riel’s offence had been simply political.

I have no reason to doubt that I told the Archbishop that I was going to England, and that I would press the Home Government to take up the question and assume the responsibility of disposing of the whole matter. I felt that if the Home Government granted an amnesty it would be loyally accepted by the people, while, if the Canadian Government assumed the responsibility of asking for it, it would have been greatly resented by the people—at any rate of Ontario.

I have no reason to doubt that I conveyed to the Bishop the substance of what I have stated. I do not remember his asking for anything in writing. Mr. Langevin told me that he had asked him to obtain a letter promising the exertions of the Government in favour of procuring an extended amnesty.

The representations I intended to make to the Home Government were to be made by me, as expressing the opinions of the Canadian Government.

I do not think I expressed the opinion to the Bishop that my representations would probably result in the procuring of an amnesty. I did express to him the opinion, that my representations would induce them to assume the responsibility of dealing with the matter.

I could not assume, in the face of their despatch, what their action would be. I stated I would do what I could to get them to take it up and deal with it. I did not state that I would use my exertions to get them to deal with it in the way of giving an amnesty. I do not think I mentioned the commission to the Bishop. I think I said no more than that I was quite sure I would succeed in getting them to take the matter up on their own responsibility.

The Canadian Government felt that they ought not to be called upon to take action in a matter which was so difficult and unpopular. I expressed no opinion that I remember as to how the Home Government were likely to deal with it. I authorized Mr. Langevin to make a communication to his Lower Canadian friends. We were informed that they were going to meet, and that they were very uneasy and desirous of knowing whether the Government were going to do any thing, and if so, what? I authorized him to state that it was my intention to go home and take the course I have indicated in my examination.

There may have been conversation with the Archbishop about the effect of time in this matter, and the analogous cases of W. L. Mackenzie, &c., but I do not remember.

I intended to go to England as soon as possible, and to have pressed the Imperial Government to take the subject up. I had no doubt they would act one way or the other (after communication with the Colonial Minister) without delay.

Mr. Langevin informed me, as he had done before, that unless an amnesty was granted in its most extended sense before the next session, he and Dr. Robitaille would be obliged to retire from the Government, as he believed his friends from Quebec would withdraw their support, and neither he nor Dr. Robitaille could continue to be of any use to us. I expressed an opinion that before that time the Imperial Government would take it up. Mr. Langevin considered if they took it up, his Lower Canadian friends would await the action of the Imperial Government before changing their attitude.

I remember something about two months after the session being mentioned as the time within which so much might be accomplished.

The correspondence relating to the North-West, of a confidential and an unofficial character, until my illness, was principally with me.

While ill it was with Sir George.

After my recovery, it was, I think, principally with me until I went to Washington, when Sir George conducted it.

After my return from Washington, Sir George still continued to conduct most of it.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 2nd, 1874.

Walter Robert Bown, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, being examined, deposed as follows:—

I went to Fort Garry in 1863, and have resided there since. I was in Manitoba at the time of the commencement of the troubles in 1869. I was at Fort Garry. I trace the origin of the troubles to a period a year or two earlier.

They commenced, I think, in the French half-breeds, the Metis calling, as it was termed, at the church doors in opposition to the *Nor'-Wester*, then the only paper in the country, of which I was firstly editor, and then proprietor.

They endeavored in this way to get the people to destroy the press. A rumor had been got up by some persons to influence the French against me, charging me with writing articles against their religion.

Some time before the actual outbreak the French Metis met at the Fort to discuss, with Governor McTavish, Dr. Cowan and others, the propriety of destroying my press.

This might be a year before the outbreak. They were dissuaded from this course by

my having printed some bills for them. These bills repudiated the action which they said had been taken by Dr. Schultz in the paper before I became proprietor. I was impressed with the belief that Governor McTavish and the authorities were in sympathy with the parties in their action. I so wrote to the Governor, and he repudiated it. I believe that the Hudson's Bay officials were opposed to the institution of a press there. I think they were unwilling that the country should become better known to the world. I heard that they had taken the press for debt. This was in Caldwell's and Buckingham's time.

The next manifestation of discontent, in my opinion, was a meeting called at Fort Garry in 1869, about three or four months before Governor McDougall's arrival.

The meeting was, I think, in the court room, and not within the walls of the Fort. This council-room was the ordinary place of meeting for the people. This meeting was confined to half-breeds, French and English. I think a general invitation to the old inhabitants of the country was given. The invitation was issued by a few French Metis, as I recollect. The object was to discuss the proposed transfer of the country. There was much discontent in the neighborhood. There was a fear that the Canadians might come in and drive out the French, and dispossess them of the lands they were living on.

This did not, so far as I ever heard, extend to the Scotch and English half-breeds. The surveyors were at that time in the country. They were engaged in the survey, but they were not at work on any land actually occupied by Metis. I believe the Metis claimed the lands under an Indian title. There were Metis living in the immediate neighborhood of where the surveyors were working. This had alarmed the people. I think that there had been no demonstration of hostility against the Company in any public demonstration before this. The next I heard was the stockade raising at Stinking River.

I did not understand that there was any discontent, at the time of the first meeting, respecting the proposed constitution of the country. There was no movement on the part of the people, I think, to obtain a voice in the mode of the country being transferred, or in the form of government to be established, until Mr. McDougall's arrival. I do not think the people thought of it particularly.

Besides the fear of losing their lands, and being driven out of the country, the Metis were discontented because they thought they ought to have a part of the £300,000.

Another cause of the uprising was, in my opinion, that certain persons were unwilling to give up power they possessed.

Many officials of the Hudson's Bay Company were dissatisfied because they did not get a share of the £300,000 and of the lands. Mr. Thos. Taylor, who was chief trader at Fort Alexander, said they ought to have a share of the money. He did not express any satisfaction at the rising. Mr. John McTavish made about the same remark. He said nothing about the troubles one way or the other. There might have been others, but I forget who they were. Governor McTavish did not inform me to that effect, nor did Dr. Cowan. I think that some of these dissatisfied parties urged upon the people the idea of resistance to the entrance of the Canadians. I did hear afterwards that the people desired to have a voice in public matters. The first I heard of this was at the meeting after Fort Garry was taken possession of. Up to that time, if discussed, it was only quietly. This meeting was called by the French. A number of them, with Riel, came to my office to get me to print a notice of this meeting, which I refused to do. This notice invited all parties. Both English-speaking and French natives were at the meeting, I think. Up to a certain point there were certain English and Scotch settlers who joined with the French. There were only a few of them. This meeting was not looked upon as a representative one of the English and Scotch settlers. The English-speaking settlers kept aloof, I think. There were only a few of them. I cannot mention names of those who kept away or of those who were there. I can't say whether there was a representation determined upon, to be addressed to Governor McDougall. Although I was living at Fort Garry, I cannot mention the names of any persons who were there or who were not. I cannot speak even from hearsay. I can't say whether Mr. Bunn, Mr.

Fraser, Mr. Tait or Mr. Ross joined in this. The road-makers came there in 1868, in the fall, as I recollect. There was a scarcity occasioned by the failure of crops. The surveyors came in the spring of 1869, I think. The surveyors were not liked because the people were jealous that their lands should be surveyed before they were treated with. There was dissatisfaction against the road-makers, expressed on account of the supplies.

The old inhabitants, both French and English speaking, claimed rights beyond the land they actually occupied; for example, the right of hay-cutting beyond the limit. The surveyors ran over and surveyed the hay lands. I knew of no others except the old settlers taking up portions of land from those claimed by the old settlers except on the Indian reserve. There were settlers at Point du Chêne who had taken up lands.

I was out of the country at the time of the escape from jail. This was done by the English Metis. The French-speaking settlers were opposed to this. They wished to support the Company. I left in December, 1869, and did not return till June, 1870. I went to Monckton's, and after staying there a few days, I went to a fort and remained away until June. I belonged to the so-called Canadian party. I was not with them when the arrest was made.

Previous to any talk of the transfer there was dissatisfaction, on the part of the English settlers and the new-comers from Canada, with the arbitrary rule of the Hudson's Bay Company. I remember there was a little Republic established at the Portage some years before. There were some twenty or thirty people there. They felt that their lives and properties were not properly protected,

The excitement raised by the calling at the church doors was confined to the object of attaching my papers. The French population, two or three times, expressed a desire to be united to Canada, by petitions which they sent down. I can't give the dates; it was previous to the troubles. I think that I have heard that there afterwards was a counter petition.

The Hudson's Bay Company officials, I believe, knew the people were rising, and they took no steps to put them down. They also knew that Riel and others were coming to take the Fort, and they did not close the gates. They also refused the assistance of persons willing to assist in opposing his entrance. The information as to Riel's intention to take the Fort was, as I was told, communicated to the officials by Sergeant Mulligan, Powers, and, I think, James Stewart.

There was a general feeling among all classes of the people that some of the Roman Catholic clergy feared the loss of power consequent upon the immigrants coming in. It was said that owing to the superior education of our people, they and the native settlers could not live together, and that the latter would have to move to the Saskatchewan.

WALTER ROBERT BOWN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
4th May, 1874.

Thomas Bunn examined:—

I am a farmer. I was born in the North-West. Have resided since 1861 at Mapleton about 22 miles from Winnipeg. Have taken a good deal of interest in public affairs in the North-West.

I was clerk from about 1865 to 1869-70 to the Government and Council of Assiniboia, and to the General Quarterly Court.

I was Secretary to the Provisional Government in February up to the time of its dissolution. I cannot state the time when it was dissolved. I performed my last functions as secretary on the 24th June, 1870, on which day I wrote a letter to Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State.

The first symptoms of discontent of which I am aware were on the 21st Oct., 1869. That was the day that notice was sent to Governor McDougall not to enter the territory. I did not however know of this notice till a few days afterwards. There was before this

a feeling of discontent in the territory, among the French Metis, and among a small portion of the English-speaking population, as well whites as Metis. This discontent was caused by the conduct of Mr. Snow, the Superintendent of the Dawson route, on account of the manner in which he was said to have disposed of the provisions which were sent in aid of the population which was then suffering from the ravages of the grasshoppers.

I have no personal knowledge of Mr. Snow's action, but he was believed to have disposed of them in a different manner from that which was intended, and which was his duty. There was also a feeling of discontent as to the action of some surveyors who were surveying a portion of the country. It was thought that they had no right to come in there until the Canadian Government had been put into possession of the country. Mr. Snow's reputed misconduct tended to promote a feeling of suspicion and dislike of Canadians.

The action of the surveyors was of more importance in producing these feelings than that of Mr. Snow. It was not so much their surveying the lands in any particular place, as the fact of their coming into the country at all for that purpose before it had been transferred.

The surveying was forcibly stopped by the people before the notice was sent to Mr. McDougall. This was by a section of the French Metis, but I do not know the place. There was no tumult or any violence of any consequence used in stopping the surveyors. I believe the Metis merely stepped on the claim, or something of that sort and told them to stop. The French Metis claimed for all the half-breeds a right to the lands of the country generally; but the English half-breeds did not put forth that claim. It is not to my knowledge that the English Metis claim that right. They did not claim the right because there was no action by the surveyors in the neighborhood of the territory which they occupied. I have no doubt that if the surveyors had gone there some action would have been taken by the English half-breeds. The surveyors had been surveying lands in the neighborhood of those possessed by the French half-breeds, and it was rumoured that they were crossing some of them. As early as 1868 it was believed that large tracts of land were bought from the Indians, and that liquor was given for them, and this also created considerable discontent. It was said that the lands that were bought included lands that had been occupied by old residents.

It was very generally believed or apprehended among the people generally, but to a greater extent among the French half-breeds, that the whole country would be appropriated or monopolized by new comers. I myself shared that apprehension. I mean by the new comers purchasing the lands from the Indians, and thereby extinguishing the Indian title.

I was aware that the Indian title could not be extinguished by private individuals, but they might have obtained possession and claimed pre-exemption from the Government afterwards. There was no objection among the English half-breeds to the extinguishment of the Indian title by the proper authority, nor do I think there would be any by the French half-breeds when the Canadian Government should have been regularly put in possession.

I understood that the French Metis claimed that the country belonged to the half-breeds under the same kind of title by which Indians claim, namely, by birth, residence and occupation.

They claim no transfer from the Indians. The English half-breeds do not make this kind of claim, though, as I have said, they probably would have taken some action if the surveyors had come into their neighbourhood.

There was also a considerable deal of discontent produced by certain letters from a person in the settlement to the "Globe" newspaper during the year 1868, as far as I can remember. These letters contributed to create a feeling of irritability and discontent against Canadians, that is, people from Canada; more particularly against Canadians who were expected to come in; and they were excited against Mr. Mair, who was said to be the writer of those letters, and who was employed under Mr. Snow on the Dawson Road. These letters were considered to be insulting in their description of the native population,

that is, the half breeds. There was also a feeling of dissatisfaction among the people generally, but more particularly among the French, at the people being ignored in the negotiations between the Imperial Government, the Canadian Government, and the Hudson's Bay Company.

The English portion of the community had many persons among them who had influence, and who prevented excitement. The English clergy were friendly to the Canadian Government, and they had great influence with their congregations.

I believe that if the same influence had been used upon the English population that was used upon the French, they might have joined the French, and might have led to an easier solution of the difficulty. People generally had not taken much interest in the transfer, and were taken by surprise when the action was taken against Mr. McDougall by the French. I believe the French were guided by intelligent men. From their mode of action I believe that they were influenced by intelligence superior to that of the general body of the actors who appeared on the scene. I can name no one, except Riel, who is a man of intelligence. The mass of the people would have taken no action if they had not been influenced by some persons of superior intelligence. I may mention in addition to Riel, John Bruce. It would have been difficult for any person or any two persons to sway the English against the counteracting influence of the clergy to which I have referred. I am not aware that the Catholic clergy have as great influence with their congregations as the English clergy had in counteracting any action of that kind. I am not aware, either from rumour or by my knowledge, that the French clergy took the same course as the English did, in dissuading their congregations from action. When the difficulty first arose, there was no discontent among the people in the neighbourhood where I resided. There was none evinced until the giving of the notice to Governor McDougall. They did not become discontented when they first heard that the country was being transferred. It was not for some time afterwards. No other cause of the difficulties occurs to me.

The first result of the discontent was the warning to Governor McDougall against entering the country. This movement was rather spontaneous. It did not take the people long to make up their minds. It was understood in the territory that this warning was signed by Mr. Bruce. The next action on the part of the people was that they entered Fort Garry. I was at home when this occurred. I received a notice signed by Riel, to join with others of the English people for a convention to be held at Fort Garry. This was the first personal intimation I had of any action on the part of the people. I attended the meeting on the 16th November. I found Louis Riel and eleven other gentlemen who represented French parishes, and eleven gentlemen representing English parishes.

This meeting resulted in the framing and unanimous adoption of the first Bill of Rights for presentation to Governor McDougall. I was elected by the unanimous vote of the large majority of the people of my parish who were present at a meeting, and I believe the other representatives were elected by the majorities in their respective parishes. The objects for which they were chosen was to consider what was best for the interests of the country. It was proposed that a deputation, composed of two English and two French representatives, should present the Bill of Rights to Governor McDougall, and to ask him whether, by virtue of his commission, he could assure them that the "Bill of Rights" could be secured to the people. The English-speaking portion declined to name a deputation, for the reason that they knew that Governor McDougall could not secure the granting of the Bill of Rights, and therefore it was unnecessary to go. They proposed no alternative course. Before any final conclusion was arrived at as to the best mode of endeavouring to secure the Bill of Rights, Colonel Dennis entered with the proclamation of Governor McDougall and terminated the convention abruptly, according to my recollection. The unanimous agreement as to the Bill of Rights had, I believe, a soothing effect. It led to the idea of a union, and in fact effected a sort of union for the time.

The whole population, through their representatives, assented to the Bill of Rights. There was a small party, called the Canadian party, who did not concur. They numbered from 40 to 60 perhaps.

They were distributed about in various parts of the territory, but were principally in the neighbourhood of Fort Garry.

From the date of Colonel Dennis' entry there was a separation between the French and English for a time.

The effect of the proclamation upon the French was to make them strengthen themselves in Fort Garry. It increased their irritation. Its effect upon the English people is difficult to state. It was very varied. It confused them for a time. I left the Fort the day after Colonel Dennis entered. The other English delegates also left for their homes. I returned to Fort Garry on the 19th January, 1870.

I know nothing about the second branch of the Committee's enquiries.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
5th May, 1874.

Thomas Bunn's evidence continued :—

As to the third branch of enquiry in the Order of Reference :—

I was in Winnipeg acting as secretary to the Provisional Government when Archbishop Taché arrived there, which was before the 9th March, 1870.

A meeting of the Council of the Provisional Government was then called. It was composed of delegates from the English and French parishes. It was called by a notice addressed to each member by Mr. Louis Schmidt, acting as sub-secretary, under the orders of Mr. Riel as President. They probably all got notice, and nearly all, if not all, were present. The meeting was on the 9th March, and I was present at it. None of the population were present but the Council, to the best of my recollection. This Council was created by election in the different parishes on or about the 28th February, 1870. The first proposition to have delegates was made at a mass meeting, called by Mr. Donald A. Smith, who, I think, was then under guard ; or by some official of the Hudson's Bay Company. This meeting appointed a Committee which divided the portion of territory occupied by the English into electoral divisions, and settled the mode of election, and each of these sent a delegate or delegates. They did this by giving a double representation to the larger parishes. I know that the people were called together in all those electoral divisions to elect delegates, but I do not know that the French were called together for that purpose, nor do I know that it was necessary, because nothing was said about French delegates at the mass meeting. Under this system the first body of delegates was chosen. It had been understood that the English and French speaking population should adopt such method as they respectively chose. This has been generally called the Convention of January. The Council to which I have referred as meeting Archbishop Taché was appointed after the formation of the Provisional Government which had been formed by the Convention. I cannot say how the French delegates, who were called to the meeting of the 9th March, were elected. At this meeting Bishop Taché addressed them, and after speaking of his regret for some things that had happened, and stating that he had been commissioned by the Canadian Government to see them, urged them to be united as they had formerly been, and said that an amnesty had been granted. He spoke of it, to the best of my recollection, as a general amnesty. He did not produce the proclamation promising the amnesty, nor did he read it. I think he said a proclamation had been issued, but I cannot be sure. To the best of my recollection Bishop Taché did not say anything as to any conditions on which the amnesty was granted, nor anything to the effect that the people were to retire to their homes or to be quiet. He did not require that they should give up their Government at that time. He asked Mr. Riel to release immediately half of the prisoners. I do not think he gave any reason for asking only half ; but the half were released. I cannot remember if he asked first for the release of all the prisoners. That part of the conversation was in French, and though I understood that language I would not be so likely to remember it. The matter he spoke of as regrettable was the death of Scott, but he did not make any exception of any one on that account

in speaking of the amnesty. There was no doubt expressed of the amnesty including every one. What the Bishop said appeared to give general satisfaction.

I do not know if it was known that the news of Scott's death had not reached Ottawa when Bishop Taché left there, but no remark was made on that subject at the meeting. I do not think the Bishop actually mentioned Scott's death at that meeting, but merely alluded to some circumstances as being to be regretted, which, I think, was generally understood to refer to Scott's death. A good many people did not believe that Scott was dead, but I think those present at the meeting of delegates must have believed it. I believe that the promise of amnesty was understood to include those who were concerned in the death of Scott.

The meeting of delegates was convened for general business.

Mr. Riel and his followers did not lay down their arms after Bishop Taché had addressed them, and promised them an amnesty, nor did Bishop Taché require them to do so.

Mr. Riel kept the remainder of the prisoners in custody for some time afterwards, releasing them gradually until on or about the 22nd of March, when I think the last was released, and he and his party remained under arms in pretty strong force, until the arrival, on the 24th June, of Father Ritchot; and they did not altogether disperse, to the best of my knowledge, until the arrival of Colonel Wolseley. But there were very few there for some time previous to Colonel Wolseley's arrival.

After the meeting of the 9th March, the delegates went home, and were from time to time summoned again. They had one or two meetings on the 9th March. The Council never demanded the release of the prisoners. I can hardly say what its powers were. It was merely devised to keep the country quiet, as there needed to be some Government. It had its last meeting on the 23rd June, to receive the report of Father Ritchot. It had a meeting or meetings in the month of May, at which certain laws were passed: for a tariff on imports, about the hay, the prevention of crime, and the like. This Council had nothing to do with the executive part of the Government. That was conducted by the actual Provisional Government, that is Louis Riel and some other officers whose names I forget.

There was a promise made by Riel at the Convention of January, that the prisoners should be released. This promise was not carried out, because, as I understood, and as he told me himself, Riel heard that certain parties were preparing to release them by force.

The Commissioner who went around to induce the people to elect representatives to the Council of February, represented to them as one reason for taking part in the election that it was to save the life of Major Boulton, and probably a release of the prisoners, but of the latter I am not sure. This was in February, not long after the formation of the Provisional Government.

It was also stated by the Commissioner that the Convention was for the purpose of making arrangements for going into union with Canada.

Notices of the election of the delegates from the English parishes were to be given to me as secretary of the Provisional Government as I understood it. This was by direction of the Commissioner, Mr. Smith. I understood that he objected to the notice of the results of the election being sent to Riel. In some cases the elected members addressed their notices to Riel and in some to me.

I produce a number of these papers as follows:—

(No. 71.)

*“ Letter from E. H. G. G. Hay, to Thomas Bunn, enclosed in an envelope addressed to
“ Thomas Bunn, Esq., Secretary of Provisional Government.”*

“ Thomas Bunn, Esq.

“ SIR,—I have to inform you that at a public meeting held this day in the school-

“ house of St. Andrew’s, Mr. T. Sinclair, Jun., and E. H. G. G. Hay were duly elected as
 “ Councillors to the Provisional Government.

“ I am, Sir,
 “ Yours respectfully,
 “ (Signed,) EDWD. H. G. G. HAY,
 “ Secretary.

“ Saturday, 19th February, 1870.”

(No. 72.)

Thomas Spence to Louis Riel.

“ HEADINGLY, 23rd February, 1870.

“ SIR,—As chairman of a public meeting held at the Parish Church on Tuesday last,
 “ the 22nd instant, for the election of a Councillor to represent the Parish in the Council
 “ of the Provisional Government, I have the honor to inform you that Mr. William Tait,
 “ farmer, is the duly elected Councillor for the Parish of Headingly.

“ I have the honor to be, Sir,
 “ Your most obedient servant,
 “ (Signed,) THOMAS SPENCE.

“ To Louis Riel, Esq.,
 “ President of the Provisional Government
 “ of Rupert’s Land.”

(No. 73.)

W. Caldwell to Louis Riel.

“ ST. JOHN’S PARISH,
 “ Red River Settlement, Feb. 23rd, 1870.

“ Louis Riel, Esq.,
 “ President Provisional Government.

“ SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that a public meeting of the inhabitants of
 “ St. John’s Parish, and the Town of Winnipeg, was held this day in St. John’s school-
 “ house; Venerable Archdeacon McLean in the Chair. After hearing Mr. James Ross,
 “ the delegate from St. John’s Parish, in reference to the proceedings of the recent Anglo-
 “ French Convention, the meeting accorded to him their thanks for his labours, approved
 “ his course, and agreed to send a member to serve at the Council Board of the new
 “ Provisional Government.

“ Mr. James Ross and Mr. Colin Inkster having declined election, Mr. A. G. B.
 “ Bannatyne, of the Town of Winnipeg, was chosen representative of the joint consti-
 “ tuency by a unanimous vote.

“ I am, Sir,
 “ Yours respectfully,
 “ (Signed,) W. CALDWELL,
 “ Secretary of the Meeting.”

(No. 74.)

James Murray to Louis Riel.

“ KILDONAN, 22nd February, 1870.

“ Louis Riel, President
 “ Provisional Government.

“ SIR,—I beg to inform you that at a meeting of the people of this parish, held last
 “ night, Mr. William Fraser was unanimously chosen as Councillor for this parish, in the
 “ Provisional Government.

“ I am, Sir,
 “ Yours respectfully,
 “ (Signed,) JAMES MURRAY,
 “ Secretary of the Meeting.”

(No. 75.)

Resolutions passed at a public meeting of the Parish of St. Clement, Red River, held in the Parish School-room, February 22nd, 1870. Mr. John Pruden, Chairman.

“ 1st. Moved by Mr. Bunn, seconded by Joseph Whiteway,—That we the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Clements, do now acknowledge and hereby declare ourselves subject to a Provisional Government, about to be formed under Louis Riel as President, and a Council consisting of twenty-four members, of whom twelve shall be English and twelve French. Carried unanimously.

“ 2nd. Moved by Mr. Thomas Folster, seconded by John McKay,—That Mr. Thomas Bunn be, and is hereby elected and appointed as the Representative Member of this Parish in the Council of the said Provisional Government.

“ 3rd. Moved by Alex Mackenzie, seconded by Joseph Whiteway,—That this meeting hopes that one of the first results in response to this present action of the English people, will be an amnesty to all political prisoners now in confinement, and that peace and good feeling will be once more restored throughout the whole settlement.

“ (Signed,) JOHN KIPPLING,
“ Secretary.

“ (Signed,) JOHN PRUDEN,
“ Chairman.

“ To Thos. Bunn, Esq.,

“ Secy. Provisional Government,

“ Mapleton, February 23rd, 1870.”

(No. 76.)

“ February 23rd, 1870.

“ This is to certify that Mr. George Gunn has been duly elected representative at a public meeting, by the citizens of St. Anns, for the Council under the Provisional Government of Rupert's Land.

“ (Signed,) FRED BIRD,
“ Chairman.

“ (Signed,) DAVID TAIT,
“ Secretary.”

(No. 77.)

“ At a public meeting held in the Parish of St. Peter's this 22nd day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1870, Mr. John Sinclair was unanimously elected Councillor for the said Parish of St. Peter's to the Provisional Government, which we consent to join in the same way as the other English Parishes do.

“ (Signed,) JAMES ASHAM.
“ Chairman.”

(No. 78.)

“ March 1st, 1870.

“ These are to certify that John Norquay, sen., has been duly elected by public meeting of the parishioners of St. Margaret's Parish to represent them in the Council of the Provisional Government now established in the Territory.

“ (Signed,) JOHN NORQUAY, JUN.,
“ (Signed,) GEORGE ADAMS.”

(No. 79.)

“ At a meeting of the citizens of the Parish of St. Anns at the school-house on the 28th February, A.D., 1870, David Spence was elected Chairman, and F. H. Burr, Secretary.

“ After some discussion, it was resolved,—That as there was supposed to be some in-

It was placed in my hands by Louis Riel with the request that I would move it. It was thereupon seconded and unanimously carried.

I have no other papers in my possession here, material to the enquiry.

The people were still enduring sufferings. They were lying out at night; marching from one end of the country to the other, and some were killed.

We were also away from our places under the necessity of forming this Government.

I believe Sutherland had been killed and that Parisien also had been killed.

Parisien it was said had killed Sutherland. Of this latter fact I am convinced. My impression is that Parisien was a fugitive from Riel, and that there was some misapprehension as to his true position.

I believe the reason why Mr. Boulton was in confinement was because he was found in arms against Louis Riel. I do not know why he was condemned to death, unless it was for the same reason. I do not know how he was tried. I have no personal knowledge that he had been condemned to death, but I believe this to have been the case, and it was so believed generally.

I was in the country but not at the Fort, when Father Ritchot and Colonel De-Salaberry arrived. I know nothing of what took place between them and Riel.

I was at the mass meeting when Mr. Smith said he had not a copy of the proclamation of 6th December; that he could not obtain it; but he stated its effect, which was that it contained an amnesty conditional upon their laying down their arms.

He said that the copy of the proclamation had been taken from whomsoever had had it; that something had occurred to prevent his producing it. He appealed to me, as chairman, to request its production. I did so, but it was refused. I do not remember if any reason for the refusal was given. He read what was called the Queen's letter, *i. e.*, the telegram from Lord Granville.

He read the letter from the Governor General to himself, guaranteeing the people's rights. He also read the instructions given to Governor McDougall.

This was the first occasion, I think, upon which many of these papers, including the precise instructions given to Mr. McDougall, came to the knowledge of the people of the territory.

The terms offered by Mr. Smith were not complied with. At the time of this meeting, the terms were not accepted by the French and some of the English, the English as a whole not being content to accept the explanations given from Canada.

The French had not the same confidence in the promises made. The French were not an unit. The French people expressed want of confidence in the Dominion Government.

I never knew of any reason why a general amnesty was not proclaimed.

I was not at the Fort at the time of Scott's death. I did not know that he had been in jail. I do not know where the Record of the Proceedings of the Provisional Government is. There were other resolutions besides that produced.

They were published in the *New Nation* from time to time, and I read them there at the time, and I then believed and now believe them to be substantially correct.

Mr. Bannatyne was a member of the Council.

THOS. BUNN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
6th May, 1874.

Andrew Graham Bellenden Bannatyne deposed:—Has lived 26 years in the North-west Territory, and was a member of the Council there. Was one of the Council under the Hudson's Bay Government. It was understood by every one in the territory that arrangements were going on in England for the transfer of the territory. The Council was a fair and equal representation of all classes and races in the settlement. We were surrounded by Indians on all sides in 1862, and a petition was sent by the people to England about that time, stating the weakness of the Government there. No attention

was paid to it. The *Nor'-Wester*, a newspaper published there, constantly misrepresented the actions of the Government and the feelings of the people as a whole: this caused such a feeling of annoyance among the settlers, that they got up a petition contradicting the statements made in that paper, and expressing satisfaction with the existing Government of the territory, which was signed by more than 800 people, both French and English; and they asked the proprietors of this paper to print it. They at first refused, but they afterwards printed it on a flysheet, but not in the paper itself. Drs. Schultz and Bown were the proprietors and editors of the paper. After a short time, the Dominion Government sent up men to the territory for opening a road towards the North-west Angle: the reason assigned then was that the people were in a starving condition, and this work was provided for them. This was partly caused by this newspaper publishing a statement that the Government of the country was doing nothing for the people in providing food during the famine, which was untrue. These officials, sent from Canada, commenced purchasing land from the Indians, paying for it with provisions and spirits. The land they were purchasing was already partly numbered or claimed by settlers, who complained to the local Government. Matters began to look serious. One of these officials was summoned to appear at the Court for selling liquor to Indians, and was fined \$50. Matters were explained to these officials by Governor McTavish, and they then desisted, and matters calmed down for the time. The explanation was, as I understood, that Mr. McTavish assumed that it was not right that these lands should be purchased, as they had been surveyed and partly settled before. Some of these officials wrote to papers in Canada, and *misrepresented* the actions of the local Government, stating that they would soon have another Government there, and then they would teach the Government and the people in the territory about law. These officials charged the people £3 12s. stg. for a barrel of flour, while it could be purchased for cash at £3. This caused dissatisfaction. They worked for some officials, and got orders on a store, kept by Dr. Schultz for their pay, which were afterwards cashed by Dr. Bown. Soon after this a number of surveyors arrived in the country. This increased the dissatisfaction. Rumours were reaching the settlement through the newspapers, that the territory was being transferred to the Dominion of Canada; no official information on the subject had been yet received. The *Globe* wrote articles, that if the people received such a Government as was likely to be sent to them they were wrong. The Hon. Wm. McDougall and Schultz shortly afterwards arrived at Pembina. Public meetings were called in different parts of the settlement, and Mr. McDougall's party was stopped, or requested not to come further. The Governor and Council of Assiniboia met about the 30th October, 1869, to receive a letter from Governor McDougall to Governor McTavish. The letter was explained to the Council, and an answer sent back. These are in the blue book; and what was then done was by the advice and consent of the Council. There was also a second letter sent to the Governor and Council, and an answer returned to Mr. McDougall. This appears in the blue book. At one of these meetings of the Governor and Council, an address of welcome to Mr. McDougall had been prepared.

Afterwards matters went on, and the people of all the parishes gathered together a formal convention. They elected members from each side, half from the French and half from the English (representing English, French, Scotch and other nationalities). This convention sat until 30th November and framed a Bill of Rights, and it passed by the convention unanimously. I was not one of the members. On the 1st or 2nd December Mr. McDougall issued a proclamation announcing that he was Governor. The English party stood aloof for part of that day. They felt paralyzed for a time, and stated that the French party, who were still sitting in convention and waiting for them, should be notified of the proclamation which some of the English party doubted to be genuine. The English party requested me to take the proclamation to where the convention was sitting, which I did, and told them the reason that the English party had not met that day was, that Col. Dennis had brought a proclamation into the territory, that the country had been transferred to Canada, and that Mr. McDougall was Governor; they said it was impossible, and they would not believe it. I said I would get a copy of the proclamation, and if they

liked I would show it to them. They requested me to do so, and I showed it to them. Riel immediately called his people's attention, and said that now more than ever they would require to be cool; that they had always stated they were British subjects, and that they were loyal to their Queen and Country, but he could not think that this could be a genuine proclamation, he doubted it; that surely the English authorities would not so ignore the rights of the people as to transfer them without even consulting them. He said also that if this were really genuine the English people would surely come up to the convention and meet them. I said I would write a note to the English party and ask them to come up; and I did so, and they came. They sat for a few minutes, explained matters to each other, and agreed to meet again in half an hour. They jointly continued with the Bill of Rights, after they met again, and decided to send two delegates from each side to see Mr. McDougall if he was still at Pembina. The French appointed their two delegates, but the English did not, as they said that they knew that Mr. McDougall had no authority to guarantee their rights, which was the object the delegation were to have in view. Does not know if the French delegates went. Mr. McDougall issued several proclamations. Col. Dennis commenced trying to arm the people in opposition to the French; took possession of the Lower Fort Garry; enlisted a number of Indians with their chief; failed in getting the old settlers to join him, and left in disgust; and then found out at Pembina, or somewhere else, that he had no authority for acting as he had been doing. While at the Lower Fort he sent up and enrolled a number of strangers, who had just come in, and who were called the Canadian party; the men were requested by Col. Dennis to return to their homes, and remain quiet until he asked for them; instead of which they gathered in the house of Dr. Schultz with their arms, in Winnipeg, for the reason, as they stated, that they were protecting private property of Dr. Schultz and of the Dominion Government, although neither kind of property had been interfered with at that time to my knowledge. The Government property there was pork and flour, in a small store adjoining the other premises, and a guard had already been placed over this property by the French party, by order of Governor McTavish as the agent of Mr. Snow.

The French party were then in arms. The Canadian party remained in their houses for several days, Col. Dennis stating that he had ordered them to retire, or that they were there contrary to his orders, which was a constant menace to the French. Col. Dennis issued another proclamation about the 5th December; this is also in the blue book. Mr. Snow went to Upper Fort Garry with one Mr. McArthur, met the French party, offered them written conditions of surrender, and the French party accepted them. While these conditions were with them, a report came that the French were coming down to fire upon the party assembled at Dr. Schultz's house. I said that we must get all the inhabitants together and throw ourselves between them, but Riel told me that the report was entirely untrue. Fort Garry was taken possession of by the French party about 2nd November; on the 6th November a notice was issued by the French party signed, I think, by Riel as Secretary from a Council formed by them, of which Bruce was President at the time Mr. McDougall was at Pembina, requesting the English people to send delegates from each of their townships to meet them, and the convention was formed, of which I have already spoken. Fort Garry was taken possession of by the French party, and without the knowledge or consent of Governor McTavish, or in fact any one else, except their own party. There had been no guard in the Fort in the day time, but there was a watchman there at night. The Fort, since the withdrawal of the troops from there, had been used merely as a place of business.

A. G. B. BANNATYNE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
7th May, 1874.

Examination of A. G. B. Bannatyne continued:—

Has no knowledge of the causes which have retarded the granting of the amnesty announced in the proclamation issued by the late Governor General of Canada, on 6th December, 1869.

In January, 1870, a mass meeting of all the people was held at Fort Garry, when Mr. Donald A. Smith addressed the meeting, read letters which are in the blue book ; but I cannot characterize any of them ; and promised the people that if they would only work together, that all, notwithstanding what had arisen, would be arranged, and that he could promise amnesty to all parties who had been engaged in the disturbances. I was present at this meeting and acted as secretary on the second day. I cannot say whether Mr. Smith or any one else read the proclamation or not. All the papers that Mr. Smith asked for, I believe were read, but nothing was said to the people as far as I can remember, about laying down their arms, or about their becoming peaceable and loyal subjects, and submitting to the law.

Mr. Smith, was introduced to the meeting, and announced himself as a Commissioner from the Canadian Government, and read a letter from that Government to that effect. Remembers that a letter was read by Mr. Smith, which was signed "John Young." Mr. Smith being asked if that was the Governor General of Canada, said he was ; but I do not remember what the substance of that letter was. I do not know how the letters or papers came into the possession of the Provisional Government, but they were produced by the Secretary of that Government, Mr. Schmidt, on Riel question ; there was much discussion about the production of those letters, but I cannot say whether a strong effort was made to prevent them being read.

After the mass meeting the people were again in convention about 15th March, 1870. It was a meeting of the Provisional Government, elected by the several parishes. I was there as a representative from St. John's and Winnipeg. We were advised by Archbishop Taché, who stated that he was very happy to see the people united. He trusted there would be peace in the country. That he had been summoned as a Commissioner from Rome, representing, as I understood, both the Imperial and Dominion Governments, and we understood that, in that capacity, he promised us that there would be a general amnesty, covering all past acts, and it was only after this statement that we really felt that we would have no civil war. After this the Provisional Government went on peaceably until the arrival of Col. Wolseley. The delegates to Canada had been appointed at the instance of the convention in January, and Archbishop Taché urged that they should be sent immediately. Did not hear the Archbishop read any proclamation of amnesty at the meeting above referred to, but I had understood that he had read or explained the proclamation to certain parties there. The delegates were sent to Canada soon after, and brought with them the Bill of Rights which had been prepared by the Provisional Government ; I believe that it was the same that was prepared by the Convention. In the following June, when the Provisional Government were in Session, the delegates returned from Canada and told us that a general amnesty was granted. The Rev. Mr. Ritchot was the delegate, who made this statement to the Provisional Government ; the other delegate, Mr. Scott, told me the same personally. Does not know of any other promises of amnesty before Confederation. Since Confederation I have been appointed a member of the North-west Council by the Canadian Government, and also Police Magistrate and Postmaster. The people did not lay down their arms on Mr. Taché's statement, but they continued only for the peace of the country. The same state of things continued after the Archbishop's statement at the request of the Convention, until the arrival of Col. Wolseley. I believe that Mr. Smith promised that if the English party joined in the election of delegates to the Provisional Government that the prisoners would be released, and Major Boulton would not be executed. This I understood was promised by Riel as well as Mr. Smith, and that Archdeacon McLean, who accompanied Mr. Smith, I understood also made the same promise. No question was raised, to my knowledge, of the English delegates not acting in the Provisional Government, unless they were promised that Major Boulton should not be executed.

A. G. B. BANNATYNE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
8th May, 1874.

William Cowan, M. D., deposed:—Have lived in the territory about twenty-three years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. One of the causes of the disturbances was discontent with the conduct of Canadians who had come into the country; another was the report of the transfer of the country by the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada, without the people being consulted; another, that the Canadian Government was coming into the country, without sufficient arrangements being made before-hand with the people. I state these as the reports that I heard, and I know of two circumstances that gave force to these causes, the weakness of the Hudson's Bay Company in the settlement, and the general ignorance in Canada of the country and people. I date the weakness of the Company's Government from 1857, when the English-speaking people became dissatisfied, while the French continued well affected to the Company. This arose from the investigation of the Company's officers in England, and the discussions that took place in consequence, both in England and in this country. As long as the Canadian Rifles were in the settlement there was quiet and order; but when they were withdrawn, and the Indian massacre took place in Minnesota, the people petitioned the Imperial Government to replace the troops, and when the petition was refused dissatisfaction again arose. The next great difficulty after that was in the spring of 1863, arising from the trial of an Englishman for a criminal offence in the settlement, for which he was convicted. He had been a rather prominent opponent of the Company politically, and on that ground a strong feeling was created in the settlement in his favor among the English. During the first months of his confinement there were frequent threats of taking him out of gaol by force, and at the end of two months a petition was presented to Governor Dallas for his release. But the Governor referred it to the judge and magistrate, who recommended that it should not be granted, and it was not granted. The friends of the prisoner soon after assembled at a Session of the Petty Court, and when the Court was over they broke the gaol and released the prisoner. The following day one of the gaol-breakers was arrested and imprisoned, and an application was made for his release, which was refused by the Governor, and his friends came there armed and in broad day took him out of prison. The sheriff had endeavored to raise a force among the English to defend the gaol, and could not, and the French then came forward and offered themselves to the Governor for that purpose; the Governor refused this on the ground that he did not wish to set one portion of the people against the other. A strong memorial arising out of the matter was sent by the magistrate to the Imperial authorities for assistance, but no answer to it was ever received. This added to the dissatisfaction; one or two minor matters afterwards occurred. No assistance came from England. The Hudson's Bay Government grew continually weaker, until finally the outbreak took place. Before this occurred Col. Dennis had commenced a survey under the directions of the Canadian Government, and complained to me that he had been obstructed in his work by Louis Riel. I sent for another magistrate, Mr. Goulet, and Riel coming into the post at the time, I sent for him, and he came before us. We told him of the complaint, and in answer, he said they had no right to survey nor had they any right in the country whatever. We explained to him that the survey could do them no harm, but would rather be an advantage, and that it was quite legal as the Company had consented to it. Riel finally said he would think over what we said, and would come on the following day and give his answer. He came the following day, and I took him to Governor McTavish, who discussed the whole matter with him for two or three hours. He explained to him that he was acting illegally, and that the survey would not in any way affect their lands or their rights. The complaint was allowed to drop by the magistrates, as we thought that after the explanations that had been made there would be no further difficulty, as there was no opposition to the survey in other parts of the settlement, where they were then surveying. We failed to influence the French, because I think that they thought that we were coming under the influence of the Canadians, and were working in accord with the Canadian Government.

Soon after this we heard that Mr. McDougall was coming in as Governor, with others

to act with him in the Government, and that the French intended to oppose him, and they were assembling at Rivière Salé for that purpose. As soon as we were assured that the Governor was coming in, the Council of Assiniboia was called by Governor McTavish. The Council met presided over by Judge Black, as Governor McTavish was ill, and it was then unanimously resolved that an address of welcome should be presented to Mr. McDougall, and the address was accordingly prepared. This was on the 19th October. On the 22nd October, the affidavit I now produce was made before me:—

(No. 82.)

“ *Red River Settlement,* }

“ To WIT :

“ Walton Hyman, of the Parish of St. Norbert, in the said Settlement, Tanner and Currier, maketh oath and saith, as follows:—

“ During the afternoon of yesterday, some twenty men or thereabouts, fully armed, made their appearance at the crossing of the River Salé, on the road between here and Pembina; and other and smaller parties of men, also armed, kept coming in during the afternoon and evening, till as many as forty were in the party. That the said party of forty men are now billeted (or were, when the deponent left home, this a.m., at which time they had sent off some men for more provisions) round in the adjacent houses; that the men composing the said party, deponent believes, all belong to the Parishes of St. Norbert above mentioned, and St. Vital, and that the avowed object of meeting in arms and waiting at the said point, was to turn back the new Governor, Mr. McDougall, and bid him not to enter farther into the colony. One of the men, in conversation with the deponent, who was naturally anxious to find out the meaning of such an assemblage with arms in their hands, told the deponent that the above was their object; and further said, that if the Governor persisted in attempting to come farther than that point, *i. e.*, the crossing of the River Salé, they would shoot him. The deponent saith further, that he was informed by this party, and believes the same (inasmuch as he saw a number of horsemen passing previously), that another party mounted, supposed to consist of twenty men or more, are now in advance somewhere about Scratching River, accompanied by a man named Riel, whose intention it is to stop the Governor and submit to him several questions or rather demands, in the event of refusing which, he is to be warned not to proceed.

“ There is a farther and new party between the two points mentioned, which this deponent, from information received, believes to number forty men.

“ Should the Governor persist in coming forward, notwithstanding repeated warnings, these parties will fall back on the reserve at the River Salé, and there final action will be taken, as above mentioned, should he still further endeavour to force his way on to the Settlement.

“ The deponent further saith, that among other houses in the vicinity, where certain of the forty men at the River Salé are billeted, ten of the armed party find quarters at the house of the Curé the Reverend Péré Ritchot.

“ Finally, that this deponent seriously believes that the said men are truly in earnest, and that without prompt action be taken by the authorities to avert the same, a serious calamity is about to ensue in an outrage, which may be of a fatal character, on the person of the Honorable Gentleman now about entering the Colony to assume the charge of the Government.

“ (Signed,) WALTON HYMAN.

“ Sworn before me at Fort Garry, }

“ this 22nd day of October, 1869. }

“ (Signed,) WILLIAM COWAN, J.P.”

I at once took it to Governor McTavish, who at once called another Council. That Council met on the 25th October. Riel was there, introduced by one of the Council, to explain the reason of the movement. A lengthy discussion took place on the subject of

this affidavit, and of the movement generally, and Riel said that he would consider what had been said, and give his answer to Mr. McTavish. One of the Council, a French member, said after Riel left, that the older French people had approved of the movement. The Council had before them the bringing in of Mr. McDougall with a large force, but several members having said that the people would not go for that purpose, as the Canadian Government should be prepared to protect their Governor themselves. Nothing came of the discussion. Two of the French members of the Council were appointed to go among the French people, and endeavor to get them to allow Mr. McDougall to come into the territory. They went to where the French party were assembled, but on the following day we heard that, notwithstanding this, the French party had gone up armed, and as both of the French parties were very much excited, a serious outbreak between them was feared. Governor McTavish then recalled the Order of the Council, directing them to go up unarmed. About this time we first heard that the Rev. Mr. Ritchot was the prime mover in the French party. On hearing this, Governor McTavish wrote to him, invoking his aid to restore order and quiet the people. This letter is in the Governor's letter book. After this letter was written, Father Ritchot came to Governor McTavish, and spent some hours with him in warm discussion of the matter. I was not present, but Mr. McTavish informed me of it, and said that he was under the impression as the result of the interview that Father Ritchot would assist in restoring order. We afterwards heard that Father Ritchot went to the meeting of the French party, and informed them that Governor McTavish coincided with them. He told them not to give way. The Council of Assiniboia met again on the 30th, and approved of the letter from Governor McTavish to Mr. McDougall, which is in the Blue Book, and it was forwarded to Mr. McDougall. On the 3rd November the French party took possession of Fort Garry. In the afternoon I saw about twenty armed men apparently leaving from the inside the back gate of the Fort, which was always kept locked. This was the entrance from the Governor's premises, which were usually kept private. I spoke to them, enquiring of them what they were doing there, and they said they were ordered to guard that gate by their superiors, and that Riel was in the Fort wanting to see me. I saw him, and he told me he was very sorry that it was forced upon him to come into Fort Garry, that they respected the Company's property, and that nothing would be touched, and no one would be injured, and that they would not remain longer than two or three days. I told him to withdraw his men immediately, and he said he was very sorry he could not do that. He said he had 120 men. I had about fifteen including the Governor. I told him he had taken forcible possession, and he would be responsible for it. Riel wished to see the Governor, but he was too ill. He, however, sent him a message by me to withdraw at once from the Fort. Governor McTavish and I had before this considered the possibility of defending the Fort, and we had decided we could not get a sufficient force to do so, those who were best affected to the Company being then in insurrection. Riel had told me that he and his party were there to protect the Fort, as they knew the circumstances of the country. After that, the Provisional Government was formed, and Riel became President. I am not aware of any sufficient causes for these disturbances or outbreaks. There were pretexts put forward, but there was no real ground.

Know of no causes for the retarding of the amnesty, or of any subsequent promise of an amnesty. There was a mass meeting of the people in January. At the meeting there was a great deal of excitement about the non-production of some papers brought into the settlement by the Rev. Mr. Thibault and Col. De Salaberry, which were taken by Riel's people. After some discussion these papers were produced. My impression is, that the proclamation was read. At any rate the substance of it was distinctly stated, and I remember the part of it particularly about laying down their arms. The French party, however, did not then lay down their arms, but continued in arms until Colonel Wolseley's arrival.

WILLIAM COWAN.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

8th May, 1874.

Honorable Joseph Royal examined:—

I am a member of the Provincial Cabinet of Manitoba. I arrived in the Northwest in August, 1870.

I returned to Montreal in the latter end of September, 1870. Sir George Cartier telegraphed to me enquiring whether I intended to return to Manitoba, as I had only gone there on a visit in the first instance.

I had been his chief law clerk.

I met him at Montreal. Having ascertained that I intended to return, he spoke to me on various subjects connected with the Province. One of the first points he referred to was the amnesty. I had found while at Manitoba a general expectation that the amnesty would daily arrive. I had been present at an informal meeting of Riel's Council on the eve of the arrival of the troops, when the subject of presenting an address to Governor Archibald was discussed, they then expecting that he would arrive a day or two in advance of the troops.

In the interview referred to I said to Sir George, I intend to go to Manitoba if the amnesty is to be proclaimed.

He advised me very strongly to go, for several reasons. He enquired if I had seen Riel. He told me to tell Riel, and write to him, "*L'amnestie est une affaire décidée, c'est une affaire faite.*" He stated that it was a settled affair; "that the thing was done."

He expressly asked me to inform Riel of this, and to write to him if I could not see him.

He added, "tell Riel, also, to go away from the country for five or six years, so as to let the excitement pass away." He mentioned no condition as annexed to the amnesty. He thought Riel had better leave in order to prevent the excitement which he thought might continue if Riel remained. The proclamation of the amnesty was not to be delayed for the five or six years or for any time. I did not ask him what would be the object of granting the amnesty if Riel was to leave the country. I had myself the idea that it would be better for Riel to keep away for a few months at any rate; while the troops were there for instance. I saw no other Member of the Government on this occasion.

I returned to Manitoba in the month of November, 1870, Riel being then at St. Joseph of Pembina. I wrote to him the effect of the conversation between Sir George Cartier and myself.

He merely acknowledged the receipt of my letter, and complained that they were taking their time to fulfil their promise. He said nothing about his absence from the country. He remained away during the December elections. I have frequently seen Riel in Manitoba since.

When I returned to Manitoba after my conversation with Sir George I found that the same strong expectation of the early arrival of the amnesty existed.

Sir George said nothing to me, as far as I remember, about difficulties existing between the Imperial and Dominion Governments on the subject of the amnesty in consequence of the death of Scott.

He said nothing about the death of Scott as far as I remember.

Riel remained at St. Joseph of Pembina until June, 1871. As far as I know, or can recollect, he did not make his appearance in the territory at all after his departure until that time. If he had come over even privately I should have known.

I was called in as a member of the Government by Mr. Archibald in March, 1872.

I was Speaker of the House in October, 1871, when the so-called Fenian invasion took place. I acted as intermediary, when the first news of the Fenian invasion came, between the French half-breeds and the authorities. I explained to the former the nature of the Fenian movement and of the invasion. They were ignorant of both, and Governor Archibald thought they were somewhat slow in expressing their loyalty.

The French proclamation about the Fenians was two days later than the English, having been accidentally delayed. I never heard Mr. Riel's name mentioned as having anything to do with the Fenians. Before the raid there were rumors of a large Irish colonization movement being organized in the States.

The population did not know that there was to be any armed invasion. O'Donoghue's name was mentioned in connection with it.

Until the nature of the Fenian raid was explained to the half-breeds by myself and two or three others, they did not appear to be aware that the Fenian movement was a hostile one.

These others were the Rev. Mr. Ritchot, Rev. Mr. Dugas, Mr. Dubuc, and some few others.

The explanations were made about the middle of the week, as soon as it was known that a body of armed men were on the frontier, and by Saturday they had organized a body of men, of part of which I was in command. On Sunday they were met by Governor Archibald, and on Monday morning started for the frontier. On that occasion I know that Riel acted in perfect accord with us, and I saw the letter he wrote to Governor Archibald. That letter was written by Riel, as well on his own behalf as on that of those concerned in the troubles, and it asked in substance, if he and his friends would be protected from arrest or molestation if they should come forward and take an active part in the defence of the territory. Riel was then living five miles south of Fort Garry, and he then assisted us very much in explaining the nature of the Fenian invasion.

If Riel had been playing a double game I would have been in a position to know it, as far as a man can judge of another man's words or acts. I was not present at any Sunday meeting when Delorme made any propositions about the Fenians.

I have been always placed under the impression by Governor Archibald that the amnesty had been granted, and that its promulgation was only a question of time; and when I entered the Cabinet I did so under that impression.

I had many conversations with Governor Archibald about it; in fact the amnesty was a standard subject of conversation between us during the last four years. I cannot recollect the exact words that passed on these occasions, but the impression that the amnesty had been granted was rather conveyed to me by implication than directly asserted by Governor Archibald. I understood there were some technical difficulties at first in obtaining it, and then that the proper opportunity for promulgating it was being awaited. It was never denied till Governor Morris came, that the amnesty had been granted. Governor Morris said that it had not been granted. He was then Chief Justice and Administrator of the Government, and he said to a deputation that he was never made aware of the granting of an amnesty, and that none had been granted while he was a member of the Government here, to his knowledge, or words to that effect.

I had no communication direct with Mr. Dorion on the subject of Mr. Riel's candidature last election, both Governor Morris and Monseigneur Taché told me that the present Dominion Government were very desirous that Mr. Riel should not become a candidate. I understood from both that there had been correspondence between them and Mr. Dorion by telegrams as well as letters about the candidature of Mr. Riel.

• JOSEPH ROYAL.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
12th May, 1874.

James Spencer Lynch, of Manitoba, examined :—

I went to Manitoba in June, 1869, and remained until March, 1870.

I consider the chief, if not the sole cause of the troubles was the operation and working in various ways of a conspiracy among the Roman Catholic clergy.

I found my opinion on the fact that these clergy exercise an almost unlimited control over their people in their affairs, and that it was scarcely probable that such a departure from their usual ways should have taken place without the encouragement of their priests. Had any disapproval been shown by the priests at any time the course taken by these people would have been abandoned.

I never was a witness to the exercise of any influence by the priests in this particular matter; but I have heard very many times in the country before the troubles began, and from persons I think credible, that the priests were exciting the people to the course they afterwards took by inflammatory discourses.

As to particular persons, Father Ritchot's name, I remember as having been among those who so spoke. Others were named, but I do not recollect their names, save that of Father Lestanc. I cannot remember the names of any of the persons who told me of their inflammatory discourses. The statements were so frequently repeated that I have lost recollection of particulars.

I was much through the country during the few months preceding the troubles, as well through the French as the English parishes, and I found almost universal satisfaction existing with reference to the proposed change of Government and the acquisition of the country by Canada.

The people generally did not fully comprehend the nature of the change, but whatever it might be they had full confidence in the good faith and good intentions of Canada towards them.

I was travelling through the country as an intending emigrant, desirous to inform myself of what might be useful to me.

Such dissatisfaction as I found existed chiefly among traders who had, under the existing *regime*, a practical monopoly, and who were hostile to a change which would probably produce competition in their business; and among certain United States citizens resident in the country, whose hopes were for annexation to the United States; and among certain hangers-on of the Hudson's Bay Company, who imagined the Company to be not in accord with the Canadian Government, and who acted as they thought would please the Company.

The influence of any one class of these three classes of discontented persons was very slight, but the language they constantly used to the half-breeds was, subject to the other cause I have already mentioned, successful in creating doubt and distrust in the minds of the half-breeds.

Thus these persons were made to appear as the real agents in the troubles, though but for the first cause I have mentioned, I believe their efforts would have been quite futile.

The course of conversation pursued by these traders and others was to remind the half-breeds that they had been a very happy people, but that all was to be changed, and that they were to be set aside to make room for strangers and foreigners.

I have heard this sort of talk. They were more inuendoes than plain statements.

The people did not consider and were not aware that they had grievances till they were educated to it by the means I have above described.

Considerable feeling was aroused among the people by the acts said to have been committed by Canadians in the country. For example, it was said that individual Canadians were taking up vast tracts of lands; were disrespectful to the natives of the country; used reckless language as to the change that would ensue on the arrival of Governor McDougall; and that some or all of them who held official positions dealt dishonestly with the natives.

These statements were pretty widely circulated, and pretty generally believed among the Metis.

I have been told that Father Ritchot has made such statements in church, and also other priests; and as a rule the other classes to whom I have referred, believe these statements of the priests, from whom they seem to take their cue, and circulated the same statements.

My own observations led me to believe that these reports were not altogether unfounded but were largely exaggerated.

There were a few reckless persons among the Canadians there who used foolish expressions, but this number were very few indeed. I do not believe there were half-a-dozen such persons, but their improper language was laid on the shoulders of the whole body.

I am confident that in the majority of cases the reports of dishonest dealings were entirely without foundation, but I believe that in some few cases there was foundation for the reports, though even in these cases the gravity of the offence was much exaggerated.

I have, however, no personal knowledge which would enable me positively to affirm or disaffirm these reports.

I have always held to the opinion that the conspiracy which I have mentioned as the chief cause was not confined to Manitoba, but that suggestions were made from time to time by persons in the other Provinces who acquired knowledge of the proceedings of the Government here, and, from time to time, informed the conspirators how far it would be safe for them to go.

My first reason for so believing is, that these persons would not have dared to go to the extent they did without some assurance on which they could rely that they would be protected or that their offences would be condoned.

Again, their conduct from time to time bore evidence of advice given from time to time; a certain course was pursued for a period, and then, without reason apparent on the spot, it was entirely abandoned for a different course.

It can scarcely be a coincidence that these persons framed a "Bill of Rights" which was just what the Government was prepared to grant them.

I cannot think, at present, of any other reasons for my opinion. I had no personal knowledge of the intervention of persons in the other Provinces.

I think the position of the Hudson's Bay Company, as to the troubles, was that of a third or neutral party. They did not take sides.

I have reason to believe there were some individuals in the service of the Company who sympathized with the insurgents, but that such persons did not in this represent the feelings of the Company as a whole.

I believe the Company's government might have done much to arrest the course taken by the insurgents had they called in the assistance of the loyal portion of the community, English and French; but as they did not do this they were unable to repress the affair of themselves.

Their course throughout in the main was a passive one. I do not believe they had anything to do with the origin of the affair; however much some of their servants may have sympathized with it later.

I have no knowledge of the causes which led to the withholding of the amnesty promised in the proclamation of the 6th December, further than the fact that the murder of Scott was subsequent to the issue of that proclamation, and that event, I suppose, was the cause of the provisions of that proclamation not being carried into effect.

I do not know of any promises having been made of an amnesty subsequent to the proclamation of the 6th December, either by D. A. Smith or any other person.

J. S. LYNCH.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
13th May, 1874.

Thomas Spence, Clerk of the Legislative Council of Manitoba, examined :—

I have lived in the North-west territory for eight years. In 1868 Mr. Snow was sent from Canada to construct roads, and the half-breeds at Point du Chêne were very much dissatisfied at his purchase of a block of land, some five miles square, from the Indians, the half-breeds considering that they were themselves entitled to the land as a settlement.

Mr. Snow, finding that difficulty would arise out of this, agreed not to insist upon the purchase, and matters were quieted for the time, Mr. Snow having paid the Indians £50 for the land.

Mr. Mair, who was paymaster under Mr. Snow, was ordered to leave the territory in consequence of some letters he had written to the *Toronto Globe*, which had created great excitement and indignation all over the territory; but he was afterwards allowed to return and remain, through the intervention of Governor McTavish, after apologizing to the leading half-breeds and promising that he would write no more letters of such a nature.

Difficulties began to accumulate. Surveyors who had come from Canada went on the lands of the settlers to survey, and the people, who considered they had no right to do this, were dissatisfied, as they thought that this was taking possession of the country by Canada. I explained the true condition of the matter to some of the most intelligent, but they were not pacified, and began to hold meetings themselves, with a view of putting a stop to the surveys.

The appointment of Mr. McDougall as Governor added to the excitement, and as no official explanation could be given of these proceedings by Governor McTavish, this added to their suspicions, and they finally determined to keep Mr. McDougall out of the territory.

There may have been other causes in other parts of the territory, but these are the principal causes in my belief of the disturbances.

I had organized a Provisional Government in 1867 over a part of the territory which was occupied by about four hundred people. I had communicated this organization to the Imperial Government, and upon hearing from the Imperial authorities that our proceedings were illegal, the organization was broken up. This matter had nothing whatever to do with the outbreak or disturbances in 1869 or 1870. This organization was made simply as a matter of protection for ourselves, as we were outside the Government of the Council of Assiniboia, as Governor McTavish informed me himself.

I do not know of any of the causes that retarded the issue of the amnesty promised in the proclamation of Sir John Young, on 6th December, 1869.

I have had no communication, either verbal or written, with any member of the Canadian Government on the subject of an amnesty. I have no knowledge myself of any public promise of an amnesty by Archbishop Taché, but in general conversations he told me that there would be an immediate amnesty. This was soon after he came from Rome. I cannot remember any distinct words of Governor Archibald on the subject, but the general impression in the territory was that he had said that there would be an amnesty, but he never said anything to me personally on the subject. The impression to which I refer was among the French half-breeds. I suppose it was also among the English, from a newspaper, the *News Letter*, published at the time of the Fenian raid.

I was one of a deputation that waited on Governor Morris on the subject of the amnesty, when he denied any knowledge of an amnesty.

THOMAS SPENCE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 13th, 1874.

The Honorable John Sutherland examined :—

I was born and brought up near Fort Garry, and have lived there all my life. I do not know of any one special cause for the disturbances in 1869-70; but I know what parties have described as grievances, and as being the reasons for the disturbances. One special reason was, that the people were being disposed of without being consulted, and did not know what was going to be done with them. Another was, that surveyors were said to have gone through the old settlers' lands, and to have drawn lines upon them. By the old settlers' lands, I mean those lands that were then occupied by the old settlers, and which they claimed as their own. I do not know this fact personally, but I have been credibly informed of it. The surveys took place in what is now called the County of Provencher, which was principally occupied by French half-breeds. I do not know of any other causes worth mentioning. There were some other minor complaints, but I always considered those the principal causes.

I know nothing at all of the causes which delayed the amnesty referred to in the proclamation of the Governor General of Canada in December, 1869. Nor do I know anything about any promise of amnesty.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 15th, 1874.

Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, being examined, deposed as follows :—

I was not in the North-West Territory until after the disturbances of 1869 and 1870 had ceased, and therefore cannot testify as to the causes of those troubles.

I left Ottawa on the 8th August, 1870, to assume the position of Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, and arrived at Fort Garry on the 2nd Sept. of same year.

I had no communication with the Government of Canada as to the amnesty referred to in the proclamation of December 6th, 1869, and knew nothing of it except from its own terms. I therefore knew nothing of the causes which retarded the granting of that amnesty.

My intercourse with the Canadian Government respecting Manitoba commenced about the 20th May, 1870, when Sir George Cartier asked me if I would go there. About that time Sir John A. Macdonald was ill, and my communications were with Sir George Cartier until long after I had gone up to Manitoba. Some months after going there Sir John wrote me for the first time, and from then I corresponded mainly with him.

I do not think that I could say that I had received any instructions about the amnesty. Sir George Cartier said to me in effect: "Now you are going up to the country while its affairs are very unsettled; you must exercise your best judgment, and do what you can to preserve the public peace; we have implicit faith in your discretion and good sense." I think the subject of the amnesty was mentioned, but as far as my recollection goes it was always assumed to be a matter for the Imperial Government.

That was the line Sir George Cartier took in his conversation. I do not think the proclamation of the 6th December was mentioned to me. I do not think I knew of this proclamation when I went up. The position of the so-called Provisional Government was not discussed.

I do not think the murder of Scott was mentioned. I think the whole matter of the disturbances was spoken of as a very important affair; but no reference was made to particulars. Probably it was assumed that I was aware of them. I do not remember anything being said of the nature of Colonel Wolsley's expedition except what was said

in the House of Commons during the debate on the subject. If anything was said to me privately it was in a similar sense.

I saw Archbishop Taché before I left, at Montreal, about the 16th July, 1870, by appointment. I travelled with him part of the way to Niagara, and met him again there.

I think Bishop Taché told me at Montreal that an amnesty had been promised. He always took that line. We discussed very fully all North-West matters. The Bishop's statement that an amnesty had been promised rendered it apparently unnecessary for me to apply for any specific instructions in the matter.

There was some public excitement at Toronto, I think on account of Bishop Taché and Sir George travelling together, and Bishop Taché therefore left us at Toronto and met us again at Niagara. There was no discussion at Niagara on the subject of the amnesty in which I took part or at which I was present, but I understood from Sir John Young that the Archbishop had spoken to him on that subject.

I do not personally know that Sir George and the Archbishop had any conferences about the amnesty; but I have no doubt that they had, as that was the purpose of Archbishop Taché's visit there.

I myself had no discussion with the Government about it, nor do I know what their line of action was from anything I heard from them, except that they considered it a matter for the Imperial Government.

I did not enquire or hear anything from them as to the accuracy of Bishop Taché's statement about the amnesty.

Sir George told me he thought I had better not arrive before the troops, but that I had better be on hand immediately afterwards. There was a good deal of discussion as to my route. The Bishop asked me to go by the Lake of the Woods. I said I was willing provided I was met at the North-West Angle by a deputation from all classes of the people.

The Bishop's proposition was that the French Metis should meet me there and escort me, but I desired that both classes of Metis should meet me, that I might not enter the territory with one class or party only. Upon that, the Bishop said, "That should be done."

When I went up I therefore made for the North-West Angle, and went a day out of my way, but my guides under the charge of Mr. Pettier, were unable to find it, though we sailed a day on the lake in quest of it; landed on the shore; failed to find any trace of the expected escort; and thereupon we went on by Rat Portage and the Winnipeg.

We afterwards found that no escort had been sent.

We arrived about the 2nd September, perhaps a week after the troops.

On the following day I saw a number of leading people, including, I think, the Bishop, who told me of the amnesty, and that it was expected to precede or accompany me. I told him I knew nothing about it, and had no instructions on the subject. There is no question but that, whether rightfully or wrongfully, the people believed that there was to be an amnesty, and I was afterwards spoken to on the subject. I always told them that I had no instructions on the subject, but that whatever had been promised on the subject would undoubtedly be carried out. I understood that the knowledge of the people as to an amnesty came to them through the Archbishop, or through Father Ritchot, one of the delegates who returned.

The people were undoubtedly convinced that there was to be an amnesty. I was satisfied that the amnesty was a matter for the Imperial Government, and although, as I have said, I told the people and the Bishop that I had no instructions; I also stated to the Bishop my own impression that under all the circumstances of the case the logical conclusion seemed to be that there must be an amnesty. I could not form any conclusion as to whether or not the people would have taken a different line if they had not been satisfied that there was to be an amnesty. I always assured the people that any promise made by the Government of Canada would be performed, and I was cautious never to promise anything that I was not certain would be carried out.

I produce extracts from an address presented to me at St. Norbert, and from my answer to it, from which the point of view from which the amnesty was discussed, both by myself and the people, will be shewn.

(Translation.)

(No. 87.)

"To His Excellency the Honorable A. G. Archibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba,
" &c., &c., &c.

"May it please Your Excellency to grant to us, inhabitants of the parish of St. Norbert, permission to offer you an expression of our respect and congratulations upon the occasion of your happy arrival in our midst. Most agreeable it would have been to us to have performed this duty at an earlier date, and also to have assured the Representative of Her Majesty of our loyalty and devotion towards our Gracious Sovereign. At the time when we expected to experience that pleasure, events deeply to be deplored took place which postponed for a season the accomplishment of what we rightfully looked for, and which exposed to serious danger the interests and well-being of our country; but your wise and enlightened conduct has at last established among us peace, unity and happiness.

"The responsibility resting upon you is great, the situation a critical one; still, we trust that the wisdom of Your Excellency, aided by the co-operation of influential inhabitants of the Red River country, will direct public affairs in a manner satisfactory to all well disposed persons.

"We congratulate ourselves upon the good fortune which has procured for us this visit from you, and the honor which it brings to us. You have come, Your Excellency, to take up the reins of your new Government with a reputation fully established of being an honest and upright man.

"Your appearance here, if we may be permitted to say as much to Your Excellency, augers well for the future. We are convinced that it is your heartfelt desire to reconcile those of varying opinions, to unite all citizens destined to form one and the same body politic, and of them to make a people worthy of occupying an honorable place in the family of nations. Your design is too noble, too praiseworthy, not to be assisted by the efforts of all who wish to secure the advancement, the prosperity, and the well-being of our new Province. There is nothing easier than for people, accustomed to be friendly towards one another, to forget and obliterate from memory the differences which may have given rise to the events which have just taken place in the country.

"Your Excellency may reckon on our sympathy. May you, in our new country, pass happy and peaceful days, enjoy good health, and see the Province entrusted to your care prosperous and flourishing.

"Your Excellency will, nevertheless, allow us to say that we must not conceal from you that an essential feature is still wanting; we, nevertheless, expect it with confidence, seeing that it has been promised us by men whose words were never spoken in vain. Your Excellency, in person, has assured us that all that has been guaranteed by treaty cannot but be granted."

Reply.

"To the Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Norbert :—

"GENTLEMEN,—I need hardly say to you that your kind address gives me the most lively satisfaction. You speak of the delay in presenting it, but I have reason to be glad of a delay which assures me I have conquered your good will. The address, delivered on my arrival, would have been but a compliment—it is now a certificate, I am pleased, indeed, that my conduct under circumstances of much difficulty, has been such as to command your approval, and, Gentlemen, I am happy to be able to say to you, that assurances of similar approval are daily reaching me from quarters where I least expected it—the approval of a policy which I propounded the first day of my entrance into the Province,—a policy from which I have not swerved for an instant from that day to this; a policy of good-will, of fair play, of justice to all. It has been

“ my study in the past, it will be my study in the future, so far as I can, to put down the spirit of faction, to heal the wounds of the past, to treat you all as one people, estranged it is true, by the unhappy events of the past year, but yearning to resume the affectionate relations which become you as men, having in your veins the same blood, kindred by the ties of nature ; relations which have hitherto been of the most close and intimate character, and which difference of language and creed have been powerless to sunder.

“ With this policy inscribed on my banner, and with the assurance you give me of support from all who wish the good of this Province, I have not a doubt, that ere long, with the blessing of Providence, we shall all be willing to exchange the painful recollections of the past for the happier feelings which grow out of peace, progress, and prosperity.

“ When that time comes, and I feel that it is not far off, it will be the desire of everybody, from the Queen on Her Throne to the humblest of Her subjects, to bury in oblivion much that is painful in the history of the past year. What shape this desire may assume, it is not for me to say—that belongs to Her Majesty's Imperial Servants, not to this Province or to Canada ; but I cannot doubt that Her Majesty's policy will be one in accord with the honor of Her Crown, and the good of Her people.”

I do not remember to have heard of any arrests by Colonel Wolseley's advanced guard. Warrants were issued and in the hands of constables before my arrival for the arrest of Riel, Lepine and O'Donoghue. I do not remember of anything being done after my arrival to execute these warrants or take any further proceedings.

I produce an extract from a letter from myself to Sir George Cartier, dated 3rd September, 1870, which shews my impressions at the time of my arrival.

(Extract.)

(No. 88.)

“ 3rd September, 1870.

“ It is perhaps the best solution of the question that these men have taken to flight. Their presence here in the meantime would have been a source of incessant trouble. Warrants for the apprehension of the three men who have fled were applied for and obtained, and have been placed in the hands of constables. Of course, while feeling runs so high as it does at present, an attempt at arrest (if they had remained) would have been met by resistance, and in the end we would perhaps have had to call in the military, and we would have had a world of trouble, which the absence of these people enable us to escape. I do not know whether Bishop Taché will take the same view, but I hope he will. Nothing could be more adverse to the interests of even his own people than to create at this moment an excitement which would exasperate the feelings of last winter, and render a *rapprochement* of the two parties difficult, if not impracticable.”

“ Since I commenced this note I have seen separately two or three persons representing the English section of feeling here, and who I was led to believe were very violent. I am happy to say that after talking the matter over with them calmly, they left me in good temper, giving me their assurance that I should have their aid in endeavouring to suppress violence of any kind, and looking rather to the future than the past.”

“ If Bishop Taché will come out in the same line—and I learn by a note received from him since beginning this letter that he will call on me at 2 o'clock,—we should at all events begin auspiciously.”

“ P.S. Since writing this I have had a visit from Bishop Taché, who agrees with my views and I have great hopes that we shall be able to get fairly started soon.”

I also produce an extract from my letter to the same, of the 10th of the same September :—

(No. 89.)

Extract from letter to Sir George Cartier, dated September 10th, 1870.

“ I am very glad that I came in here by the lakes. If it had been otherwise it

“ would have injured me very much with that part of the settlement, whose violence it is at this moment of vast importance to be able to restrain.”

“ As it is I am happy to say that all the leaders of the English party, except Dr. Schultz and a few more of the most violent of them, are entirely of one mind with myself about the necessity of dealing with the question before us in a spirit of great forbearance, rather looking to the future than to the past, and as regards Schultz I sent for him, and put it to him, how much of the future prosperity of the country depended on the spirit in which the new institutions should be commenced, and since then I have not found any reason to complain that he has gone back on the assurances he gave me in the presence of Colonel Wolseley and others, to second my efforts to put down the rancorous feeling originating in the events of last winter.”

“ I have seen a good deal of Bishop Taché who assures me of his support in the views I am acting on: but he is very nervous about the amnesty, and he is evidently fretting at the delay in what he thinks is sure to come. He says there is great uneasiness in the French population, and fears the consequences of any attempt to arrest the trio (Riel, O'Donoghue and Lepine), against whom warrants were procured before I arrived. I thought it right to press on him that the surest way to avoid any such collision, is that the parties should not be found within the jurisdiction. I have no doubt that any attempt to arrest would be met with a desperate resistance, which might involve a great many of the population, while so far as I can learn there is no disposition to proceed against any person but the three men who were considered in a peculiar manner to be chargeable with the death of Scott. I have explained to the Bishop that even if there were an amnesty to-morrow, it would not save these parties from possible attempts on their lives which might be attended with consequences as fatal as the attempt to arrest, and therefore under the present circumstances, in the interests of the community, in the interests of the French half-breeds, and in the interests of the parties themselves it would be better that they should not be found within the boundary.”

The Bishop quite coincided with my view as mentioned in the latter extract, that it would be better that the chiefly implicated parties should remain out of the country, as in attempting to arrest them we should rekindle the flames of civil war. There were no means either of retaining them or trying them.

I think the Bishop expressed his willingness to assist in procuring their absence, and I think the great bulk of the people then, on every side, agreed that the best thing to be done would be for them to leave the country. There were constant addresses to me, on one side urging active steps, and on the other respecting the amnesty, and my efforts were always directed towards moderating the views of both parties.

I may mention that in consequence of the state of feeling, the difference of nationality and the exclusiveness as to places of residence, the English and French-speaking settlers had very little intercourse with each other. Things might be perfectly well known by one party of which the other might be entirely ignorant.

In writing as I did to Sir George, I desired to get a response from him respecting an amnesty, but I do not think I ever received a definite answer respecting it. I will produce what I received on that subject from Sir George, and also my correspondence with the Government or its members on the subject.

The proclamation of the 6th December was not, as I understood the matter, the basis of the expected amnesty. As the events complained of occurred after that date, I regarded the promises of which I heard from Bishop Taché and Father Ritchot as being that basis.

Father Ritchot said he had a written promise of amnesty, and at my request gave me, some months later, a copy of what he understood to be a promise, namely, Sir George Cartier's letter, which is before the Committee.

There was a great subsiding of feeling among the people within a few weeks after my arrival, in consequence of my reasoning with them, and assuring them that they should be justly and fairly dealt with. My appointing of magistrates from both parties also produced

a calming effect ; so much so that magistrates who had suffered from the disturbances and had been active in urging severe measures themselves, afterwards refused to issue warrants.

The first difficulty that occurred in the Province after my arrival was in July, 1871, between the French half-breeds and the new immigrants on the subject of the allocation and appropriation of the lands. At one time this threatened to result in violence, but I ultimately succeeded in preventing it. At that time, so far as I could judge, Riel was not in the country. This matter, however, had no relation to the question of amnesty.

The next important event was the O'Donoghue Fenian raid.

In the interval the subject of amnesty was occasionally broached to myself, and some meetings were held expressing dissatisfaction that the amnesty was not granted.

During this interval also a feeling of sullenness and discontent prevailed among the French half-breeds, caused or stimulated by the difficulties about the lands at "La Rivière Aux Islets de Bois," and at "Point aux Chêne," at both of which places the lands which they desired to retain were encroached upon, and their feelings were wounded by the conduct of the immigrants.

I produce a memorandum prepared at the time shewing details of the occurrences at this time. This memorandum was made about the 5th to the 10th November, 1871 :—

(No. 90.)

Memorandum connected with Fenian Invasion of Manitoba in October, 1871.

"To estimate fairly the facts connected with the invasion, it is necessary to form in the first instance a clear conception of the geographical position of the Province, and of the distribution of its population.

"The Assiniboine, as will be seen by the map, meets the Red River at right angles near Fort Garry. The fort is at the junction, on the north bank of the Assiniboine, and on the west of Red River. On Red River all the population south of the fort, and between it and the frontier, is French. All north of the fort is English. On the Assiniboine the population is English in the uppermost and in the lowermost parishes, but between the English above and the English below, the river is settled for twenty miles by French ; they divide the English population into two unconnected sections. Due south from the French parishes on the Assiniboine, and just beyond the United States frontier, is the French settlement of St. Joseph, about thirty miles up the Pembina River. Between St. Joseph and the French settlement on the Assiniboine there is a direct road, so that the French half-breeds on the Assiniboine may communicate with the half-breeds beyond the frontier at St. Joseph, and through them with the United States, while our English population of 5,000, all told, are divided into two sections, and have no back-ground except the North Pole, and are flanked on one side by the western prairies, on the other by the lakes and morasses between Fort Garry and Collingwood.

"With this geographical position clearly understood, it is easy to conceive the condition of the Province, if, at the approach of winter, an enemy could make a lodgment on its soil, and draw to his standard half its population. On the two railroads building in 1871 across Minnesota, some thousands of laborers were employed. With the close of the season these men would be thrown out of work, and if the chance of plundering Fort Garry and Winnipeg were opened to them, the temptation would be irresistible.

"Let the invader once establish himself on our side ; let him be joined by a few hundreds of our population, so as to give the raid an air of civil war, and with the multitudes of Fenians among the Irish operatives on the railroads, and with recruits from the dregs of the large American cities, it is obvious we would have had no trifling matter to deal with. It became, therefore, my main object to present, if possible, a united front to the enemy. There were, of course, great difficulties in accomplishing that, as the events of the last two years had created great bitterness on both sides. The English recollected their sufferings and imprisonment, and loss of property, and wanted to punish their oppressors.

“ With some (I cannot say how many) of the volunteers who went up, a desire to
 “ avenge the murder of Scott was one of the inducements to enlist. Some of them openly
 “ stated that they had taken a vow before leaving home to pay off all scores by shooting
 “ down any Frenchman that was in any way connected with that event. The great bulk
 “ of the French population having been, one way or other, concerned in the troubles, the
 “ feeling gradually grew to be one of intense dislike towards the whole race, which was
 “ heartily reciprocated by the French.

“ When the volunteers came to be disbanded, and were thus freed from all restraint,
 “ the hatred of the two classes exhibited itself more and more. Some of the immigrants
 “ from Ontario shared the feelings of the disbanded volunteers, and acted in concert with
 “ them. A body of French half-breeds had made a selection of a tract of land at *Rivière*
 “ *aux Islets de Bois*; some of them had made farms, or at all events enclosures, at that
 “ place. There was abundance of land elsewhere equally good, but the new-comers preferred
 “ this spot. They entered on the ground and staked it off; put up huts, and declared they
 “ would hold it against all comers. To give character to their occupation, they discarded
 “ the name by which the river had been known, and called it the *Boyne*. Of course the
 “ half-breeds were enraged, they thought it bad enough to lose land they believed to be
 “ theirs, but in the new name they saw something worse—an insult to their religion. They
 “ seemed to think that property, race, and creed were all to be trodden under foot, unless
 “ they took care of themselves. They met in their parishes on the Assiniboine and Red
 “ River, and determined to march to the settlement and drive off the intruders. Fortu-
 “ nately I heard of their intentions.

“ I sent for some leading men among them, and warned them that if they lifted a hand
 “ or struck a blow it was all over with them.

“ The collision was arrested, but not without great risk. Had blood been shed on that
 “ occasion we should have had a civil war in which every French half-breed would have
 “ been an active participator; while from the English half-breeds, in accord on the question
 “ of property with the French, neutrality was the utmost that could have been counted on.
 “ and at this moment we had a garrison of only 80 men to defend all our military stores
 “ at Fort Garry, and to preserve the peace of half a continent besides.

“ The danger was over for the moment, but the feelings of sullen discontent remained.
 “ This was in July. In October came the raid. It was predicated on the discontents
 “ known to prevail among the French half-breeds.

“ The leader of the raid had been a member of the Provisional Government; the other
 “ members of that Government were in the Province, outlawed for their offences, abused
 “ by one press and thrown over by the other, and yet exercising a large influence among
 “ the population of their own race and creed. Under these circumstances the chances were
 “ that the French would join the enemy. I had a tough battle to fight.

“ For a fortnight I laboured unremittingly with the French clergy and with the re-
 “ presentatives of the French parishes in the Assembly. I pointed out, as well as I could,
 “ the advantages in one line, the danger and ruin in the other.

“ At last my remonstrances and persuasion began to take effect. The clergy assisted
 “ me in the movement. The colleagues of O'Donoghue in the Provisional Government, on
 “ whom he had counted, begun to come out against him. Riel went into the French settle-
 “ ments and used his influence against O'Donoghue. These two men are said never to have
 “ been very friendly.

“ O'Donoghue was always a Fenian, an annexationist; Riel was neither, his feelings
 “ were those of a Frenchman and a Catholic. He could see a chance for his race and creed
 “ in the Dominion where a large part of the population is French. The clergy, who were of
 “ the same race, naturally shared his feelings in this respect; and they felt more inclined
 “ to side with Riel, one of themselves, than with O'Donoghue, who differed from them in
 “ race, and, as a Fenian, was not necessarily a good Catholic.

“ With these influences operating on the French side, their sullenness and resentment
 “ were gradually overcome, and they were brought to take a stand in favor of the Crown.
 “ My letter of the 13th October at the close of the raid, addressed to the people of Manitoba,

“ details the progress of events. There are many things stated above which, of course, I could not say in that document.

“ The chiefs of the raiders were captured on Thursday the 5th October. On Friday evening intelligence of this reached me. With the news of the capture came a report from the front that the attack on the Hudson's Bay Company's post was only a feint.

“ The Pembina people alleged that the real attack was to be from St. Joseph, and the body of the Fenians were said to be massed there. Our troops left Fort Garry for the front on Friday. On Saturday they encamped nine miles out at “ Rivière Sale ” in the Village of St. Norbert. This is Father Ritchot's parish.

“ Here, after pitching their tents, Major Irvine found out that he could not safely remain as he was afraid of his own men committing an outrage for which he thought he saw them making preparation. The moment he was aware of the danger he ordered his men to strike their tents and march three miles further on. There, on the night of Saturday, he received letters from the front which convinced him there was to be a renewal of the raid on the next day. At 3-30 on Sunday morning he wrote me to that effect, and urged me to send, without delay, an additional force of 150 men, and provisions.

“ He enclosed me letters from the front, one of which was from our Deputy Collector of Customs, at the frontier, and another from the Hudson's Bay officer in charge of the Pembina Post. These men were in the best position to know the truth, and they seemed to have no doubt that a raid was coming off at once.

“ Irvine's letter assured me that the French half-breeds in the neighbourhood of his camp were under the same impression. Meanwhile to supply the place of the Service Militia sent to the front, the fort was garrisoned by raw recruits drawn from the neighbourhood. Within 24 hours from the time they entered the fort, some one among them, in sympathy with the Fenians, had spiked one of the best of our guns.

“ The people of Winnipeg were in great alarm.

“ When the news from the front arrived on Sunday and became known in town, the alarm was increased.

“ A number of Irishmen living in the villages around, suspected of Fenianism were arrested by self-constituted policemen without complaints or warrants. The neighbourhood was in a state of consternation. I did not consider the affair quite so serious. Major Irvine's letter reached me before daybreak. I sent him immediately a reply pointing out the improbabilities in the reports ; the almost impossibility of any renewal of the raid under the circumstances, and the slenderness of the foundations upon which our men at the front had based their reports. I mention the state of feeling only to shew what was the belief on Sunday among the English as well as the French. It is said that the French did not declare themselves until they knew that all danger was over. It was over undoubtedly on Sunday, but the English who had the best means of learning the facts did not think so. Our scouts were on the road bringing news every six hours. I have detailed the news as it came. Can it be supposed that the French half-breeds scattered over their villages all along the Red River, and up the Assiniboine were in a better position to know the truth than we were? It was in this state of public feeling that the Speaker and the Hon. Mr. Girard came across the river to tell me that there were 200 French half-breeds at St. Boniface ready to offer their services and to ask where I would receive them.

“ I would of course have preferred their coming to the fort, but, with the feverish excitement then existing, it was a risk to allow them to come over among the men that were there.

“ A stray bullet would have undone the work which I had been laboring at for weeks, and which was now culminating in a united front presented to the enemy. I therefore went over and took with me Captain Macdonald, then in command of the fort in Irvine's absence.

“ I found the half-breeds drawn up in line. After a tender of their services, through Mr. Girard, and my acceptance of the same, Mr. Girard came up to me with a person by his side, saying, ‘ This is the captain the French half-breeds have chosen to lead them.

“ He presented in the same way some four or five others I shook hands with them all. I did not at the moment suppose either of them to be Riel. Captain Macdonald did not at the time believe Riel was there. But I lay no stress on this. It did not seem to me that it was quite the time, when the country was in danger, to inquire into the antecedents or spurn the offer of any man willing to fight against the Fenians. The whole thing was over in fifteen minutes. On looking back I see nothing in the course I took that gives me any doubt as to its correctness. I would take it again under the like circumstances. If the Dominion have at this moment the Province to defend, and not one to conquer, they owe it to the policy of forbearance. If I had driven the French half-breeds into the hands of the enemy ; if I had shut the door to repentance and prevented them returning to a loyal submission to the Sovereign, O'Donoghue would have been joined by all the population between the Assiniboine and the frontier ; Fort Garry would have passed into the hands of an armed mob, and the English settlers to the north of the Assiniboine would have suffered horrors it makes me shudder to contemplate.

“ As things turned out, we presented externally a good aspect, better indeed than when the curtain is drawn aside and the whole truth displayed. The demonstration outwardly was, so far as Fenianism or annexation was concerned, that of a united people. O'Donoghue, looking at the past, and at his reception by the French, had little encouragement to plan another raid.

“ Meanwhile the trial of a few of the men he had led, and the conviction and sentence of one of them, did good service by showing the half-breeds that playing at treason was a dangerous game. They were taught that for things that might have been overlooked in times of trouble and danger, there was no excuse under a settled and established government. A year or two of quiet, with such immigration as we were likely to have was then all that was required to place the Province beyond the reach of danger.

“ The English element is inevitably destined to prevail in Manitoba.

“ Immigration will fill it with an English-speaking people ; but for this, peace and good order are to be first requisites : with these the future of the country is assured.”

When conducting the negotiations with Father Ritchot in connection with the Fenian raid, I received the letter from Father Ritchot, dated 4th October, 1871. (*See page 90.*)

This came about thus. Father Ritchot said it was impossible for the Metis to take the line I wished, because many of them were connected with the troubles ; no amnesty had been granted, and they could not come out without danger of being arrested. After this the letter was written, and I answered it by my letter of 5th October. (*See page 91.*)

(No. 92.)

“ PROCLAMATION.

“ To Our loving subjects of the Province of Manitoba, — *Greeting* :

“ Whereas, intelligence has just been received from trustworthy sources, that a band of lawless men, calling themselves Fenians, have assembled on the Frontier Line of the United States, at or near Pembina, and that they intend to make a raid into this Province from a country with which We are at peace, and to commit acts of depredation, pillage and robbery and other outrages upon the persons and property of Our loving subjects, the inhabitants of this Province. While not unprepared to meet the emergency with Our regular forces, We do hereby warn all Our said loving subjects to put themselves in readiness at once to assist in repelling this outrage upon their hearths and homes. We enjoin them immediately to assemble in their respective parishes and enroll themselves for this purpose. We call upon all Our said loving subjects, irrespective of race or religion, or of past local differences, to rally round the flag of Our common country. We enjoin them to select the best men of each locality to be officers, whom We shall duly authorize and commission, and We enjoin the officers so selected, to put themselves in immediate communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province. We shall take care that persons possessed of military skill and experience

“ shall be detailed to teach the necessary drill and discipline. All officers and men when called into service shall receive the pay and allowances given to the Regular Militia. The country need feel no alarm. We are quite able to repel these outlaws, if they were numerous. The handful of them who threaten Us, can give no serious difficulty to brave men who have their homes and families to defend. Rally, then, at once ! We rely upon the prompt response of all Our people of every origin, to this, Our call.

“ In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of Manitoba to be hereunto affixed.

“ Witness Our trusty and well-beloved, the Honorable Adams George Archibald, Lieutenant-Governor of Our Province of Manitoba, Member of Our Privy Council for Canada, &c., &c., at Our Government House at Fort Garry, this 3rd day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the thirty-fifth year of Our Reign.

“ By Command.

“ THOS. HOWARD,
“ Provincial Secretary.”

I produce copy of letter from Major Irvine, dated October 5th.

(No. 93.)

(Copy.)

“ CAMP ST. NORBERT,
“ October 5th, 1871.

“ SIR,—I have the honor to report that having proceeded some four miles on the Pembina road, I encamped for the night near the residence of the Honorable J. Hamelin. Little further news than what we had heard before leaving the fort, was to be gained. The French half-breeds held a meeting in favour of aiding the Government, which I am told was most enthusiastic. We started for this place at eight o'clock this morning, reaching here a little before eleven, and as I have no report from the front, since last evening, I shall remain here until information arrives upon which I can rely.

“ I may add that in reference to military arrangements at Fort Garry, that I consider that the two companies under Captain Smith and Captain Pettier will be a sufficient guard for the fort at present; the companies at Poplar Point and at St. Andrew's remaining at their head-quarters.

“ I cannot say what my next move will be, till I hear from the front.

“ On receiving any intelligence I shall communicate with Your Excellency immediately.

“ I have, &c.,
“ (Signed,) A. G. IRVINE,
“ Major.

“ P. S.—I desire to mention that all the inhabitants on the road have been most ready in rendering us all the aid and assistance we have required of them, especially Mr. Hamelin, who put his house and stables at our disposal last night.

“ ST. NORBERT, 3.30 P.M.

“ 2nd P.S.—Mr. Bradley, who has just arrived from Pembina, informs me that Col. Wheaton holds O'Donoghue and the other Fenian leaders prisoners at Fort Pembina, and that all their followers have crossed over to the American side.

“ I shall remain here till I hear from Your Excellency, whether I had not better return to Fort Garry, as it is now reported that there are no longer any Fenians in the Province.

“ (Signed,) A. G. IRVINE,
“ Major.”

As to the impression prevailing among the people that there was to be a renewed raid, I produce Irvine's letter of 8th October, 1871, which is as follows :—

(Copy.) (No. 94.)

“ CAMP ST. NORBERT,
“ 3.30 A.M., Sunday Morning,
“ 8th October, 1871.

“ SIR,—I enclose reports just arrived from the front. There is no doubt the Fenians intend making a raid between this and to-morrow night. I will move on in the morning. I shall require reinforcement *at once*; 150 men; as many drilled men as possible under command of Mr. Bedron, of the jail, he being the most competent man to command that I know of.

“ Captain Macdonald will have to remain at Fort Garry. No time to be lost in sending the reinforcements forward with provisions.

“ I have, &c.,
“ (Signed,) A. G. IRVINE,
“ Major.”

I also produce copies of the enclosures in Major Irvine's letter of October 8th, 1871 :—

(Copy.) (No. 95.)

“ PEMBINA,
“ 5th October, 1871.

“ Hon. D. A. Smith,
“ Fort Garry.

“ DEAR SIR,—This place was this morning, at 7.30, taken possession of by O'Donoghue, O'Neil, Donnelly and Curley, who had thirty-five men along as followers. They were driven out by Colonel Wheaton of the U.S. Army. He captured O'Neil, Donnelly and Curley with ten of their men, also all their ammunition and arms; at least what they did not carry off with them. O'Donoghue left his cloak and overcoat, and since his flight from the fort has been captured by some of the half-breeds on this side of the line. He has not been taken here, but one of them has gone to Colonel Wheaton to see if he will take him for security. If he does not take him I will try and get the half-breeds to take him to Fort Garry. The French half-breeds of Pembina deserve credit for their prompt action in the affair. Send us help and we will get enough together here to make a good fight.

“ My life is said to be in danger because I tried to lock the door on O'Donoghue when I saw the troops close.

“ Yours truly,
“ (Signed,) W. H. WATT.”

(Copy.) (No. 96.)

“ NORTH PEMBINA,
“ 7th October, 1871.

“ SIR,—Bands of men and numbers of strangers from St. Paul and elsewhere are passing and re-passing this place and all over; very suspicious looking characters; they are very inquisitive as to essentials. The baker's boy has just brought me some bread, and says that the four officers dined at Robinson's Hotel to-day, after which they re-turned to Court, where they are being tried by the civil authorities. They had no military escort, but were with the Deputy Marshal. This boy says that there are several hundred Fenians around here. Fulthorpe Hill, Griggs & Co's. clerk at Pembina says, that the trial may be continued during to-morrow, and after that the probability is that the four officers will be liberated on giving *cash bonds* for their future

“behaviour, which will not deter them from making another raid. I believe a strong raid is imminent very very soon, as they are in anticipation that troops will be forwarded at once from Canada to meet them, so that time is everything. Mr. Hill is of opinion that a strong guard had better be forwarded and stationed here at once. There appears unusual commotion all over.

“Hurry! hurry!! an attempt will be made on Fort Garry, and especially if successful here.

“The half-breeds and Indians here appear to be loyal, and only want strong support to make them active and efficient soldiers.

“ (Signed,)

P. B. DOUGLAS,

“(Customs) Pembina.

“P. S.—I have just forwarded a letter to Col. Wheaton informing him of the extreme activity at St. Matt's, and requesting his protection to our people if in his power until the arrival of our troops, as we disbanded our's at his wish at the Hudson's Bay post here.

“ (Signed,)

P. B. DOUGLAS.”

I wrote an answer to Major Irvine, dated 8th October, as follows:—

(No. 97.)

(Copy.)

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

“8th October, 1871.

“MY DEAR IRVINE,—I have just received your note of 3.30 this morning with the accompanying letters, containing reports as to Fenian excitement on the border. The letters of Mr. Douglas and Mr. Watt are evidently written under great excitement; one part of the letter of each contradicts another part of the same letter; and no authority is given for what seems an absurd statement of 500 Fenians being on the border, except the declaration of a baker's boy to Mr. Douglas; while Watt thinks if he had six or seven disciplined men he could take care of himself.

“The proceedings at Pembina with the captives are evidently examinations before justices of the peace to get them out on bail. This is just the kind of thing which always follows the capture of Fenian Generals in a sympathizing town. But it is hardly possible to suppose that a raid, commencing with the capture of all the leaders and their stores, should be considered encouraging to further raids, or as an auspicious beginning.

“The United States troops have possession of the arms and ammunition which will not be bailed if the prisoners are, and we can hardly suppose that without these a raid is likely to be renewed with better chances of success.

“The report from Villiers and Hamilton will be here in a few days. Do you not think you ought to await this, before taking very decided action upon rumours which seem to be so unreliable, or at all events have so little of authority to oppose to their improbability?

“Bedron has been sent for and will be here shortly. Macdonald will make every preparation to await next report from the front.

“I have &c.,

“ (Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD.”

I also produce a copy of my letter to Major Irvine, of date October 9th, 1871:—

(No. 98.)

(Copy.)

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

“FORT GARRY,

“9th October, 1871.

“MY DEAR MAJOR IRVINE,—Captain Villiers is here with your letter of last evening. His report of the state of things at Pembina accords exactly with what I expected to find. The proceedings before the judge are for a violation of the Neutrality Act.

“They are the same class of proceedings which followed the surrender of the Fenian prisoners at Malone, when O’Niel was one of the number.

“I quite agree with you, that if any further raid takes place it will probably be on the side of St. Joseph and the Portage. With your scouts, and mounted men you can watch that line, so as to be able to throw a body of men to the support of any point attacked.

“I quite approve of your view of retiring to Fort Garry with your men.

“In reference to the idea of sending forward a body of men to garrison the Hudson’s Bay Company’s post at Pembina, as urged by Mr Hamilton, we could not well do that after Colonel Wheaton desiring Mr. Bradley to disband the men he was engaging for its defence, unless we are prepared to quarrel with the United States authorities. It seems to me that this act on the part of Colonel Wheaton is equivalent to making the United States responsible for the protection of the post.

“With that state of facts, it does not seem to me there would be any improvement in taking upon ourselves a responsibility for which we would have to contend, and which Colonel Wheaton is willing to assume.

“Retiring on Fort Garry, you will be in a position to watch the points of attack.

“The French half-breeds met to the number of 200 able-bodied men (50 mounted), to-day, at St. Boniface, and tendered their services.

“We shall take twenty-five of them as mounted men to add to another twenty-five from White Horse Plains, the whole to be under the command of Paschal Brelan as captain, and Charles Nolin as lieutenant, to act as scouts, which you can direct from the centre.

“I have, &c.,

“(Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD.”

I am perfectly satisfied that the prevailing impression, as well among the French as among the English, was, that there was to be a fresh raid, and that the action of the French was not based on the idea that the affair was over, but on the idea that the difficulty still continued.

I took great pains to ascertain whether Riel was sincerely acting in the interest of the Government, or was really siding with the invaders.

The enquiry was as well before as after the invasion. Father Ritchot had informed me that everything was going on satisfactorily, but I desired to inform my mind from different and independent sources. There were a number of French who never sided with, and were never personal friends of Riel, and I got information from these to the effect that Riel attended a meeting at White Horse Plains, about a week before the invasion, and did his best to induce the people to turn out and join the Government; that nothing was decided at that meeting, but that two or three days afterwards a meeting was held at the same place, at which Riel took the same view; that then there was an arrangement that all should meet at St. Vital on the next day, 4th October; that they did then meet, and then Riel took the same line, and it was finally decided by all but two of the meeting that they would join the Government and come out.

The two refusing had been assaulted at Winnipeg, and it was with them a personal matter.

My informant stated that Riel’s representations had great influence in producing this result.

After the affair was over, I took pains to ascertain from every quarter the real truth in the matter. I wanted to satisfy myself whether they had acted sincerely or not.

I came to the conclusion, as I am convinced, that they believed the raid was not over, and did act sincerely, taking their share of the risk of the invasion; though I told them that, as I thought, they had made a great mistake in hesitating so long, as the delay had deprived the affair of its gracefulness.

I received a letter from Riel, Lepine and Parenteau, dated 7th October, 1871, which I produce, as follows:—

(No. 99.)

(Translation.)

" St. VITAL, 7th October, 1871.

" MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We have the honor of informing you that we highly appreciate what Your Excellency has been pleased to communicate to the Reverend Mr. Ritchot, in order that we might be better able to assist the people, in the exceptional position they have been placed in, to answer your appeal. As several trustworthy persons have been requested to inform you, the answer of the Metis has been that of faithful subjects. Several companies have already been organized, and others are in process of formation.

" Your Excellency may rest assured that, without being enthusiastic, we have been devoted.

" So long as our services continue to be required, you may rely on us.

" We have the honor,

" &c., &c., &c.,

" (Signed)

LOUIS RIEL.

"

" A. D. LEPINE.

"

his
" PIERRE × PARENTEAU.
mark.

" To the Hon.

" Adams G. Archibald,

" Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba."

COMMITTEE ROOM,
16th May, 1874.

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald's evidence continued :—

This letter was answered by my secretary in a letter bearing date the 8th October, but which I think should have been dated the 7th, as I believe that was the day on which it was written. (See letter No. 70, page 91.)

I also produce proclamation dated 13th October, 1871 :—

(No. 99a.)

" PROCLAMATION.

" To the people of the Province of Manitoba :—

" In the name of the Queen, I thank you, one and all, for the promptitude and spirit with which you have rushed to the defence of the country, when called by Her Majesty's Proclamation.

" From the moment when the rumors of a Fenian raid assumed a character to be relied upon, my great anxiety was, that our people, irrespectively of past differences, should present a united front to the band of miscreants—the scum of the cities of the United States—who were collecting on our border for purposes of plunder, robbery and murder.

" I had the best reason to know that the plans of the marauders were based on the belief that there were divisions in your ranks which would drive a part of the population into their arms.

" O'Donoghue, one of the leaders of the gang, assured his companions that, on their arrival at the frontier, they would be joined by a party of our people disaffected to the Crown, and ready to aid any invasion.

" The events of the last few days have repelled this slander. At this moment, our whole population has assumed an attitude which affords no encouragement to these dastardly marauders.

" On Tuesday, the 3rd inst., information reached me, that left no doubt of a raid being at hand.

“ On Wednesday, I issued a proclamation, calling upon you to assemble and enroll in your various parishes. Copies were distributed all over the Province, and by the evening of Thursday, the people of every English parish had met, had made up, and sent to me lists shewing 1,000 men ready at a moment's warning to shoulder their muskets and march to the front.

“ In the French parishes meetings were also held, and by the same evening I was assured, upon unquestionable authority, that my proclamation would meet with loyal response. I suggested that it should be such as to admit of no misinterpretation, and received the assurance that it would assume a shape entirely satisfactory.

“ The reports from the front on Thursday left no doubt that the raid was to commence at once, and next day orders were given to advance a body of troops towards the frontier.

“ Major Irvine detailed, with that view, the bulk of the Service Companies in the Fort, two of those organized at Winnipeg under Captains Mulvey and Kennedy, and a Company of Canadians and half-breed French under Captain de Plainval.

“ In two hours from the issue of the order, two hundred men, with their accoutrements, camp equipage and munitions of war, were across the Assiniboine *en route* for the frontier. The movement was executed in a manner that reflects the highest credit on Major Irvine, the officers of the different corps, and the men.

“ The march was continued till events occurred to render further advance unnecessary.

“ On Thursday, about noon, Colonel Wheaton, of the U. S. forces, stationed at Pembina, with a loyal discharge of international duties, honorable alike to himself and to his country, attacked and dispersed the raiders as they were crossing the frontier, making prisoners of their self-styled generals, and a number of the privates.

“ O'Donoghue escaped to this side of the line, but was arrested in the course of the evening by some French half-breeds. During the night, under a mistaken view of what was best to be done, he was taken to the frontier and placed in the same custody as the other prisoners, by parties who acted very naturally under the circumstances, but still, in a way to be regretted.

“ Meanwhile, the French parishes were completing the arrangements which I had been assured were in contemplation. On the afternoon of the 8th inst., about 4 o'clock, Mr. Royal, the Speaker of the Assembly; Mr. Girard, the Provincial Treasurer, and several other of the Representatives of the French parishes, waited on me to say that a body of French half-breeds were assembled on the east bank of the Red River, and wished to be permitted to assure me personally of their loyalty, and to proffer their services as soldiers. I went over immediately, in company with Capt. McDonald, the commander at Fort Garry in Major Irvine's absence. I found assembled on the bank 200 able-bodied French Metis; of these 50 were mounted, and a considerable part of the whole body had fire-arms.

“ They received me with a *feu de joie*.

“ Mr. Girard then, in the name of the men assembled—in the name of the French Metis of all the parishes—expressed, amid loud cheers and much enthusiasm, the loyalty and devotion of the Metis of every origin; and assured me they had rallied to the support of the Crown, and were prepared to do their duty as loyal subjects in repelling any raid that might now, or hereafter, be made on the country.

“ I thanked the people very cordially for the assurances given in their name, and told them I should take care to make this demonstration of their feelings known to His Excellency the Governor General.

“ If among these people there were—and I believe there were—some persons whose exceptional position might have led O'Donoghue to look for their support, it only adds to the value of the demonstration, and removes the last hope of the miscreants who have invaded your soil, that they would receive sympathy or aid from any class of the population.

“ On Monday the troops returned to the Fort, and the volunteers from Winnipeg were allowed to go to their homes and resume their occupations.

“ I regret to have to inform you that on the same day, the United States civil authorities at Pembina, to whom Colonel Wheaton was obliged to hand over his prisoners, discharged these marauders, for reasons which I am unable to comprehend, and that one of them, O'Donoghue, still remains in the neighborhood of Pembina, awaiting an opportunity of renewing the attack. Nevertheless, the raid for the moment is over. If renewed it will not be immediately. If the Fenians were men actuated by ordinary reason it would never be renewed; but they are not—they will trade, while they can, upon the simplicity of their dupes, and hope by excitement to replenish their exhausted exchequer. There is nothing in the wickedness or folly of any scheme to prevent their attempting it.

“ Rest assured I shall watch over your safety. Should danger come, you will be appealed to again, and you will respond like men of courage—of loyalty—of patriotism.

“ The Queen relies upon the fidelity of Her people of this Province, of every origin.

“ ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

“ Lieutenant-Governor.”

I produce copies of correspondence with Sir George Cartier, consisting of a letter from myself to Sir George, dated the 14th October, 1870, as follows :—

(No. 100.)

Extract from letter of Governor Archibald to Sir George Cartier.

“ 14th October, 1870.

“ As regards the amnesty, Bishop Taché seems to attach great importance to it; but after all I am inclined to think he feels it more as a personal than as a public affair. He has made promises which are not fulfilled, and he feels that his personal honor is to some extent involved.

“ Practically, it is of little consequence. Nobody seems disposed to trouble any man except Riel, O'Donoghue and Lepine, all three of whom have left the settlement and are practically amnestied, except so far as the liberty of coming into the settlement is concerned; and that is a liberty which, in the public interests, it would be injurious for them to have at this moment. Even if they were amnestied they ought not to come in for some considerable time, till the feeling about them blows over. Their presence here would be a continuous temptation to outrage, and nobody could say when a thing of the kind would quit if once begun. Their own interests therefore, and the interests of the whole Province alike, concur in keeping them away in the meantime, and for that reason I have declared in such a way as that no secret will be made of it, that my police will execute any warrant that is placed in my hands, perfectly regardless of who may be the party named in it.

“ I am inclined to think that this announcement has had something to do with the departure of these people.

“ Whether or not, I learn as a fact that O'Donoghue has gone on to St. Paul's and probably to New York, and that Riel has, with his mother, moved away to some place several days journey south of the United States Boundary Line.”

I also produce one from Sir George to me, dated 2nd Nov., 1870, which is the only one I can find, and which I think is the only letter I received from him on the subject. At all events it goes as far as any I have received from him on the subject. I think this letter closed my correspondence with the Government of Canada about the amnesty, though it is probable that I alluded in other letters to the anxiety which was felt in the Province on the subject of the amnesty.

(No. 101.)

Extract from Sir George Cartier's letter to Lieut. Governor Archibald, of date 2nd November, 1870.

“ 2nd November, 1870.

“ I need not tell you that everything you have done meets entirely my views and those of my colleagues.

“ I have but little time to write you to-day, so you will excuse the haste and shortness of this letter. Mr. Royal will be the bearer of it. I have written to Bishop Taché on the delicate subject of the amnesty. I tell him that with patience and moderation in the leaders of the French half-breeds, everything is sure to turn out right in the end.”

I also produce an extract from a letter from Sir John A. Macdonald, dated 1st November, 1870.

(No. 102.)

Sir John A. Macdonald to Governor Archibald.

“ 1st Nov., 1870.

“ Your course up to this time, marked as it has been with prudence and discretion, has made a very pleasing impression on the minds of the people here generally, and I have no doubt that as you acquire experience in the ways of the wayward people surrounding you, you will find your position both an easy and a pleasant one. We do not know here exactly the state of feeling that exists at Fort Garry as to the amnesty. In Canada proper the public mind is very sensitive about it. The French Canadians have identified themselves a good deal in sentiment, with their compatriots, and the Protestants, on the other hand, would view with intense dislike any amnesty which would shelter or protect those connected with the murder of Scott.

“ Were it not for that unhappy event all parties would, I think, acquiesce in the propriety of letting by-gones be by-gones, and an amnesty for the political offences would not be seriously objected to.

“ Your plan, it seems to me, is to discourage any pressure for a declaration of a general amnesty, on the one hand, and at the same time to convey the assurance, verbally, that those who have only been guilty of taking up arms to keep out Mr. McDougall, and to obtain a constitution for the country, will not be molested.

“ Time, the great curer of evils, will soon calm down the apprehensions of those engaged in the rising, and all will go well with you, especially if Riel and those directly implicated in Scott's death submit to a voluntary exile.”

I feel quite sure that this is the only letter I ever received from Sir John A. Macdonald respecting the amnesty.

I think this correspondence completes all I can say up to the time of the Fenian raid.

Some time before the raid I heard rumours of Riel being in the Province, but on endeavouring to obtain information on the subject, I was unable to discover with certainty whether he was there or not, until shortly before the raid actually took place.

I had interviews besides those with Father Ritchot, with several of the clergy and a number of the loyal French—that is with those who were opposed to Riel—and with others of various parties, as to the feeling of the French half-breeds. I spoke with several as to that, and as to what Riel and Lepine were doing; amongst others with Mr. Paschal Breland, a very influential half-breed, opposed to Riel; also to Mr. W. McKay, also a very influential man and very moderate, probably not a sympathiser with Riel; also with Mr. Hamelin, father of Riel's late opponent in Provencher, and, as I judged, not in sympathy with Riel; also with Mr. Dugas, Mr. Royal and Mr. Girard; also with Mr. Nolin who had been opposed to Riel.

I also gained information from my police.

The result of my enquiries was, that the French half-breeds were sullen and unwilling to move; and that Riel's disposition was favorable to the preservation of order, and of giving aid to the Government, and that he was exerting himself to that end. I do not remember having obtained any information at that time from any of those who had acted with Riel at the time of the insurrection.

I found from all my sources of information that Riel's influence with the French half-breeds was enormous, and I consider that their attitude and their coming forward in

aid of the Government was largely due to the persuasions and efforts of Riel, and that if he had acted differently they would either have remained neutral or would have been hostile to the Government.

I would remark that it is necessary for a just appreciation of the state of affairs in the Province, and the line of action adopted there, to know what the feelings of the majority of the people were with regard to the mode of dealing with those who had been engaged in the disturbances. In fact, the whole of the French half-breeds, and a majority of the English, regarded the leaders in those disturbances as patriots and heroes; and any Government which should attempt to treat them as criminals would be obliged virtually to disregard the principles of responsible Government. Whatever might be the views of other portions of the Dominion, nineteen out of twenty-four of the representatives of the people were in favor of a policy under which all classes were treated alike, without regard to their conduct at the time of the troubles; and it would have been impossible to retain even a semblance of responsible Government while acting in accordance with the views of a small minority of the representative body.

My views as to the course of conduct I felt it my duty to pursue, are detailed in a letter from myself to the Hon. Joseph Howe, dated 20th January, 1872, an extract of which I produce, as follows:—

(No. 103.)

Lieut.-Governor Archibald to Hon. Joseph Howe.

“ 20th January, 1872.

“ I called the Houses together sooner than I should otherwise have done, because I wished to afford the members an early opportunity of expressing their views on public affairs. You in Ottawa would naturally attach importance to the resolutions passed at the meetings organized by a small but noisy fraction of our people who wished me to dissolve the House.

“ This I refused to do, but yielded to their wishes so far as to undertake to call an early session, and so afford the opportunity they sought to move resolutions of censure, either upon myself or upon my ministers.

“ I took care when the House met that my speech should leave no chance to evade the question which has so exercised the people of Ontario.

“ The paragraph touching the Fenian raid was framed on purpose to challenge criticism and elicit an unmistakeable reply.

“ You will see that the answer of each House, unanimously adopted, endorses my policy in emphatic terms.

“ In neither Houses did the answer pass merely as a matter of courtesy. In both Houses the friends of the Government invited the opposition to express their opinion on any paragraph of the address that they might consider open to attack.

“ In the Assembly a resolution was moved in amendment, not finding fault with anything contained in the speech, but censuring the Government for not having in the address referred to lands—matters in fact, with which the Local Legislatures have no right to deal. Even then, on an issue of their own choosing, which they had to go out of the speech to find, the opposition could muster only four votes to seventeen, while the various paragraphs of the speech were re-echoed by a unanimous vote, so that all the clamour of the opposition newspapers—all the violent agitation of discharged voyagers and soldiers have ended in giving in the only way in which the voice of the people can constitutionally be heard—a unanimous affirmation of the policy I have acted on.

“ It seems to me that the people here must be allowed to be judges of how to manage their own affairs.

“ At all events this must be so till they cease to possess representative institutions. If they are to be responsible to the people of other Provinces the members should be elected there. At all events one thing is clear, they should not be elected by the men to whom Parliament has given the franchise.

“ If the other doctrine is sound it should be your business, in dealing with these men, to erect not hustings but gallows.

“ You allow the electors to choose members, you allow the members to make and unmake Ministries, but electors and members are to exercise their functions with ropes around their necks. Was there ever before a responsible Ministry resting on a House, of whose constituents more than half were liable to be hanged or sent to the penitentiary? To hang all, or to hang a few to whom the rest are blindly devoted, is much the same thing so far as a responsible Ministry is concerned.

“ If then you cannot punish without recalling constitutional Government, what use is there in keeping up the pretence of calling these people outlaws. In my view you have to choose between revoking responsible Government, and admitting that you cannot go back to inflict punishment for offences in which half the population were implicated, committed before responsible Government was conceded.

“ Still I may be wrong. I have no wish that my opinions should go for more than they are worth.

“ I can give you no better proof of that than I did in offering to remove any obstacle to the adoption of a different view.

“ What I said in substance to you in my last, I afterwards put into formal shape and sent to the Premier.

“ I did not act under any feeling of irritation, I had no motive other than the desire to have the Government free to take whatever line they thought best.

“ If therefore the Government think it wise to adopt another policy, there is nothing to prevent them from entirely repudiating my actions.

“ I am quite content to await the time when a healthier public opinion will take the place of the feverish excitement lately prevailing in some parts of the Dominion.

“ Meanwhile, let a different experiment be tried. At the end of a year of such a *regimé*, it will be seen whether as proud a chronicle can be given of peace and progress as the one we have just recorded.

“ I trust in God it may be so, but it seems to me that unless you expect to ‘gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles’ you can hardly hope to carry on responsible Government by inflicting death penalties on the leaders of a majority of the electors.

“ I have &c.,

“ (Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

“ Hon. J. Howe,
“ &c., &c., &c.”

The feeling of the people and of their representatives is exhibited by the addresses unanimously voted in both Houses in reply to my speech to the first session of the Legislature after the Fenian raid.

I produce a copy of the speech and of the address in reply.

(No. 104.)

Extract from Lieut.-Governor Archibald's Speech.

“ 16th January, 1872.

“ Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council—

“ Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

“ I have reason to congratulate you on the attitude assumed by all classes of the people on the occasion of the recent Fenian raid.

“ Your loyal response, irrespective of race and creed, to the call made upon you to rally round the flag of the Empire is a convincing proof of the soundness of the policy which, notwithstanding the troubles of the past, has aimed to treat you all as one people interested in a common country and sharers of a common destiny.

“ That policy, uniting the whole people in support of the Throne, enables me to deal vigorously with offences committed since the official responsibilities of Canada commenced.

“ The Government accept it as their paramount duty to preserve peace and maintain order in the Province.”

(No. 105.)

Extract from Address of Legislative Council of Manitoba in reply to Speech.

“ 17th January, 1872.

“ We feel that Your Excellency could have no more signal proof of the soundness of the policy of forbearance and fair play towards all classes of the people, than was afforded by the attitude of the whole population on the occasion of the recent Fenian raid.

“ We rejoice to know that irrespective of race and creed they rallied to the flag of the Sovereign, and showed a spirit of patriotism and union becoming the owners of a common country and the sharers of a common destiny.”

I believe that the action of the half-breeds at the time of the Fenian raid was attributable to the negotiations with their leaders which I have described, and if the half-breeds had taken a different course, I do not believe the Province would now be in our possession. I think I communicated these circumstances to the Government at Ottawa, and now produce copies of whatever correspondence I had with its members on that subject. But I did not receive any communication from that Government as to the mode of action adopted or to be adopted. I always kept the Government informed of what passed, but I received only occasional answers or comments in reply covering several of my letters in one answer.

After meeting the armed half-breeds I took 25 of them and 25 of those from St. François Xavier and used them as scouts for a short time. I asked Mr. Girard or Mr. Royal to send me them over but I do not know who selected them. So far as I know the main body dispersed after the meeting. I do not remember where next or when I again heard of Riel.

I have no knowledge of the proceedings at St. Norbert except from reports. I have seen the affidavit made by one Charetta. I made it my business to ascertain the facts as to the statements contained in that affidavit, and after the most careful enquiry, I was convinced that those statements were untrue. I do not know Charette.

The correspondence with Father Ritchot was after the meeting which was on the 3rd November.

The Legislature met on the 16th of January, 1872, and prorogued on the 21st of February following.

During the session the Ontario Assembly took action on the subject of the death of Scott. This evoked a large amount of feeling, as well among the people as in the Assembly.

I produce an extract from my despatch, dated 24th February, 1872, to Sir George Cartier on this subject.

It represents the state of affairs as I ascertained them at the time.

(No. 106.)

Extract from Letter to Sir George Cartier.

“ 24th February, 1872.

“ I have had a rather anxious time since the intelligence arrived of the rewards offered by Middlesex County Council and the Legislature of Ontario. Intense excitement prevailed for a while among the French half-breeds. On the point of blotting out the past, there is little or no division among them. Even those of them who did not side with Riel and the men of the movement, as they are called here, look upon the question of punishment of the offenders as one of race, and would consider an attempt of the kind on any of these people as an attack upon the whole. I had learned privately, through the instrumentality of the police, that immediately after the arrival

“ of the telegraphic news, meetings were held in each French parish on the subject, and
 “ that there was but one feeling among the people on the subject.

“ They determined that the parties against whom the rewards were directed should
 “ remain in the country, and that the people should protect them by an armed force
 “ against any attempt to arrest them. I fear very much that had the attempt been made
 “ it would have led to serious bloodshed, Happily the feelings of the great body of the
 “ English people of this country have so changed that it is difficult to find a magistrate
 “ who does not hesitate to issue warrants which may lead to fatal consequences ; and
 “ several Justices, who were themselves sufferers at the time of the troubles, and who a
 “ year ago were urging all kinds of vindictive proceedings, have refused to issue warrants
 “ now. I am not aware whether any warrant has actually been issued up to this moment.
 “ The difficulty is not among the people of the country, but among the small band of
 “ lawless men, idlers and roughs who infest the taverns of Winnipeg. These men have
 “ no influence except for mischief, but they might light a flame it would be hard to
 “ extinguish. For a few days I felt the danger was extreme. The only possible way to
 “ avoid a serious outbreak was to get rid of the two men whose presence in the country
 “ formed the pretext for the action of the roughs at Winnipeg.

“ These men left the country last fall, and remained absent some time ; they ought
 “ not to have returned. But what can you do among a people who look upon the leaders
 “ of 1869—70 as patriots and leaders ? Still I brought influences to bear upon the half-
 “ breeds, shewing them the utter folly and ruin which would result from defiance of the
 “ law, or any attempt at armed resistance.

“ I am glad to learn that these representations have not been without effect ; the two
 “ men who are the most obnoxious have left the country. So long as they remained,
 “ they proved a standing nuisance to order. I could never tell the day or the hour some
 “ frightful catastrophe might not occur.

“ Mr. Donald Smith, when he goes down, will be able to explain to you the parti-
 “ culars of the danger which I think is now averted ; all the while, however, everything
 “ externally has been going on with the utmost quiet.

“ The two populations are so isolated from each other that little is known among the
 “ English of what takes place among the French, or if known at all it comes in the
 “ shape of rumour, so grossly exaggerated as to bear little resemblance to the truth.”

I believe that the civil power could not have arrested Riel or Lepine at this time.
 By the assistance of the military they could no doubt have been taken at any time, but
 that would have undoubtedly provoked a civil war.

I cannot say which of us began the discussion, which took place between the Arch-
 bishop and myself, on the subject of Riel's withdrawal.

The Archbishop did not mention to me that the Ottawa Government were desirous
 that Riel and Lepine should withdraw.

I was surprised when I saw the other day in the newspapers that there had been a
 negotiation between the Archbishop and the Ottawa Government on the subject.

The Archbishop told me that money was necessary in order to their going ; that
 they could not starve ; and as the safety of the community required their departure, the
 community should pay for their subsistence.

He named, in the first instance, \$2,000. I said, “ I have no money, and I have no
 “ authority from the Government of Canada to take this action. It is in the interests of
 “ the country, I think, but I cannot pledge the Government.”

There was a long discussion. How Mr. Smith's name or that of the Hudson's Bay
 Company was introduced, I do not remember ; but one or other of us suggested that the
 Company might advance it, and procure it afterwards from the Canadian Government.

Mr. Smith was sent for. He concurred in the view that it was necessary the men
 should be got out of the country.

Mr. Smith and I both had doubts whether the Government would ratify the matter,
 and one or other of us said to the other “ If the Government of Canada repudiates our
 “ action, each of us can be responsible for half.”

My letter to Sir George, in which I refer to Mr. Smith, has regard to this transaction, an account of which I asked Mr. Smith to give to Sir George and Sir John.

There was a discussion between the Archbishop and myself as to the length of time for which Riel and Lepine were to stay away. It was quite understood they were to stay at least a year. I think it likely I named the time; I thought that a year's absence would soothe the feelings of the people, and give them time to devote themselves to their business affairs; while I felt that as long as they remained there was no hope of peace, and that it was perfect madness for Riel to present himself for Parliament.

I do not know that there was then anything said as to Riel standing for Parliament. I have repeatedly told the Archbishop that it was madness for him to stand; that he would be either expelled or shot, and if neither result happened, he would probably sink into insignificance as an ordinary Member.

Speaking from my own memory, I do not remember that anything passed as to excitement at the ensuing general elections, but that is quite likely.

I suggested that Riel should go away for four or five years and complete his education, and fit himself for public life: and that at the end of that time, if an amnesty had been promised (of which I could say nothing) he might return and take part in public affairs; and I suggested France, but Archbishop Taché said the sum was too small; and it was finally arranged that he should go some distance into the United States; not to hover on the frontier, and for this the Archbishop pledged himself as far as he could do so for the conduct of another.

I learned afterwards that he was at St. Joe, just across the frontier, and in effect in the nearest French settlement to the Province.

Afterwards he went to, and stayed some time, at St. Paul's.

He reappeared in the country some months after his departure, perhaps in June, and I heard of his being at St. Vital, his residence.

Some time after it was generally announced that he was to be a candidate for Provencher.

Mr. Clarke, the Attorney General, declared he would oppose him in the election. There were several election meetings in Provencher, at which both the candidates were present and took part in the discussion; and I believe that at one of these meetings Clarke challenged Riel to a duel.

From my enquiries I ascertained that the Attorney General had no chance of success, and that Riel would be almost unanimously elected.

The general feeling of the Province (save in the district of Lisgar) was favorable to Riel.

I was endeavoring to persuade the Archbishop and every one that it was fatal to elect Riel, but their want was a representative man, still I had to some extent succeeded in preparing their minds for this course, when Sir George's defeat was telegraphed.

It struck me at once that this afforded an opportunity of electing Sir George for Provencher.

I think I can produce the Archbishop's letter to me of 10th September, 1872, referred to in mine of the same date. (*See page 58 for Lieutenant-Governor Archibald's letter to Archbishop Taché, of date September 10th, 1872.*)

(No. 107.)

(Translation.)

Archbishop Taché to Lieutenant Governor Archibald.

" ST. BONIFACE,

" 10th September, 1872.

" Your Excellency will allow me to remark that great discontent exists among those who have learnt that the nomination will take place on Saturday of this week,—and that public notice has not yet been given of it. Every one thinks that one Sunday should have intervened between the posting up of the notice and the nomination day ;

“ otherwise the bulk of the people will have no knowledge of it, and intentions will be imputed which have no real existence.

“ I am somewhat surprised at receiving no tidings of the matter which we spoke about the other day.

“ With profound respect,
“ Your Excellency's most humble servant.

“ (Signed,) ALEXANDER,
“ Archbishop of St. Boniface.”

I now produce copy of letter from me to Sir John A. Macdonald, dated 9th October, 1871. Also copy of letter from him to me, of date 18th of October, 1871, being the correspondence with the Government I have already referred to.

(No. 109.)

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MANITOBA,
“ 9th October, 1871.

“ (Private and Confidential.)

“ MY DEAR SIR JOHN,—You cannot conceive the worry and anxiety I have had for the last few days. I have already written you that my great object was to bridge over if possible, the gulf which divides the two large sections of the population—the task has been a hard one—on the one side the feelings of the French half-breeds were so excited not so much I believe by the dread about their land allotment as by the persistent ill-usage of such of them as have ventured from time to time into Winnipeg, from the disbanded volunteers and new comers who fill that town. Many of them actually have been so beaten and outraged that they feel as if they were living in a state of slavery. They say that the bitter hatred of these people is a yoke so intolerable that they would gladly escape it by any sacrifice.

“ I have done my best to soothe their feelings, much of which is not justified by anything that has occurred.

“ I have urged the utter folly on their part of playing the game of their enemies. I have assured them that all their just rights should be sacredly respected. I have urged the frightful disgrace to themselves of leaving it longer in doubt whether they were to support or oppose the Crown. I have argued that if the English succeed in putting down the troubles without their aid, it will destroy them as a people—that if by any chance, through their indifference the raid succeeded, it would equally be their destruction. At length they were induced to move. It was quite too late to be graceful, but not too late to be useful. The very day of the news of the dispersion of the raiders, but I believe before the news had reached them, they decided by a meeting of delegates from all the parishes to rally to the defence of the country. Their leaders represented to me that nothing could be done without the concurrence of the men who had led them in the troubles of 1869-70. That these men dare not show their faces in public for fear of arrest and imprisonment—that they could hardly be expected to exert themselves to put down the invasion while they did not know at any moment but they might be called upon to meet a criminal charge, and that unless I could say that while rallying the people to the support of the Crown, they should be safe from arrest, I could not expect them to move hand or foot. I was, therefore, obliged to say that “ *pour la circonstance actuelle* ’ they should not be arrested. On this the leaders set to work aided by the clergy and, in a day or two succeeded in getting the people of all the parishes into line. They now profess loyalty and devotion, and are ready to serve whenever they are required.

“ The demonstration will be of incalculable service. My dread was of a civil war, that

“ was what O'Donoghue hoped and tried to bring about. With assistance enough to gain a lodgment in the Province by a few men from without, the position would have been serious. Numbers of men employed on the Minnesota railroads would have rushed in here for plunder. The position of the country with no population to fall back upon, with little or no military force to oppose to marauders of whom many would be of those who had gone through the American wars, was certainly not very encouraging, particularly when all communication with the outside world would be closed to us for months.

“ With the population we have, Fenianism by itself is a matter of small consequence ; we could put it down at any time. Nothing could shew better what we could do than the fact that in two days the whole adult English population flew to arms.

“ We could suppress such a raid without the aid of the French population, but once let a filibustering expedition secure the sympathies of one or two States, which it would be sure to do if it commenced successfully, and you would find the invasion, contemptible as it might be in itself, a very serious thing in its consequences.

“ I think the course of the French half-breeds will put an end to any hopes that the raiders may have entertained. I wish it had been a little earlier.

“ Unfortunately there is a frightful spirit of bigotry among a small but noisy section of our people. The main body of the people have no such feeling—they would be only too happy to return to the original state of good neighborhood with each other ; but it is otherwise with the people I speak of, who really talk and seem to feel as if the French half-breeds should be wiped off the face of the globe.

“ I believe that if we get through this trouble well, it will do great good in bringing about a better state of feeling. There seems to be growing in the different classes of the population a conviction that it is time to let by-gones be by-gones, and to look forward rather than backward.

“ I need not add that the necessity for troops remains as before. Do not fail to send them on.

“ Write in great haste. Am very uneasy, and am, I fear, not very lucid in my remarks.

“ Believe me, &c.,

“ (Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

“ Sir John A. Macdonald.”

(No. 110.)

Extract from Letter from Sir John A. Macdonald.

“ 18th OCTOBER, 1871.

“ We have received your several letters and telegrams respecting the Fenian invasion. It must be a very exciting time for you. It will, however, I think be productive of good in bringing out a loyal expression of feeling on the part of the inhabitants. The action of Colonel Wheaton seems to have put an end to the raid.

“ I hope that the 200 men that we are sending up will get through comfortably ; they will be a substantial addition to your garrison.

“ Colonel Osborne Smith will arrive too late, I hope, to have anything to do in the warlike way ; but, in his capacity, as temporary District Deputy Adjutant General, he can organize your militia companies.

“ I must congratulate you on the terms of your proclamation. It is very well drawn and has given much satisfaction here.

“ (Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD.”

After the Fenian raid, at the close of the year 1871, the country was in a most satisfactory position.

I prepared a memorandum, which I published in the organ of the Government at Manitoba, which contains a full statement of matters in Manitoba, from my point of view, and I now produce it.

(No. 111.)

" MANITOBA.

" THE HISTORY OF A YEAR.

" (*From the Manitoban.*)

" The year of 1871 has passed into the domain of history. It has everywhere been an eventful year. What changes has it not wrought on the face of the globe!

" On the continent of Europe, great victories on the one hand, great disasters on the other, have readjusted national boundaries, and redistributed national *prestige*. This continent has not been without its share of important events. Who would have ventured, last New Year's day, to predict that before another year came round, arrangements would be made for the peaceful solution of questions which have kept the two great branches of the British race for years on the very verge of war?

" The man who shall write the history of 1871 will have the material for a magnificent record. Gladly would we notice the events of the year, if it were only to glance at them—but we are deterred by the multiplicity and variety of the topics which compete for attention. Be ours the task—an humble, but not necessarily useless task, to review the year so far as our little Province is concerned. To the bulk of the outside world our affairs may be of little moment. To us who have made Manitoba our home—to those who purpose to make it their home,—it cannot but be interesting to know what progress a year has made in laying the foundations of Civil Government in the country, and paving the way for the prosperous future that awaits us.

" We shall begin with the time when the Lieutenant Governor landed at Fort Garry. This will comprise rather more than a year, but so little more, that up to the present moment we may assume to be dealing with the first year of Manitoba.

" Let us recall for a moment the excitement which existed at the period when our review commences. It was a time of universal uneasiness. We shall not refer to the events of 1869 and 1870, further than to say that they had left behind them memories of the most painful and irritating character, and that a large portion of the people felt that the time had come to exact a return in kind for the sufferings of which their memories supplied such vivid recollections.

" The excitement was still further increased by the presence of bands of roving Indians scattered up and down through the settlements. These savages drawn to the front by the prospects of war, had been appealed to for support, and from fear or recklessness, had received promises it was impossible to fulfil. They were hovering round the settlements in a state of starvation, living on pillage and making night hideous with their frightful orgies. The antagonism between the English and French races divided the country into two hostile camps—not only arrayed against each other, but subject to the danger of collision with the hungry and disappointed savages who were prowling about the settlements. This was not a state of things to be rashly dealt with. It required great tact, great courtesy, and great firmness to dispel the elements of danger and bring about a better state of affairs. To this task the Lieutenant Governor devoted himself. He sought to sooth the irritated passions of the two white races: he persuaded the Indians to return to their hunting grounds: gave them food to carry them there, and powder and shot to enable them to support themselves by hunting when there. Gradually, the seething excitement began to subside, and in the course of a few months, a feeling of safety and security dawned upon all classes, and our people, in the usual employments of peace, began to forget the troubles and turmoils through which they had passed.

" The establishment of a police force was one of the first requirements for the organization of stable Government. This was done as rapidly as the circumstances of the country permitted, and we may say of the police, which has now been organized for a year, that, first year though it be, and with all its shortcomings, it may fairly challenge comparison with that of older countries. For the last nine months, life and property in this Province has been as secure as in any Province in the Dominion.

“ The next thing to be done towards organizing Civil Government was to obtain an accurate knowledge of the number and distribution of the people. Arrangements were made for that purpose. The census had to be taken under circumstances when it was all important not only that it should be done fairly, but that the returns should be above doubt or suspicion. The arrangements made were without precedent, as the result is beyond experience. Every return for every district is certified and attested by men enjoying the confidence of the most opposite sections of the population. An Englishman and a Frenchman, a Protestant and a Catholic, men of the most opposite political and religious sentiments, have united in signing each Census book, and swearing to its correctness. At this moment no man doubts the absolute correctness of the Census Returns; that the Census has been impartially and honestly taken.

“ After this came the necessary preparations for the introduction of representative institutions. There was no election law in the country. A law had to be framed by the Lieutenant Governor under the provisions of the Act of Manitoba. The country was divided into twenty-four electoral divisions. The proceedings at the hustings were conducted by men, scarcely one of whom had ever seen an election; yet their duties were discharged in a manner that would have reflected credit on any country.

“ When Parliament met, a code of laws was submitted and passed, laying broad the foundations of civil government; a code, which we may venture to say, will challenge comparison with the first year's work of any Legislature in the world.

“ Already, we have had the experience of a twelve month under these laws, and it will be found when the Legislature meets again, that amendments, if any are required, will be in the way of extension and development. The simplicity of the original laws was intentional. They were framed to admit additions or enlargements without violence to the original fabric, and to receive such additions and enlargements as the circumstances of the country demanded them. Till this code was passed, crime could not be punished in the Province. Not that the court was without jurisdiction, but there was no power to convene a grand jury, and without a grand jury there could be no indictment. There was no authority to summon a petit jury, and without a petit jury there could be no trial. From the time, therefore, when the Governor arrived, till the third day of April, when this law passed, our tribunals had no power to punish. Offenders, to be sure, might be arrested; but they must have remained in prison or be let loose again on the community without conviction or punishment.

“ Under the new law, the machinery of the court has been called into operation. The grand inquest has been convoked; juries summoned and impanelled, offenders indicted, tried, convicted and condemned. The astute lawyers who were engaged in the defence failed to find a single flaw in the machinery constructed to carry out the laws of the land.

“ The only gaol existing in the country at the time of the Lieutenant Governor's arrival, he found occupied by the military as an hospital. Beside this, the old gaol had an inauspicious history—its doors had so often yielded to pressure from within, that it could hardly be looked upon as a place of safe custody. It was therefore necessary to provide other prisons.

“ A police station was built at Winnipeg and a suitable stone building at the Lower Fort, hired from the Hudson's Bay Company, was repaired and remodelled to adapt it to the purposes of a gaol and Penitentiary.

“ At the last meeting of the General Court the Grand Jury visited this prison and pronounced the highest eulogium on its condition and management.

“ Next came the question of the Indians. We have seen the state of their feelings when they left the Settlement. The Lieutenant Governor had promised that they should be sent for when the Spring came round, and dealt with for their lands. They were summoned to meet at the Lower Fort. After a fortnight's tedious discussion, after the patience of everybody was exhausted, a solution was at length reached, and a treaty made which, while doing full justice to the Indians, at the same time provides for the cession of their rights upon terms which contrast very favorably with those contained in the treaties the Americans have made with the tribes across the frontier. It is something to

“ have conducted this operation with two thousand savages, encamped for a fortnight in the midst of our population, and all this without disturbance or disorder of any kind, without a blow being struck, or even a glass of intoxicating liquor being consumed by a people whose craving for drink amounts to insanity.

“ It may be possible that the police arrangements which established a cordon on every road, and permitted no intoxicating liquors to pass, were a little beyond the strict letter of the law, but it was worth while to strain a point to be able to place before the world the spectacle of a vast horde of savages, demeaning themselves for a fortnight with a decency and propriety which might well put our civilization to the blush.

“ The Indians returned to their homes without committing the smallest depredation, even to the extent of taking a pole from a farmer's fence, or a potatoe from his field.

“ A similar treaty was negotiated shortly afterwards at Lake Manitoba. Under the arrangements so made, a tract of land equal to four such Provinces as this has been thrown open for occupation and cultivation.

“ When the Lieutenant-Governor came here there was no postal system in operation. Once a week our mails were carried to Pembina. We had to pay a fee on every letter sent there. We had also to frank our letters with American stamps, and to transmit them, subject to inspection at the American border by the people who throng the office at Pembina, many of whom had been connected with our troubles here in a way to make this inspection most undesirable. In a year all this has changed. Our mails are transmitted and received three times a week instead of once. They are carried in closed bags, sealed before they leave the territory of the Dominion, and kept sealed till they reach it again. They are carried, not as formerly, in a Red River cart, but in vehicles drawn by four horses, and driven at the rate of seven miles an hour. All over the country post offices have been established on a simple system, and there is not a cluster of houses in any part of the Province sufficiently compact to be called a settlement, where the mail is not, once a week at least, in many places twice a week, received with its welcome budget of letters and intelligence.

“ A year ago there was neither Custom House nor Customs' officers to be found in the Province. The Act of Manitoba had continued the powers of the officials of the Hudson's Bay Company, but the men were either ignorant of or failed to discharge their duty. No entries were made—no duties collected. When it became desirable to ascertain, approximately, the extent of our importations, the Lieutenant-Governor was obliged to resort to the offices of a foreign country, and form his estimate from the entries for exportation made in the United States Custom House at Pembina. Mr. Spencer was sent here to organize the department, and under his able and efficient management the Customs have been put in perfect order.

“ When he arrived, the authority of the Dominion officials to collect duties was denied; a leading trader from Montreal, gravely alleging that he had the best advice the bar of that city could furnish, deliberately refused to pay duties, and threatened resistance if any attempt was made to collect them. Mr. Spencer acted with vigor. Supported by the police authorities he seized the goods of the offender, and proceeded to deal with them according to law. One example was sufficient. From that hour to this no man has ventured to refuse, and Mr. Spencer's arrangements leave no chance to evade the payment of duties.

“ Under a tariff of four per cent., \$40,000 have poured during the present year into the treasury of the Dominion. With the tariff what it will be on and after the 12th of May, 1873, the duties of this year would have more than doubled the sum allotted by the Act of Manitoba to the uses of this Province.

“ A year ago there was not a line run or a Crown Land Surveyor to be found in the Province. The maps of the country were made from the crudest information. Its physical features were distorted—the lakes and rivers misplaced. Now the whole Province has been mapped off into blocks containing four townships each; the site of rivers and the lakes ascertained, the errors in the topography adjusted, and arrangements

“ for the final subdivision into sections so far complete as to make the country ready for any amount of immigration in the coming year.

“ The local management of the Crown domain has been placed in the charge of Mr. McMicken, and that gentleman has entered upon the business of his office with an energy and spirit which guarantee his fitness for the difficult and laborious duties incident to the position.

“ The vast interior lying to our west has hitherto been open only to the dog train or the Red River cart. At this moment, within a few miles of where we write, may be seen the hulls of two steamers—one of which, in the early part of next season, will startle with its shrill whistle the wandering savages of Lake Manitoba: while the echoes of the other will reverberate from the winding banks of the Saskatchewan.

“ The interior will hereafter be accessible without exposure and without toil, and the shrieks of the steamship along the great river of the West will herald a population that will spread itself along its banks and carry the arts of civilization and refinement to our western wilds.

“ A year ago we were riven by intestine dissensions and angry feelings. Some of our people, few in number but noisy in demonstration—with little to lose and everything to gain from civil convulsions—did their best to inflame these dangerous passions. A band of lawless men speculated upon this state of things and invaded our territory, hoping that in the excitement of passion one-half our people would flock to their standard. The indignant uprising of a thousand Englishmen, ready to defend their country and their flag,—the united phalanx of the French Metis of all the parishes, avowing a determination to rally to the Crown, was the response these marauders received. We gave proof to the invaders and to the world that, differ as we might among ourselves on matters of minor moment, our hearts were right and our hands ready when duty called us to the defence of our common country.

“ A year ago it took thirty days to receive from Ottawa a reply to a telegraphic message; now as many hours suffice.

“ A year ago the nearest communication with the outside world was by way of St. Cloud. A dreary journey of 400 miles separated Fort Garry from the terminus of the railway.

“ In one year the iron road has abridged that distance by half, and we are now within 200 miles of the North Pacific crossing at Morehead, in the neighborhood of Georgetown.

“ A little over a year ago the military expedition, sent from Collingwood by the Lakes, after prodigies of toil and endurance, succeeded in reaching Fort Garry by the circuitous route of the Winnipeg River, after a march of three months. This year, so much is the line improved, that 200 men, at a season when snow and frost had increased enormously the hardships of the route, reached Fort Garry in perfect health, and without an accident, in twenty days from the day they left Thunder Bay.

“ A year ago the question of a railway to the Pacific was a thing of theory. Its practicability was based upon conjecture. The whole country between this and the western frontier of Ontario was unknown. During the past season the intervening space has been divided into sections. An efficient surveying party has been despatched into each, while between Fort Garry and the West a party has been organized to reconnoitre the ground and pursue their explorations, till they shall meet, in the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, other parties sent out from the Pacific coast. By the time parliament shall have met, the Government of the Dominion will be in a position to judge of the whole line of country intervening between the Ottawa and the borders of the Pacific Ocean.

“ May we not fairly say, then, that this Province has made great strides during the year that is just closing?

“ Out of the chaos in which the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor found us order and peace have been evoked; the excitements of times of trouble have passed away. A police has been organized, an enumeration of the inhabitants made, the country has been parcelled off into electoral divisions, elections have been held, an Assembly returned and convened, a responsible Ministry constituted, a code of laws enacted, courts of justice

“ organized and put in operation, justice administered, criminals tried, convicted and sentenced ; the Indian title to half a continent released, the public domain of the Province surveyed, laid off in blocks and made ready for immigration ; lines of communication with Thunder Bay by the lakes, and with Duluth and St. Paul by the United States, improved ; steamships for communicating with the interior in course of construction, and railway explorations across the continent almost complete ; mail routes and post offices established all over the Province, custom houses instituted and duties collected, prisons and penitentiaries built ; and, last of all, a telegraph line established, making us part and parcel of the living world. We may well ask whether the crowding of all these events into the compass of a single year is not a theme upon which we may congratulate ourselves and the Dominion to which we belong. We challenge the world to produce an instance where such an amount of work in any country or about any country has crowded the annals of a single year. Some of this work has been done outside of the authorities of the Dominion ; but it is fair to say even of what has been so done, that much of it is due to the energy with which the Dominion authorities and the local authorities have applied themselves to the task of opening and developing the vast resources of the country committed to their charge.

“ Of the rest of the work we are not concerned to apportion to each of the parties engaged in it the exact measure of praise which may be due.

“ Where all have worked well it would be invidious to distinguish ; but this we may say, that the Government of the Dominion and the officials they have sent here, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and the gentlemen with whom he has been surrounded, as his constitutional advisers, have acted with but one aim—that of faithfully discharging the responsible functions which the possession of this noble heritage imposes upon those who have in their hands the administration of public affairs.”

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 18th, 1874.

Lieut.-Governor Archibald's evidence continued :

I have now produced all the correspondence I had with any Member of the Government of Canada, with reference to the Fenian raid.

I have made a memorandum respecting the money transaction affecting Riel, which I now produce.

(No. 112.)

“ I understand that His Grace Archbishop Taché, in his evidence, has stated that he told me he had \$1,000 at his disposal.

“ He must be under a misapprehension. The first I ever heard of the \$1,000 was when the report of the newspapers of the proceedings upon this Committee was published. He is also under misapprehension if he states, as I understand he has, that I asked Mr. Smith to furnish funds, and that they would, of course, be reimbursed by the Canadian Government.

“ His Grace's recollection must be very imperfect on this point. I stated distinctly that I had no funds under my control ; that I had no power to dispose of the funds of Canada, and no knowledge what might be the views of the Canadian Government. I felt I was taking a great responsibility upon myself, but from my point of view I felt that in the true interests of the Dominion, it was most desirable that these parties should leave the country.

“ Indeed I did not see how it was possible to preserve the peace if they remained while large rewards were offered, the hopes of which would induce men to act with warrant, or without warrant.

“ Already a party of some eight or ten disbanded volunteers had, without warrant, made a raid on the house of Riel's mother, with faces masked and armed with revolvers, when they committed outrages that had excited the French half-breeds almost to frenzy.

“ I therefore did not hesitate to say that as far as my own judgment went, I was quite prepared to take that line of action, and assume the responsibility of it.

“ I trusted the Government of Canada would take the same view of it ; but they might not ; and as I was only a *locum tenens* for the moment, I should certainly leave them free to assume or repudiate the policy.

“ The transaction between the Bishop and Sir John A. Macdonald appears to have been in December, 1871. This was in February, 1872.

“ The grounds of danger which prompted Sir John’s action, were entirely different from those that prompted mine.

“ Sir John appears to have feared a second Fenian invasion, and to have doubts as to the line Riel and others would take. He was judging from without, and from sources of information different from mine. From the 5th October I never had a doubt on this point.

“ My conviction as to the attitude of Riel and others in the invasion, had no doubt some influence on my mind in making me desire that they should not be involved in an armed resistance in case an attempt was made to arrest them.

“ The whole matter was talked over before Donald A. Smith, M.P., who entirely agreed as to the soundness of the policy, and then the question arose as to how the funds were to be raised. Mr. Smith said that if I directed it, he would find the funds. I said I could only do that as a private individual, and although I took it for granted that the Government of the Dominion would not willingly make me a victim, they might not see their way clear to make it right. Mr. Smith said he had no doubt of the view they would take of it, and if there was any risk he was willing to share it with me.

“ It was certainly agreed that Mr. Smith should advance the money to the Bishop, with the distinct understanding that these men should continue absent about twelve months.

“ I supposed that the £600 covered the whole advances connected with these parties. I learned afterwards both from Mr. Smith and the Archbishop that this sum had been paid and the men had left the Province. My letter to Sir George Cartier put in evidence, details the general result without reference to the money transaction. I left the explanation of this to Mr. Smith, who was about visiting Ottawa, from whom I afterwards learned that he had seen Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, and that he was satisfied with what they said.

“ I do not think that in any conversation with either of these gentlemen, of the many I had with them afterwards, the subject of this payment was ever mentioned.

“ When I found Mr. Smith had been satisfied with the assurances received by him I did not feel it a matter of special concern to myself.

“ In speaking of rewards I refer to the rewards offered by the Ontario Legislature and the Middlesex County Council.

“ The vote had not then passed the Ontario Legislature, but it had been spoken of. The raid I spoke of was for the purpose of arresting Riel. The persons concerned in it threatened violence to Riel’s mother and sister. I do not remember the date of the raid. I never brought the subject of the money advanced by Mr. Smith before the Government, but I understood from Mr. Smith that he had done so. I never told Mr. Smith that the Government had undertaken to make good the £600 he advanced. In my conversation with him to which he refers, I spoke only of another sum respecting which he has spoken in his evidence, namely, some compensation to the loyal French.

“ I never had any conversation with Sir John A. Macdonald on the subject of the six hundred pounds. I derived the information as to Sir John’s motives in respect of the money he advanced from Sir John himself since I came to Ottawa on the present occasion. Any one who derived his information only from English sources would probably have come to the same conclusion on which I have stated that Sir John probably acted.

“ But I had information from both parties. Having heard read Sir John’s statement that I had information more or less reliable that Riel and Lepine were playing a “ double game. I say that I certainly had some information to that effect from certain “ sources ; but I did not consider it reliable, and Sir John must be mistaken in supposing “ that I communicated any impression to him of that nature. I did think, previous to “ the 4th of October, that they were playing a double game, but not after that date.”

I now produce the correspondence to which I have referred in the foregoing statement respecting the election of Sir George Cartier.

I do not know that the conditions transmitted to Sir John A. Macdonald were prepared by Riel, but of course I had no doubt that he had been consulted about them. They were written down by myself as dictated by the Archbishop, and they were initialed by him afterwards.

(No. 113.)

“ So soon as the intelligence arrived from Ottawa that Sir George Cartier had lost “ his election in Montreal, it occurred to some of his friends in Manitoba, that it would “ be a wise thing to return him for one of the Counties of that Province, in which the “ elections were about a fortnight later than in the older Provinces.

“ Up to this period the only candidates for Provencher were Mr. Riel and Mr. Clarke, “ the latter the Attorney General of Manitoba. Mr. Clarke seemed to be under the “ impression that he could carry the county. He had spent some time in his canvass, he “ had met Riel at several public assemblies, which were conducted with a good deal “ of violence. I assured myself, by inquiry, that he had no chance. I saw that Riel, if he “ persisted in offering, would be sure to succeed by a large majority. I believed that his “ success would be disastrous in every way—to the best interest alike of the Province and “ of the Dominion, and was looking round to find some way out of the complication. Just “ at this time came the telegraph from Sir John A. Macdonald, dated the 4th September.

“ I then sent for Mr. Clarke, and talked the matter over with him, and subsequently “ for Bishop Taché. Clarke alleged he could beat Riel, and declared he would fight it “ out to the end if Riel ran, but he would consent to retire if all other local candidates “ did the same ; he seemed to imagine that some third person would be brought out “ belonging to the Province, if the two other contestants should retire. To the Arch- “ bishop I represented the consequences which would result from Riel’s return. I told “ him he would likely never reach Ottawa, and if he should do so, he would be sure to “ be expelled the House ; that his return would be a source of perpetual trouble, and “ would retard the progress of the country in every way ; that supposing the best to “ happen that could happen from his point of view, and that Riel would be allowed to “ take his seat quietly, he could hardly expect to exercise any considerable influence in the “ Dominion Parliament, while accident had presented to the new Province a noble “ opportunity of having a voice in the Cabinet of the Dominion ; that with this view the “ best thing that could be done, was, that all local candidates should withdraw, and the “ people pitch upon Sir George, who, if elected under these circumstances, could not but “ feel a desire, and certainly would have power, to do everything that could reasonably be “ asked for the interests of the Province and the country. I added, that if this was done, “ it must be clearly understood that the local candidates were withdrawing to leave the “ field free ; so that Sir George might be named as a candidate, upon whom the whole “ constituency might rally. The negotiation was prolonged for some hours. Next day “ the Archbishop informed me he had consulted with a number of leading people of the “ County, and that he found they would be willing, if Mr. Clarke withdrew, to combine “ with Mr. Clarke’s supporters in the nomination of Sir George Cartier, provided that “ gentleman was willing to give certain pledges in reference to hay privileges claimed by “ the people under the Manitoba Act, and to protect them in the possession of certain “ claims to lands selected by them under that Act.

“ I accordingly telegraphed to Sir John Macdonald on the 5th September the precise “ conditions that were suggested, and asked for a reply. Subsequently, considerable cor-

“response, by telegraph and otherwise, ensued, all of which is set forth in the various messages and letters submitted. These resulted in a reply from Sir John, which proved acceptable to all parties, saying that ‘Sir George would do his best to meet the wishes of all parties,’ and adding, ‘that this statement should be satisfactory.’

“In the meanwhile, a fourth candidate had come on the field in the person of a Mr. Davy, a barrister from Napanee, but at the hustings he found that he had no chance, and he, as well as the other two local candidates, retired after being nominated. The result was that Sir George was, on the 14th September, returned by acclamation, there being no other candidate.”

The nature and progress of the negotiations will appear by the copies of telegrams, and letters bearing date between the 4th and 14th September inclusive, submitted to the Committee.

(No. 114.)

Cypher telegram: Sir Jno. A. Macdonald to Lieut.-Governor Archibald.

“4th September, 1872.

“Get Sir George elected in your Province—do not however allow late Provisional resign in his favor.

“(Signed,) JNO. A. MACDONALD.”

(No. 115.)

Cypher telegram to Sir John A. Macdonald from Lieut.-Governor Archibald.

“5th September, 1872.

“Sir George can be elected by acclamation for Provencher if he feels free to say,—

“‘That the settlers shall be continued in the exercise of all the rights they have been accustomed to enjoy in respect of the lands on the rear of their lots, and no sales or entries thereon shall be permitted till the question of those rights shall be settled and adjusted under the agreement with the delegates.

“‘That no person shall be allowed to enter on the townships laid aside for the half-breeds from the date of their selection, and any person entering after that date to be removed by the Government authority.’

“The above, though ungracious to ask, concedes nothing.

“The land where hay privilege exists is, with hardly an exception, included in half-breed selections recently laid aside under orders from Land Department. These lands are already withdrawn from market or entry (see Col. Dennis), and as to hay compensation it ought to be settled before next haying, and at all events whether settled or not, land cannot be sold or entered upon while it remains a half-breed selection. McMicken agrees with me that that demand, though ungracious, amounts to nothing. Please consult Sir George, who, so far as I know has no cypher, and reply immediately.”

“(Signed,) A. G. ARCHIBALD.”

(No. 116.)

(Cypher telegram.)

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald to Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B.

“6th September, 1872.

“Not proposed that either candidate resign in favor of any person. Local candidates, though determined to fight each other, will give way to secure a Cabinet Minister for representative, thus acquiring for Province direct voice in Cabinet.

“(Signed,) A. G. ARCHIBALD.”

(No. 117.)

Lieutenant-Governor Archibald to Sir John A. Macdonald.

" 11th September, 1872.

" Is there any answer to my cypher telegram? Time passing, and parties anxious
 " have telegraphed direct, requesting reply.

" (Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD."

(No. 118.)

(Telegram.)

Sir John A. Macdonald to Lieutenant Governor Archibald.

" 11th September, 1872.

" I have sent message to Cartier, at Montreal, to-day, and expect his answer to-
 " morrow by telegram. Offered several seats here. A Minister ought, I think, to give
 " no pledge; it is a question of confidence altogether.

" (Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD."

(Copy.)

(No. 119.)

" Thursday morning, 12th Sept.

" (*Private and Confidential.*)

" MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP,—I received last evening a telegram from Sir John, to say
 " that he had received my message, and sent it to Sir George, and that he expected a
 " reply to-day, and would forward it to me at once.

" I see that he thinks the constituency ought to elect Sir George frankly and with-
 " out stipulation. They could safely confide in promises, which being already made, can
 " gain no strength by repetition.

" You shall have the answer from Sir George whenever it arrives.

" Yours, &c.,

" (Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

" His Grace the Archbishop."

(No. 120.)

Sir J. A. Macdonald to Governor Archibald.

" OTTAWA, 12th Sept., 1872.

" Sir George will do all he can to meet the wishes of the parties. This statement
 " should be satisfactory.

" (Signed,)

JOHN A. MACDONALD."

" Copy of telegram received from Sir John A. Macdonald, in reply to my telegram
 " of the 5th September, 1872.

" (Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

" For His Grace the Archbishop."

(Copy.)

(No. 121.)

" Thursday, 12th September, 1872.

" MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP,—I had sent you, by Mr. Boutillier, before the arrival of
 " your note, what will be satisfactory.

" Could you make it convenient to see me in the morning, say, if possible, at ten
 " o'clock, so that I may communicate with the parties.

" The receipt of this telegram does not change my belief that the unconditional
 " return of Sir George is in the interests of the people here quite as much as in that of
 " Sir George.

" I remain, &c.,

" (Signed,)

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

" His Grace Archbishop Taché."

(No. 122.)

(Translation.)

"Saturday, 6 a.m.

" To His Excellency,

" The Hon. A. G. Archibald,

" I have pleasure in informing you that success now appears to me certain. I had no definite news until two o'clock this morning. That is the reason why I did not send yesterday evening, provided always that Davy raises no obstacles.

" With respect and affection, yours most devotedly,

" (Signed,) ALEXANDER,

" Archbishop of St. Boniface."

(No. 123.)

Copy of Cypher Telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald to Lieutenant-Governor Archibald,

" Ottawa, 13th.

" FORT GARRY, 14th.

" Sir George, who is absent, agrees with me as to pledges it will be his interest to secure the approbation of his constituents, and he can be of more service to them than any other man.

" (Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD."

After the election I wrote a congratulatory letter to Sir George on his election, but I did not enter into any details of the previous events.

In October I left the territory. Nothing transpired in the meantime which can throw light on the subject of the inquiry.

My note of 5th September to the Archbishop was meant to refer to the benefits to be derived from having a Cabinet minister to represent a district of Manitoba, not at all to any advantage that might be derived therefrom by the persons implicated in the troubles.

My idea is that I must have seen the Archbishop before writing the letter of 5th September, and that the object of this letter was to press for a decision in favor of the view I had then expressed.

In the course of my examination I have produced to the Committee all the correspondence between myself and any member of the Government which would throw any light on the subjects as to which I have been examined.

I do not remember having received any communications coming from the Imperial Government relative to my answers to addresses.

I don't think there was any discussion as to the amnesty between the three of us, while the Archbishop, Sir George and myself were on the St. Lawrence on the way to Niagara.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

[The following Extract was handed in by Governor Archibald.]

(No. 124.)

Extract from Letter from Hon. Adams G. Archibald to Donald A. Smith.

" (Private.)

" GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

" HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,

" 20th December, 1873.

" MY DEAR MR. SMITH,—Your private letter of the 10th has enlightened me on several points on which I am ill-informed. I am truly astonished at one or two of the things you mention. After all that had taken place, I could hardly have believed it possible that two of the matters you refer to could have been left as they are. There can be no excuse for such neglect. Nobody knew better than Sir John, or admitted more unreservedly the essential service rendered to the Government in the steps taken to get them rid of an excitement which would have been found to be beyond their con-

“ trol at the time, and when friends stepped into the gap and assumed risks, they should
 “ not have been left in that position an instant longer than was absolutely necessary. The
 “ matter should have been arranged at once, the more so that it was so often pressed.
 “ The same may be said of the compensation to the loyal French, which, to my certain
 “ knowledge, was arranged for at the time I mentioned to you. I had assumed that
 “ both these matters had been disposed of long ago. It is really unpardonable.

* * * * *

COMMITTEE ROOM,
 18th May, 1874.

George Futvoye, Esquire, examined :—

I am Deputy of the Minister of Militia and Defence. I have filled that office since Confederation.

I was present at a meeting between Sir George Cartier and Father Ritchot on 19th May, 1870, or thereabouts, when Sir George told Father Ritchot this: “ *Je garantis que vous aurez tout ce que vous avez demandé.*” I did not hear the conversation which had preceded this expression, nor was anything said afterwards during the same interview further. It was at the close of a long interview between them when I was called in and heard these words.

Father Ritchot came from Sir George’s direct into my room, which was almost adjoining, and told me that Sir George had guaranteed that an amnesty for all the past should be granted as soon as it could possibly be obtained.

After Father Ritchot had left me I went into Sir George’s room, when he told me that he had promised all that the delegates requested, and he hoped that everything was finally settled.

He asked me if Father Ritchot was satisfied, and I told him that he assured me that the promises made by Sir George were quite satisfactory. This interview was early in the day, and, I presume, before any audience of the Governor on that day.

I cannot recollect whether anything further or more detailed took place at this time.

In repeated subsequent interviews with Sir George, he frequently told me that he had promised the delegates that a general amnesty should be granted for all past offences.

I wrote the letter of 23rd May, of Sir George and the postscripts, by the dictation of Sir George himself.

With reference to the last paragraph of the letter itself, I have always heard from Sir George that the expression “ the liberal policy which the Government proposed to follow in relation to the persons for whom you are interesting yourself,” referred to the granting of a general amnesty which should cover all the offences of the past.

He was aware that there was a difficulty—the death of Scott was a difficulty—but it was, he said, to be got over, and that everything was to be wiped out.

My impression is that he dictated the latter of 23rd May. I was not, I think, present at an interview between Father Ritchot and Sir George, between the writing of the letter and the writing of the postscript.

I cannot recollect the precise words of Sir George’s subsequent conversations with me. I have no doubt whatever that I have accurately stated their substance.

Sir George addressed a strictly confidential memorandum to Lord Lisgar on the subject of the amnesty, in the latter end of May, 1870. I presume that this memorandum is in the Governor’s Secretary’s Office. There is not either a copy or the draft in the archives of the Department. It was written by myself, at the dictation of Sir George at his own house. It took eight or ten evenings. I still have the notes from which I made the copy, and these shew substantially the document.

I saw Father Ritchot about the 1st June. I gave him a packet of my cards for presentation to my friends in Manitoba, and told him, “ Tell the friends that there is no fear but they will have all you have asked for, if promised by Sir George.” We parted,

both under the firm conviction that an amnesty, extending to that time would be granted, my conviction being derived from the repeated assurances of Sir George that he would effect it.

After Sir George's death, all the papers in his official room were minutely examined by myself and Mr. Sulte, one of the clerks in the office.

He was in the habit of keeping everything. We destroyed everything which was of no importance. As to the rest, they were packed in separate parcels and delivered to such persons as we supposed to be most interested in them. All in any way relating to the North-West were placed in a large envelope, sealed and sent to Sir John Macdonald in his capacity of First Minister.

The papers he used to keep at his office were relatively unimportant. He always took home with him, to a room or office in his own house, the important papers. What became of these I know not, save that Mr. Langevin told me he had taken possession of everything.

GEO. FUTVOYE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
May 19, 1874.

Sir John A. Macdonald's evidence resumed :—

Since my former examination, I have read the examinations of Archbishop Taché and Father Ritchot.

With reference to the Archbishop's statement, that I said, as did Mr. Devine afterwards, "that if Lepine were convicted he would be pardoned;" what I meant to convey was, that certainly he would not be executed—that his sentence would be commuted.

After the resignation of the late Government, I saw the Archbishop, and we talked the whole subject over and the chances of an amnesty under the new Administration, when he used this expression: "Well, I thought I had been promised an amnesty, but I may have been mistaken." This had reference to a supposed promise by the late Government.

Father Ritchot says that, in a conversation at which Mr. Langevin was present, I neither admitted nor denied the promise of an amnesty by the Canadian Government or myself.

I desire to say that I heard Father Ritchot's re-statement of the grounds for amnesty; that these were translated to me by Mr. Langevin; and that I understood that the scope of his conversation was directed to the promise alleged to be made by Lord Lisgar and Sir Clinton Murdoch; and I then informed him that such promise was denied by these gentlemen.

These are the only statements I have to make as to the examinations of the Archbishop and Father Ritchot.

I have looked through Mr. Archibald's letters to-day, and I do not find anything in them which would throw light on the subjects of the reference to the Committee.

A large bundle of papers was sent me from Sir George's office, after his death (I think by Mr. Futvoye), in the nature of confidential State papers.

I have not myself examined them, but I asked my private secretary to do so, and to see whether there were any papers of importance. He reported that there were none.

As to Sir George Cartier's papers at his residence, I understood that Sir George's executors and Mr. Langevin had examined them all and destroyed such as they thought were unimportant or ought to be destroyed. What became of the rest I do not know. My information was derived from one of the executors and the notary, as well as from Mr. Langevin.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The following letters and memorandum were also submitted to the Committee :—

(No. 126.)

"OTTAWA, June 9th, 1870.

"MY LORD,—Sir George Cartier has now furnished me with an elaborate statement of his views with copious references, which I trust will provide your Lordship with ample materials upon which to ground the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

“ This document is entitled to all the consideration due to the writer’s long experience
 “ and high political standing in British North America, but is not to be regarded as a
 “ Minute of Council nor as the expression of the opinion of the united Cabinet.

“ I have, &c.,

“ (Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

“ The Right Honorable

“ The Earl of Granville, K.G.”

(No. 127.)

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

“ May 21st, 1874.

“ SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to transmit, for the
 “ information of the North-West Committee, the following documents :—

“ 1st. A letter from Sir John Macdonald, late Minister of Justice, to His Excellency
 “ asking permission to have communicated to the Committee a confidential memorandum
 “ submitted by Sir George Cartier, when acting as Minister of Justice during Sir John’s
 “ illness, to Lord Lisgar, in reference to a petition from the Rev. Father Ritchot to Her
 “ Majesty. 2nd. A letter from His Excellency to Sir John Macdonald pointing out the
 “ confidential character of Sir George Cartier’s paper, and stating the considerations
 “ which induce him to give the permission sought for : And 3rdly, the memorandum of
 “ Sir George Cartier referred to in the above correspondence.

“ I have the honor to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient servant,

“ (Signed,)

H. FLETCHER,

“ Governor General’s Secretary.

“ The Chairman of the

“ North-West Committee.”

(No. 128.)

“ OTTAWA, 19th May, 1874.

“ DEAR LORD DUFFERIN,—I see by the newspapers that Mr. Futvoye, in his evidence
 “ before the Committee on North-Western affairs, has alluded to a memorandum said to
 “ have been prepared by Sir George Cartier, on the subject of the amnesty.

“ I think it but right to Sir George’s memory, that this memorandum should be laid
 “ before the Committee, so that they may see exactly what he did say. If you see no
 “ objection to this course, I take the liberty of asking Your Excellency to cause a copy
 “ of the Minute in question to be transmitted to the Committee for their information.

“ Believe me, Dear Lord Dufferin,

“ Faithfully yours,

“ JOHN A. MACDONALD.”

(No. 129.)

“ GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

“ OTTAWA, May 20th, 1874.

“ MY DEAR SIR JOHN,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communi-
 “ cation of the 19th inst., in which you request me to cause to be communicated to the
 “ North-West Committee a memorandum, drawn up by Sir George Cartier, for the infor-
 “ mation of my predecessor, Lord Lisgar, in reference to a petition from the Rev. Abbé
 “ Ritchot to Her Majesty, dated 8th June, 1870.

“ This document, emanating from a member of the Privy Council and embodying
 “ advice, tendered by a Minister to the Queen’s Representative, is of course a most con-
 “ fidential paper ; even its author could not have produced it before the Committee with-
 “ out my consent ; and it is certainly desirable, in the interest of the public service, that
 “ all communications which take place between the Crown and its Ministers should con-
 “ tinue to be considered as privileged, according to the well-known usage of the British
 “ Constitution. As, however, Sir George is dead, and as he drew up the memorandum
 “ in question in his capacity of acting Minister of Justice, and as your *locum tenens* during
 “ your absence and illness, I believe I shall be acting in accordance with the rule recog-

“ nized under such circumstances, in granting the permission you seek, to have the document in question communicated to the Committee, for which I have therefore given the necessary directions.

“ Believe me, my dear Sir John,

“ Yours very truly,

“ (Signed,)

DUFFERIN.”

(No. 131.)

(Copy.)

Memorandum of Sir George E. Cartier.

“ OTTAWA, June 8th, 1870.

“ In obedience to Your Excellency’s request, the undersigned has the honor to submit for Your Excellency’s consideration the following memo., which, it is well understood, must be of a confidential nature, on the Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen from the Rev. Father Ritchot, acting as well on his own part as in the name and on behalf of the Honorable Judge Black and Alfred Scott, Esquire, the three Petitioners being delegates from the North-West Territory and Red River, and praying for the exercise of Her Majesty’s prerogative of mercy in favor of the settlers in Red River, concerned in the illegal acts, which took place in the settlement during the period referred to in the Petition.

“ The undersigned would respectfully submit that the question is somewhat of a delicate and complicated nature, and for arriving at its solution it is necessary to consider and appreciate the leading facts and events which have transpired during the period of the disturbances from the beginning.

“ To prevent the undersigned from entering into unnecessary details of the lamentable occurrences, he would refer Your Excellency to the ‘ Correspondence and Papers connected with recent occurrences in the North-West Territories,’ (A), the ‘ Report of the Select Committee of the Senate on the North-West Territory,’ (B), the ‘ Report of the Rev. J. B. Thibault, of 17th March, 1870,’ (C), and the ‘ Report of D. A. Smith, Esq., of the 12th April, 1870,’ (D), printed by order and for the use of the Dominion Parliament, and to such other papers, despatches, and correspondence which may be in Your Excellency’s possession, but which have not been considered proper to be laid before Parliament. The first document when hereafter referred to, is designated as Paper A. It is well to mention at the outset that with regard to the prayer of the Petition, the settlers will rely undoubtedly on the proclamation of Your Excellency of the 6th December last as an offer or promise of an amnesty, on the condition of their peaceable obedience and immediate dispersion.

“ By that proclamation, which is to be found on page 44 of Paper A, the settlers were invited to make known to Your Excellency their grievances, with a view to having them redressed; they were assured that on the union of their Territory with Canada, all their civil rights and privileges would be respected; their properties be secured to them, and their country governed as in the past, in the spirit of British justice; they were invited to peaceably disperse; and they were informed that on their immediate and peaceable dispersion, orders would be given *that no legal proceedings be taken against any parties implicated in those unfortunate breaches of the law.*

“ As stated in the Petition, the settlers, on the invitation made to them by Your Excellency’s proclamation, and also on the invitation of the Government of Canada, were requested to send delegates, and, as I explained in that Petition, delegates were sent by the settlers, and the result of their conference with Your Excellency and Your Ministers, was the passing of the Measure for the Government of the Province of the Province of Manitoba, which the delegates have accepted as a measure of redress and pacification, and which they vouched would be accepted as such by the settlers.

“ The undersigned is of opinion that the petitioners correctly state in the petition, that owing to the difficulty of communication, particularly during the fall and winter, between Red River and the Capital of Canada, it was impossible for the settlers to send

“ delegates at an earlier date than the time at which the delegates came to Ottawa, a
 “ circumstance which is to be regretted ; and the undersigned also thinks that the delay
 “ which has necessarily occurred ought not to be regarded by Your Excellency as an
 “ evidence of unwillingness on the part of the settlers to respond to the call of Your
 “ Excellency and of the Dominion Government.

“ The principal, and indeed the only difficulty which presents itself to the undersigned
 “ as being in the way of Her Majesty in being pleased to grant a general amnesty in favor
 “ of those parties concerned in the disturbances at Red River, during the period stated in
 “ the petition, is the unfortunate shooting of Thomas Scott, under a pretended sentence of
 “ a court martial, in the eye and letter of the law illegally organized by the Provisional
 “ Government.

“ For the facts and circumstances which attended the shooting of the poor man Scott,
 “ the undersigned would refer Your Excellency to pages 7 and 8 of the Report of D. A.
 “ Smith, Esq., in which it is properly stated that the one great merit claimed for the insur-
 “ rection was, that up to the shooting of Scott, it had been bloodless.

“ It is to some extent pretended that in that report by Riel and his followers, that
 “ the shooting of Scott was ordered as a necessary thing for the preservation of the peace
 “ of the inhabitants of the settlement ; that Scott was a dangerous character, and a dis-
 “ turber of the peace ; that he had been twice caught in arms, and twice pardoned by the
 “ Provisional Government ; that he was a violent man ; and even that he had been the
 “ ringleader in a rising against Mr. Snow, when in charge of a party employed by the
 “ Canadian Government in making a road some time previous.

“ With regard to the fact of Mr. Scott having been one of the working party
 “ employed by Mr. Snow in road-making, the undersigned would refer Your Excellency
 “ to an account and receipt filed by Mr. Snow with the Government as a voucher, in
 “ which Mr. Snow states that he was forced, under threats and grievous bodily harm, to
 “ pay to Scott and others of the working party, the sums opposite their respective names.
 “ It is probably to that circumstance that Riel alluded in his remarks to Mr. Smith about
 “ Scott before the latter was shot.

“ No one, outside of the circle of the difficulties existing for some time in the Red
 “ River settlement, can come to any other conclusion than that the shooting of Scott,
 “ without speaking of the illegality, was, to say the least of it, an act of excessive abuse
 “ of power, and of cruel brutality ; but to well appreciate the character of the deed, one
 “ must, as it were, transport oneself into the midst of the excited community at the time
 “ the deed was perpetrated, and must consider well the habits and current of thought of
 “ that community, and also consider well the links in the chain of illegal events which
 “ unfortunately took place for several months before the perpetration of the deed.

“ To begin : First, there is no doubt that there was a strong feeling of antagonism,
 “ unanimously almost it may be said, in the half-breeds of all races and religions against
 “ the introduction of Canadian authority into the settlement ; but at no time before or
 “ during the trouble did those feelings exist against the sovereign power of the Queen, nor
 “ even against the political rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, which, though weak, was
 “ considered as benevolent and patriarchal, and to some extent was popular.

“ It is a fact beyond doubt that the few who were opposed to the growing rule of the
 “ Hudson's Bay Company before the disturbances, were mostly settlers from Canada, who
 “ seem to have directed their energy in opposing the Hudson's Bay Company's Govern-
 “ ment, and who advocated its being replaced by the Canadian authorities. These few
 “ Canadians, by their opposition and their policy against the Hudson's Bay Company rendered
 “ themselves most objectionable, and to some extent detestable to the half-breeds of
 “ all origins and creeds, almost unanimously, who had been brought up to like and respect
 “ the patriarchal rule of the Hudson's Bay Company.

“ It must be born in mind that the half-breeds of all creeds and origins, as well as
 “ their ancestors, have been always ready since the war of 1812, between the North-
 “ West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company to assist the weak power of the
 “ Hudson's Bay Company, and to help it in every struggle or difficulty against Indians

“ or others. Then in the midst of that state of feeling came some subordinate employes of the Canadian Government in road making, who gave themselves unwarranted and assumed airs of authority, and also the surveying party from Canada, under the injudicious Colonel Dennis, who aggravated the irritation of feelings by their proceedings, in trying, notwithstanding the opposition made to them, to include in their attempt at surveying, lands in the actual possession of the settlers.

“ The natural feeling amongst the settlers was that the new comers had been sent amongst them to survey and measure their lands with a view of despoiling the settlers of them.

“ There were also some erroneous but prevailing ideas amongst the settlers that they had been sold out in some manner by the Hudson’s Bay Company to the Canadian Government, under the British North America Act, the provisions of which they did not know at the time, as subsequent events have proved. The settlers were prepared to view, and in fact viewed the immigration of Canadians in the light of invasion, as they would have viewed the invasion of their territory by Indians in former times.

“ It is well here to observe that the political power of the Hudson’s Bay Company, very weak in itself, and at no time sufficient to protect the community against the commission of crime by a proper administration of the criminal laws, had received a great blow by the passing of the British North America Act.

“ It may be said properly that at the time Colonel Dennis and his surveying party irritated the feelings of the community by their attempts at surveying, notwithstanding the protest of the people, there was hardly any authoritative rule or Local Government except the will and the determination of the settlers themselves.

“ When the settlers heard that Mr. McDougall, their future Lieutenant Governor, was on his way with his suite accompanying him to their settlement, they determined to oppose his entrance after their ways and habits of resisting invasions from the Indians.

“ To meet the difficulties and to do away with the irritation, Governor McTavish assisted by his Council, in his letter to Mr. McDougall, of 30th October, 1869, strongly advised

Paper A.
p.p. 23-24.

“ Mr. McDougall to remain at Pembina, and not enter the Red River Territory. In his letter, Governor McTavish mentions that Mr. McDougall had even been cautioned previously by Col. Dennis to remain at Pembina.

“ Col. Dennis in a letter of the 27th October, 1869, mentioned not only the opposition of the French half-breeds to Mr. McDougall’s entrance into the territory, but

Paper A.
p.p. 11-12.

“ also the unwillingness of the English and Scotch half-breeds, in case of an appeal to arms being made to them, to join in a conflict against the

“ French half-breeds, as they would see in that proceeding the certainty of a war with religion and nationality, the termination of which could then hardly be seen.

“ The English and Scotch half-breeds appear, in the letter of Col. Dennis, to have among other things stated : ‘ We feel this way ; we feel confidence in the future-ad-

Paper A.
p. 11.

“ ministration of the Government of this country under Canadian rule ; at the same time, we have not been consulted in any way as a people in entering the Dominion.’

“ This reference is made to shew that among the half-breeds of all creeds and races, there was among a portion of them an objection to Mr. McDougall’s entrance into the territory, and among the remainder a want of readiness of action to aid his entry into that territory.

“ The undersigned now comes to the consideration of the circumstances which took place in the beginning of the month of December, 1869, and which may explain the increase of the irritated feelings amongst the settlers of all creeds and origins.

“ There is first the proclamation of Mr. McDougall, of the 1st December, 1869, issued without authority, as in fact he was not Lieutenant-Governor, and the illegal and, to say

Paper A., p. 103.

“ the least of it, the extraordinary commission given by Mr. McDougall to Col. Dennis as Lieutenant and Conservator of the Peace in the North-

Paper A.
p.p. 104-5.

“ West Territories, to raise, organize, arm and equip and provision a sufficient force within the said Territories for warlike purposes against the settlers.

“ There is no doubt that the language and terms of Mr. McDougall’s commission to Col. Dennis, so soon as that proclamation became known to the settlers, must of themselves have provoked the half-breeds and have extremely irritated their feelings.

“ Besides that commission itself there are the doings of Col. Dennis hereafter alluded to, also of Major Boulton and other Canadians, assisted by Dr. Schultz and a few settlers from Upper Canada, who did all in their power to raise a force composed mainly of Canadians, as it would appear by their proceedings, to fight the French half-breeds. An enrolment of about sixty or seventy Canadians, principally from Upper Canada was the result of Col. Dennis’ and Major Boulton’s efforts. Appeals were made by Col. Dennis and some other Canadians to the English and Scotch half-breeds, to join them

“ in the struggle against the French half-breeds ; but they would not be induced to join the Canadians. This would appear in two letters of
 Paper A. “ December 9th, 1869, from Col. Dennis to Mr. McDougall, and in
 P. P. 96-97. “ another letter of the 8th December, 1869, addressed to the same but

“ without the signature of the writer (presumed to have been either Mr. Snow or Mr. Mair).
 Paper A., p. 97. “

“ Amongst other things said by him, Col. Dennis, in the former of his letters of the 9th December, expresses himself as follows :—‘ It is a matter of sincere regret to me to be obliged to express the opinion deliberately given, that as a body, the English speaking portion of the Red River Settlement proper, in their present frame of mind, cannot be counted on in any measures of aggressive character, which may be necessary to put down the French party now in arms against the Government,’ and in the other he says ‘ I think they would do anything, many of them, rather than offend the French now ’ (as they say) they see ‘ list of rights that the French ask nothing very unreasonable.’

“ In the letter without signature, the writer expresses himself thus ‘ I tried my best to get a force formidable enough to assist in carrying out Col. Dennis’ orders, but I fear the whole scheme will be a failure. Even among our English-speaking population we have to contend with worse characters than the French half-breeds, which I am sorry to inform you, but nevertheless too true.’

“ The Scotch settlement will not join us, or any other parish of the Protestant population, so that it would be the height of folly for us to take any aggressive steps, for we would be overpowered by numbers. We have in these two parishes all the disadvantage, both in numbers and arms.’

“ These extracts shew beyond doubt, that if the French half breeds were more active in the movement, the English and Scotch half-breeds would not oppose them.

“ Col. Dennis, in his Report, dated December 8th, 1869, states that Bishop McCrea, Archdeacon McLean and some others in the settlement, begged that no
 Paper A., p. 113. “ aggressive action should be taken.

“ Col. Dennis, in a memorandum of Orders to the enrolled Canadians, of the 4th December, 1869, ordered the Canadians to withdraw from the village and
 Paper A., p. 114. “ to go down to the Scotch settlement, where he would meet them and establish them in defensible quarters.

“ In another memorandum of the 6th December, 1869, Col. Dennis reiterates, in effect, the same orders to the enrolled Canadians, and eventually in his
 Paper A., p. 119. “ letter of 9th December, 1869, he ended by calling on the people to

“ cease from further action under the appeal to arms made by him.
 Paper A., p. p. 122, 123.

“ In the midst of the excited state of the feelings amongst the settlers, Col. Dennis had to flee from the settlement, leaving, as it would appear, the enrolled Canadians behind him, and the result of his proceeding was the imprisonment of a certain number of those Canadians who had enrolled to serve under his orders. Any one may well imagine what amount of provocation the doings of Col. Dennis and his proceedings must have caused amongst the settlers, and the violence of feeling they must have engendered amongst the settlers against the so-called Canadians or Canadian party. During all this time Col. Dennis and his party were preparing for war on their own

“ account, not being authorized to do so by any lawful governing authority in the settlement, and were viewed and considered by the settlers as invaders, in the same light as invading Indians would have been considered if they had invaded the settlement.

“ It is well here to refer Your Excellency to a commission given by Col. Dennis on the 16th December, 1869, before he left Pembina, to one Joseph Monkman, an Indian of the Red River settlement; the object of which commission was to give a pretended authority to Mr. Monkman to induce certain tribes of Indians to join in a deadly war against the French half-breeds at Red River. The language of that commission is of such an extraordinary character that it was thought proper not to have it printed among the ‘correspondence and papers’ designated as paper A.

“ It was only a few days ago that the original of that commission was obtained from the Indian, Monkman. It is to be hoped that he has not shewn it to many people. A copy of it accompanies this memorandum as a part of the proceedings connected with the disturbances at Red River.

“ We come now to the most unfortunate and most deplorable unauthorized movement by the attempt at again raising war, by Major Boulton and his party, against the settlers in February last, which ended in the capture of Major Boulton and several of his followers, and the recapture of the unfortunate Scott who had been captured formerly and afterwards released.

“ Mr. Smith, in his report, qualifies that movement as the most unfortunate one, and states that the movement was discountenanced by the great majority of the English and Scotch settlers, who bitterly complained of those who had set it on foot, and that the attempt was to be deplored as it resulted in placing the whole settlement at the feet of Riel.

“ The unauthorized Major Boulton movement placed the community of settlers of all creeds and races, and Riel in particular, in a very difficult position. That additional movement, of a nature of warlike invasion in the Red River settlement must have increased, in an immense degree, the violence of feelings of the majority of the community and of Riel himself as a matter of course.

“ Riel and his co-associates in their extreme desire to protect the community of Red River against the further invasion of their territory by the unauthorized movements of Canadians must, very likely, have become excited to madness and under their over-excited feeling, come to the conclusion that some of the so-called Canadian invaders should perish as an example of warning to any temerary invader according to their own appreciation.

“ Major Boulton seems, by the report of Mr. Smith, to have been himself the intended victim, but he was pardoned and released by Riel, and the fatal blow in the end was determined to fall on the poor, unfortunate Scott, who was, notwithstanding representations and remonstrances, so cruelly shot under a sentence of a pretended court-martial. It would seem, by the events which transpired before the shooting of poor Scott, that Riel was appealed to by several parties for the saving of Scott’s life, as the man possessing the power to do so. It is certain that *nothing but appeals* to Riel were resorted to, to save the poor man’s life, as if nothing else at that time could have been tried to save poor Scott. Riel must have been under the delusive conviction, that, in ordering the shooting of Scott he was saving the community from future danger of invasion, and was meeting the feelings of the majority of the community. Since the perpetration of the awful deed of the shooting of Scott, that deed has been the subject matter of discussion in the Red River Settlement, and, as it appears by a number of the ‘*New Nation*,’ (a newspaper published in the Territory,) of the 13th May last, accompanying this memorandum, it would seem that some portion at least of the community does not view the perpetration of that deed with the horror of feeling with which it is received and considered in this country or in England.

“ It seems, also, that Riel, since the perpetration of the dreadful act, has apparently continued to enjoy the confidence of the majority of the community as a political

“ leader, and that that confidence does not appear to have been shaken by the course he adopted with regard to the shooting of Scott.

“ It is very difficult, in a state of great political excitement, to foresee and appreciate the deeds of violence which are the consequence of it.

“ As an example of such a state of feelings, the undersigned would refer Your Excellency to the proceedings of an assembly which took place in Toronto, on the occasion of the arrival of Father Ritchot and Alfred Scott, Esquire, two of the delegates from the Red River to Your Excellency, at which assembly it is reported to have been expressed by some one that they ought to be *lynched*; and no one can say what would have been the consequences at the time of that meeting, if Father Ritchot and Mr. Scott had been found in Toronto. When such expression of violent feeling is reported to have taken place in a civilized city like Toronto, with a view to violent acts, it can be easily understood to what extent the feelings of the community, composed principally of half-breeds, not trained under the administration of criminal laws, and mainly governing themselves according to their habits of life and customs, can be excited even to the commission of violent deeds, under the pretence of self-protection and preservation.

“ After the above preliminaries, the undersigned can better appreciate in its true aspect the position of Riel and his co-actors in the shooting of the poor man Scott. There is not the least doubt that, in the eye and according to the letter of the English criminal law, Riel and his co-actors can be indicted not only for high treason, levying of war, and rebellion against Her Majesty, but also for the crime of murder of the unfortunate man Scott in furtherance of that rebellion. It is obvious, however, that Riel and his co-actors can be tried for these high crimes only before the ordinary tribunal and under the jury system now prevailing in the Red River Settlement.

“ By the Act of the Dominion Parliament, creating Manitoba into a Province, the criminal laws and the jury system for the trying of offences are in no way altered. No one would think that they ought to be, or could be, brought before any tribunal in Upper Canada, under the provisions of 43 George III., cap. 138, and 1st and 2nd George IV., cap. 66; for even under such proceeding, if to some extent possible, it would be considered monstrous to remove accused parties for trial from the ordinary jurisdiction of their own tribunal and jurymen selected from the community to which they belong.

“ The undersigned takes it for granted that if Riel and his co-actors were tried for the crimes above mentioned, they must be tried before the ordinary legal criminal tribunal, existing at Red River, and before jurymen selected from the people thereof, according to the laws and rules there existing.

“ Now, supposing that Riel and his co-actors were to be indicted and tried in Red River for the above criminal offences, could a verdict of guilty be obtained under all the circumstances and facts and events which have transpired in the settlement of Red River during the last seven months? Riel and his co-actors would, as a matter of course, adopt as a line of defence, that with regard to the charge of high treason, levying of war, and rebellion, they never intended to depose Her Majesty from Her rule in the Red River Territory; nor did they ever intend to levy war or to rebel against Her Majesty. They would contend that all they did was merely to effect the organization of some temporary local government to protect the lives and property of the settlers of Red River in the absence of any actual local government organized by Her Majesty, with the view to resist unauthorized invasions and attempts at war against them. Without alluding to the irritation of feelings caused by the surveying parties at the outset, they would contend that if their proceedings have been illegal they were less so:

“ 1st, than the proceedings of Mr. McDougall, who in fact usurped the rights, privileges, and powers of Lieutenant Governor of the territory when he was not such; who issued an illegal proclamation without authority, and the extraordinary commission to Colonel Dennis, under the pretended authority of which that gentleman gave to the

“ Indian, Monkman, a commission to induce Indians to wage war against the settlement of Red River in every possible way ;

“ 2nd, than the proceedings of Colonel Dennis and his co-actors in having organized without any authority the first movement and the first band of Canadian immigrants to wage war against the settlers of Red River and to invade their territory ;

“ 3rd, than the proceedings of Major Boulton and his co-actors in organizing the second movement and the second band of Canadian immigrants to wage war against the settlers of Red River and to invade their territory.

“ Against the charge of rebellion they would refer,—

“ 1st, To the declaration of the 8th December, signed by John Bruce, as President, and Louis Riel as Secretary, in which document it is stated that their intentions were to resist the authority of Canada and not that of Her Majesty, and that they protested against Canada imposing on them a despotic form of Government, *contrary to their rights and interest as British subjects*, and in which it is stated also that they were willing and ready to enter into such negotiations with the Canadian Government as *might be favorable for the good government and prosperity of the people*.

“ 2nd, To their sending of delegates when called on to do so by the Queen's authority and the Canadian Government, and to all the subsequent proceedings of the Provisional Government and the convention in the Settlement, during which it has been again and again expressed that their feelings, as well as the feelings of the settlers, were to join the Canadian Confederation, provided their rights and privileges were secured to them, and that there was no desire nor intention to withdraw themselves from allegiance to Her Majesty.

“ They would contend also that the establishment of the Local Government had become a necessary thing, and that it became a Government *de facto*, inasmuch as the weak political Government of the Hudson's Bay Company received by the passing of the British North America Act, a blow which weakened it immensely, and in June received the last deadly blow by the unauthorized and illegal proclamation of Mr. McDougall, which proclamation, as a consequence, destroyed the good effect intended to be produced by Your Excellency's proclamation of 6th December, 1869. They would refer to the opinion of Governor McTavish, expressed in divers letters from him, with regard to the weakened and inefficient state of the political power of the Hudson's Bay Company, in consequence of the prospective transfer of the Territory to the Dominion of Canada, and the events which took place afterwards, and they would undoubtedly refer to his letter of 9th November, 1869.

“ They would contend also that their local organization was based upon the habits of the community, and particularly with a view to protect themselves and to resist the invasion of the Canadians in the same manner as their fathers would have done to resist an invasion by the Indians, and according to the manner in which it took place and has been acted on in the settlement since the war of 1812, between the North-West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company.

“ With regard to the charge of murder of the poor man Scott, in furtherance of their rebellion, they would contend that the deed was committed as a necessary thing to protect the community from further invasion by the Canadians ; that the Act was committed with the exercise of the local power of the *de facto* Government ; that they cannot be made individually responsible for it, as it was to some extent the act of the community, and that the responsibility of it, if it lies with them to any extent, would lie more on the illegal deeds and several unauthorized invasions of the Canadians, who, by their attempt at waging war against the settlers, provoked the regretted deed.

“ The undersigned is inclined to think that Riel and his co-actors could not, under all the circumstances of the case, be found guilty in Red River, or even by a jury in England ; and that such being the case, it is a great matter of consideration if when peace has to be restored in the Red River Settlement, whether it would not be productive of a very bad effect, and tend to perpetuate a feeling of irritation if Riel and his

“ co-actors in the shooting of Scott were excepted from any amnesty which Her Majesty might be pleased to grant ; when there is almost a certainty that if they were excepted, and charged with high treason, and rebellion and the murder of Scott, in furtherance of that rebellion, they would be declared ‘ Not Guilty ’ by a jury of their countrymen selected according to the laws and rules prevailing in that settlement.

“ If the undersigned had any suggestion to make in the matter it would be his opinion that the best policy to pursue in case Her Majesty should be graciously inclined to grant a general amnesty for any acts amounting to high treason, levying of war, rebellion and treasonable practices during the period mentioned in the petition of Father Ritchot and others, would be that such amnesty should except no one.

“ In case of the granting of such an amnesty by Her Majesty, any one who might be inclined to charge Riel and his co-actors with the murder of Scott, and to have them tried for murder, could do so, but then the defendants would, as a matter of course, plead ‘ Not Guilty,’ and would adopt as a line of defence, that the deed was perpetrated in the exercise of assumed and usurped political powers, for which political offences an amnesty had been granted to them ; and that the crime of murder was merged in the greater crime of treason pardoned by the amnesty.

“ It would then be for the court and jury to solve the question, and very likely a decision or verdict of acquittal would be given.

“ The undersigned, in case of an amnesty being granted, would also suggest that it should extend to those Canadians who, without authority, took part in those conspiracies, or attempt to levy war against the settlers, to prevent them hereafter from being brought before any criminal tribunal by any party actuated by vindictive feeling.

“ Lastly, the undersigned would suggest that in case of a general amnesty being granted by Her Majesty it should contain a condition that it shall not be available to any person who, having taken part in the disturbances during the period mentioned in the petition, shall resist Her Majesty’s authority, when the future Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba will enter on the duties of his office.

“ Before concluding this memorandum, the undersigned thinks it is duty to accompany it with a letter from His Lordship Bishop Taché, dated 17th May last, from the Red River settlement, in which, amongst other things, His Lordship takes exception to some statements made by Mr Smith in his report above alluded to, and the purport of which is to throw an additional light on the Red River difficulty.

“ The undersigned will further add, that when Mr. Smith made his entry into the territory there was an idea or suspicion, however erroneous it might have been, that he might be more inclined to sow difficulties in the settlement than to settle them.

“ This erroneous idea explains by itself the apparent want of readiness on the part of the settlers to listen to him.

“(Signed),

GEO. E. CARTIER,

“ Minister of Militia,

“ And acting for Minister of Justice.”

COMMITTEE ROOM,

May 19th, 1874.

Hon. M. A. Girard, Winnipeg, being examined, deposed as follows :—

I was in Manitoba for the first time in August, 1870, and have lived there since. I was called to the Executive Council by Governor Archibald as his first Executive Councillor representing the French party. I was sworn in as such Councillor on the 17th September, 1870.

I have no knowledge, except by hearsay, of the causes of the disturbances, nor of the causes which retarded the granting of the amnesty promised in the proclamation of Sir John Young, of the 6th December, 1869.

As one of the Ministers of the Province, and feeling that it would be impossible to do much good in the Province without an amnesty, I wrote to Sir George Cartier, whom

I regarded as one of my particular friends, on two or three different occasions, drawing his attention to that amnesty and the promise that I understood from the whole of the people had been made of an amnesty. In these letters I described the condition of the country, and urged strongly upon Sir George the necessity for an amnesty.

I received answers to several of these letters—I think to all of them. His answer was to request me to be sure that the amnesty would come. “*Soyez certain que l’amnésie viendra avant long temps.*” Tell your people to remain quiet and keep order.

I wrote to Sir George as well in my capacity of a Minister as the sole representative of the French element; and also as friend. I have not those answers from Sir George here; they are at Winnipeg. In these letters to me he remarked also when recommending quiet, that the enemies of the people would be gratified if they put themselves in the wrong by acting otherwise, and so deprive themselves of the benefit of their position. He desired me to tell them to adhere to their duty and that the amnesty would inevitably come.

I was then engaged in my election, and I made these communications very generally known among the people, as well in my county as elsewhere. I made extracts from these letters and circulated them among the people; and I consider that they had a powerful effect in calming the people, and preserving peace and good order. I think I can find these letters, and, if I can, I will transmit them to the Chairman.

On the day I was sworn in, a proclamation was issued by Governor Archibald, which I understood was prepared by the Government in Ottawa, and had come up ready for publication. That proclamation is published in the Parliamentary papers of 1871 of the Ottawa Parliament, and this proclamation I understood as being to a certain extent, a promulgation of amnesty, because it invited the whole people without any exception to behave as good subjects, and assist in maintaining order. At that time there were apprehensions of trouble in the Province. It was a few days after the death of Goulet, and there was a good deal of excitement.

I was charged as a Minister to cause the proclamation to be circulated as much as possible among the people, and to explain it to them.

The proclamation is published in Sessional Papers No. 5 of vol. 4, page 17. On or about the day of the publication of the proclamation I was at St. Norbert passing the night at the Curé’s residence, and on the following day, which was Sunday, I met the people at the church door, and addressed them. I explained to them the proclamation. To my surprise I met Mr. Riel among the people. I had supposed that he was out of the country, and I felt my position as a new Minister a delicate one as regarded him.

He asked me to tell him, as a Minister of the Crown, if he was excluded or not by the Proclamation I have just referred to. I told him officially, “No, you are not excluded; and I would like to have a sufficient force to protect you. But for the sake of your country and your friends, absent yourself for a while from the country, and be sure, that as soon as the Government is strong enough to protect you, we will recall you, that you may take the place to which you are entitled.” I meant his place either as Minister or Representative in the Government of his country.

When I used the phrase as to “sufficient force,” I meant that we could not count on the military force that was there for that purpose, by reason of their feeling on that subject.

Riel went away immediately.

What I said to Riel I afterwards stated to the people there assembled.

The question of amnesty arose again on the organization of the Province, in reference to the appointment of Justices of the Peace and Legislative Councillors.

Some people were much opposed to the appointment of any who had taken any part in the troubles of 1869 and 1870; but finally a certain number of them were called and sworn, with the consent of all parties.

Mr. Dauphinais, who was a member of Riel’s Provisional Government, and was known to have been such by the authorities, was appointed Legislative Councillor. John Bruce, who was the first President of the Provisional Government, and was known to have been such by the authorities, was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Pierre Delorme, who was I believe, a member of the Council under the Provisional Government, and was known to have been such, was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

He is the same person who was afterwards elected to the House of Commons for Provencher, and who is now a member of the North-West Council, named by the Canadian Government, and also a member of the Local Assembly.

Maxime Lepine, who, I believe, was a member of the Council under the Provisional Government, and who was known to be such by the authorities, and who took an active part in the insurrection, was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Immediately after my meeting at St. Norbert with Riel and the people, I saw the Governor, to give an account of the affair.

I told him what had passed. He neither approved nor disapproved of what I had done. As to my meeting Riel, he said that was of no consequence, referring to some attacks which had been made on me for having shaken hands with him.

I recollect the Fenian raid. I was then in the Government. I remember the arrival near the fort of the body of Metis numbering perhaps 400 or 500, perhaps one-third mounted and the rest dismounted. The greater part were armed. Riel, Lepine and Parenteau appeared to be jointly in command of them. These three seemed to be on an equal footing.

I informed the Lieutenant-Governor of their arrival, at the request of Mr. Royal, then Speaker of the Assembly.

I told him that the Metis wanted to meet him either in the fort or on the other side of the river. I told him that Riel and his friends were there. He consulted me whether it would be better to meet them in the fort or on the river. I recommended him to see them at the river. He agreed. We crossed the river; I in a rowboat; the Governor in a scow on horseback, accompanied by Captain Macdonald I think. We came close to them, and I then said to the Governor that these men were ready to go to the front to defend their country; thereupon the Governor spoke to them saying, that he received their offer and had much satisfaction in meeting them.

Afterwards there was a sort of salute fired, and cheering on both sides of the river.

Afterwards he went with me among the crowd at the river and I, Royal and Dubuc, introduced him to the prominent men, amongst whom was Riel. I introduced Riel as the man whom the half-breeds had chosen as their chief for the occasion. I thought it would be better not to give the name of Riel to the Governor. This had occurred to my own mind on the way across the river. It had not in any way been discussed.

I supposed he understood it was Riel.

Governor Archibald shook hands with Riel when introduced to him in the way I have described.

Mr. Dubuc introduced Ambroise Lepine by his name as a prominent man and the Governor also shook hands with him.

Parenteau was also introduced by name, and the Governor shook hands with him.

Riel was the first introduced.

After the introductions, Riel addressed the Governor publicly saying that he was there with his friends to offer their services in defence of the country against all enemies, and asking the Governor to accept their services.

The Governor thanked him very warmly for that offer of service, and told him it was received with much pleasure.

After I had been made a Senator, I saw Sir John A. Macdonald in the Sessions of 1872 and 1873 on the subject of the North-West. I was insisting on the promulgation of an amnesty by telling him that the Province would not improve as long as that question was unsettled. He did not deny to me the promise of an amnesty.

He said to me that very likely something would be done; that he was as anxious as I was to be rid of the question; and the last time I saw him he said he was going to England, and that we would have a chance to see that question settled.

I mentioned these conversations to some of the more prominent local men.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
20th May, 1874.

Benjamin Sulte being examined deposed as follows :—

I have been a clerk in the Department of Militia since May, 1870.

I knew nothing personally of the causes of the troubles, or of the causes which have delayed the issue of the amnesty promised in the proclamation of the 6th December, 1869.

In January, 1870, I was employed in the Translator's Office in the House of Commons. I was personally acquainted with Sir George Cartier. I received a letter in January, 1870, from a friend in Montreal. Mr. Eustache Prudhomme, enclosing a letter from Mr. Riel, addressed to him. I communicated both to Sir George. The letter of Mr. Riel was mainly a protest against some newspaper articles alleging that he was a rebel, an annexationist, &c. Riel alleged that he only resisted in order to have a fair arrangement of the conditions of union with Canada.

During the winter I received in the same way further letters of Riel, and I communicated them, or extracts from them, to Sir George. They were in the same sense as that which I have already described.

Sir George and I had many conversations, growing out of the communication of these letters. I remember nothing of importance till the 19th May, between which time and the 25th May, 1870, there were constant interviews between Father Ritchot and Sir George. Sometimes five or six in a day. In fact this was almost his sole business at that time.

I was acting as Sir George's private secretary at this time, and as such remained in the room during these interviews or most of them.

It was on this 19th May that I commenced acting as private secretary for Sir George.

From that time there were no conversations between us in the relation which had formerly existed as hereinbefore described.

During these interviews with Father Ritchot, at which I was present, Sir George repeatedly assured Father Ritchot that his people would not be troubled in reference to what had taken place in the North-West. One day Father Ritchot said, "As I do not understand English very well, I am not satisfied with what His Excellency said to me at our interview." On that, Sir George replied, "That he need not fear anything for there could not be no ambiguity, and that His Excellency and the Ministry would take such steps as to protect them from any annoyance for the acts of the past."

Upon another day Father Ritchot spoke about a petition, that was I understood then being prepared, asking Her Majesty to grant a general amnesty, and he asked Sir George if he would support the petition by a document signed by himself: to which Sir George replied that he would. Father Ritchot then said to Sir George, that he might make his representations to the Imperial authorities in such manner, and in such form as he thought proper; but one point must not be forgotten: that a general amnesty, including every one, both of those who were known to have taken part in the insurrection, and those who turned out in arms against them.

When Father Ritchot left Ottawa, he expressed himself to me that he was satisfied an amnesty would be granted to all concerned in the North-West troubles.

BENJAMIN SULTE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
20th May, 1874.

L. F. R. Masson, Esq., M.P., examined, deposed as follows :—

I know nothing on the first two points in the reference.

During the spring session of 1873 I saw Father Ritchot here; he complained that the amnesty promised to him had not yet been granted, and asked me to interest myself in obtaining a speedy solution of that question.

I saw him several times and he shewed me certain papers, including his appointment as a delegate, a draft of the produced letter from him to Sir George, of 18th May, and Sir George's answer, and a petition he had presented to Lord Lisgar. I had interviews on the subject with Mr. Langevin, during which I thought I saw that he knew little relating to the matter contained in these papers.

About 20th March, 1873, I had an interview with Sir John Macdonald, in which I told him that both the Archbishop and Father Ritchot affirmed that an amnesty had been promised, and that they were led to understand, both by himself and Sir George, that they would lend their good offices in obtaining the amnesty. Sir John did not answer in words, though his manner conveyed to me the impression that he did not assent to this statement.

I am thus led to add the statement that I thought a great many would believe the Archbishop and Father Ritchot as their version was reasonable.

That the public would see that the Archbishop was our commissioner, that the Government had had confidence in him, and that he might rest assured that many would be disposed to bestow upon him the same confidence.

As to Father Ritchot, I told him that he would be believed by many, because the public knew that he had been received as delegate from the Provisional Government, and that it would be only natural to suppose that if he had asked for the amnesty the Government could not have reasonably refused it, and continued to deal with him as such delegate.

Sir John then denied that he had ever received the delegates as delegates from the Provisional Government.

I shewed him or spoke to him of the documents of appointment which I had been informed had been laid before the Government.

Sir John denied that they had even been laid before the Government, and asserted that the delegates had been received only as delegates of the people. I thereupon asked him what were their credentials. He replied, "There must be other papers," and we dropped that part of the affair.

I then told him of the petition of Ritchot and Scott addressed to the Queen. Sir John said there must have been an extraordinary misunderstanding, and it must be accounted for by the fact that Father Ritchot did not understand the English language.

I told him that I thought he would at any rate understand Sir George Cartier; thereupon Sir John said that I myself was, he thought, under a false impression, and that he would give me proofs of it, and he then read to me a letter from Sir George Cartier to himself, to the purport of one of these produced by Sir John in his examination. He added that he would show me other letters from men of honor, in the same sense, and he read me a letter from Lord Lisgar, which, I believe, contained the statement that it was here that the delegates had spoken of the amnesty, but that they had been told that the question would not be entertained.

He told me he had also a letter from Sir Clinton Murdoch to the same effect, which he tried unsuccessfully to find, and told me he would communicate to me later. I told Sir John that I felt the weight of these letters, but that notwithstanding, I thought the word of the Archbishop and Father Ritchot would also have great weight, and that many would believe that that they had been outwitted, which would be deplorable.

Sir John, for himself, then denied that he had promised the amnesty or that he had promised to do his best to obtain the amnesty, and to this he has always adhered.

We then passed to the question of the advisability of granting an amnesty, and this

was discussed at some length, but there was not at this conversation any formal declaration of Sir John that he would take up the question. Sir John pointed out the diversity of feeling which existed in the country on the subject, and the consequent difficulty in dealing with the subject. I suggested to him that he should make use of Sir George Cartier who was in England and could influence the Imperial Government, but he did not give any distinct answer though he seemed to think the suggestion a good one.

The next interview of any importance I had was about 29th April, 1873, with Sir John and Mr. Langevin and Father Ritchot; I went at the request of Father Ritchot; Sir John sent for Mr. Langevin.

The question chiefly discussed was as to the promises of Lord Lisgar and Sir Clinton Murdoch.

Sir John pointed out the denials of these gentlemen. The question as to the capacity in which the delegates were received was also raised. Sir John stated that he had not received them as delegates of the Provisional Government. Father Ritchot asked me what it was that Sir John said. I told Father Ritchot, who at once said, interrogatively, "You told me that?" Sir John answered, "Oh, no; I said that to my friends or to others." I confirm Father Ritchot's evidence on this point.

About 10th May, having received a letter from Father Ritchot, remonstrating urgently against the conduct of the Government, and declaring that he was determined to have the whole thing made public, I saw Sir John, and informed him then, as I had informed him before, that unless something was done Father Ritchot would take this action. After a long conversation, Sir John requested me to assure Father Ritchot that the question of amnesty would be settled to his entire satisfaction before his departure from Ottawa, and asked me to advise him to remain here after the Session, that he would then see to the matter. He moreover told me to use all my endeavor with Father Ritchot to persuade him to be patient meanwhile, and to use whatever influence I might have with him to remain in Ottawa, and not press the question at that moment.

I told Sir John that I did not like to take that responsibility, which I thought would be serious.

He said to me this, "Masson, I tell you you can take it." I thereupon stated I would take the responsibility on that assurance.

I advised Father Ritchot accordingly, and he acted accordingly.

Nothing more passed during the Session. Father Ritchot, I believe, remained, as Sir John had requested, until after the close of the Session, and I left Ottawa at its close, or a day or two before.

I had no further communication with Sir John on the question of amnesty until the fall session of 1873. I was officially asked to join the Administration in September, 1873. The question of the North-West affairs had something to do with my refusal. I answered the request in writing, at the end of September, to this effect, that I had held strong opinions on some questions which I thought of great importance, and that in the unsettled state of the questions, I felt that my presence in the Government would be a source of embarrassment and not of strength, and would not be at that time of advantage to the country, and I respectfully declined.

I did not particularize the questions referred to, but in fact they were the New Brunswick School question and the amnesty.

In the whole course of the negotiations I had no discussion with Sir John on the question of amnesty.

I had not, in the course of the negotiations, any discussion with Mr. Langevin on this subject save at the first interview, which took place on the occasion of Sir George's funeral, on 14th June, when, on first approaching me as to my entering the Cabinet, in response to my statement that I could not take the responsibility of helping to conduct the affairs of the country unless the amnesty was granted, he told me that on that score there was no difficulty; that the amnesty was a settled affair; that it would be granted either before or immediately after the next Session; that the Government would take hold of it. He told me that we would have to talk over the matter again with Sir John.

The question of amnesty was not further discussed, nor was any allusion made to my entering the Cabinet until the middle of September, when Mr. Langevin gave me a note from Sir John, asking me to join the Government, and talk the matter over with Mr. Langevin. Other complications in the North-West having some time after occurred—I allude to Riel's election, and his attempted arrest, and the legal proceedings against him—and these and all other considerations made me feel that my presence in the Government would not be satisfactory to myself or useful to the country, and I preferred maintaining an independent position in the House.

I did not discuss the question of amnesty with Mr. Langevin after receiving Sir John's note. That point was already understood between us as I have related. In the fall session of 1873 I had several interviews with Mr. Langevin; I told him that the crisis had arrived, and it was time for the Government to act. I told him I am the cause that the question had not been pushed the previous session, and that the people in Manitoba might feel that I had abandoned the cause, and as the Archbishop and Father Ritchot were determined to press the decision of the question immediately, I thought myself bound in honor to support them in their endeavors, as I might be considered responsible for their not having obtained justice sooner.

I then told Mr. Langevin that I could not continue to support the Government unless the question was settled.

Thereupon there were meetings of the French supporters of the Government, at which Mr. Langevin was present.

At the first there was little said by him, save the assurance of his own good will to that cause.

About the time of the second meeting, I think before it took place, I had an interview with Sir John in Mr. Langevin's presence, when I told Sir John that I found myself in duty bound so far from entering his administration as to declare to him that I would not continue to give the Government the same support I had formerly done, if I had not some assurance which could be given to the parties interested, that the amnesty would be shortly asked by the Canadian Government of the Imperial Government. Sir John then told me, "Masson, not only will you not go into opposition, but you will 'before long be one of us,' (meaning the Ministers.)"

The interview was extremely short.

At the second meeting of the French supporters of the Government, Mr. Langevin said that he was authorized by Sir John Macdonald to say that he (Sir John) was going to England, and would settle the question in the sense of an amnesty. This is my recollection of what took place, though I cannot be absolutely certain. Langevin added that if this was not done he would resign, substantially on the terms he has used in his examination.

Subsequently I had conversations with Sir John and also with Langevin, and each of these gentlemen in these conversations informed me that Sir John was going to England, and that they would recommend the settling of the question in the sense of an amnesty, and in fact it was beyond doubt from what each of them said, that this was to be the line of action.

L. F. R. MASSON.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
21st May, 1874.

Joseph James Hargrave being examined, deposed as follows:—

I went to the Red River country in 1861, and have resided there ever since at Fort Garry.

I came out as a clerk in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and my special work was to act as Secretary to Governor Dallas; afterwards to Governor McTavish, and from time to time for Mr. D. A. Smith when Governor.

I believe that the Red River troubles were in the most general sense attributable to the anticipation of the union with Canada, which was thought to be adverse to the interests of the French half-breeds; and to the fact that the Government of the Hudson's Bay Company after a long period of growing weakness was at last moribund.

The power which kept the movement together was the power of the priesthood; but for which the component elements would probably have become separated.

The half-breeds were afraid of the change and dreaded that the influx of population would drive them west.

The country had from time to time since 1863 been in a very disturbed position.

Gaol-breakings had occurred, and to this day nothing has been done to punish the guilty parties.

No notice being taken of such serious matters a feeling of lawlessness grew up, and the authorities themselves became I think impressed with a feeling of their inability to carry out the law in case they were at any time opposed by any important section of the community.

There were a number of emigrants from Canada settled among the half-breeds, forming a floating population which used language towards the half-breeds highly calculated to disquiet them, leading them to understand that their time in the territory was at an end.

The mind of the population had got thus into a state of excitement, and I am for these reasons inclined to the belief that even apart from the priestly element to which I have referred, there would have been some disturbance.

The half-breeds regarded the country to a great extent as theirs; and in this view of their right they stopped the surveys even where these were going on in places beyond the two-miles limit.

I think there was no apprehension in the minds of the half-breeds as to the two-miles limit, but I think they had a strong apprehension with reference to the lands outside these limits, and to this feeling the disturbance was I think largely due.

They objected to the whole survey. There were also many irregular acts on the part of those engaged on the works, and these evoked much feeling. Some persons laid claim, and attempted to take possession by ploughing round them, of large tracts of land claimed by the old settlers.

I produce extracts from a letter from the late Governor McTavish to the Secretary of State, dated 14th May, 1870, which I have reason to believe was never delivered owing to the Governor's death, but which contains under his hand some statements as to the causes of the troubles.

I also produce extracts from a letter in my custody, from Judge Black to Mr. Smith bearing on the causes of the troubles.*

I believe that had Governor McTavish been in such health that he could leave his house, he would, in spite of everything, have been able so to exert his influence as to break up the affair.

It was the intention of Governor McTavish to go up to bring in Mr. McDougall, and it was the state of his health that prevented this.

There was a wide spread feeling of discontent because the territory had been transferred without any communication with the people.

* The Committee upon examination of the two above named documents or letters decided not to admit them as evidence, they not bearing sufficiently upon the subject matter referred to the committee.

This was a feeling which existed more especially among the French, though it was shared in a very minor degree by the English. Still the English were dissatisfied because of the unceremonious nature of the transaction.

The result in my opinion was, that the English would have remained passive; not taking up arms for the Canadians or for the French either.

J. J. HARGRAVE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
21st May, 1874.

John Stoughton Dennis being examined, deposed as follows:—

I arrived on 20th August, 1869, at Red River, in charge of the intended surveys, to take place under the direction of the Government of Canada; and it was part of my duty to report on the best place of survey.

I have little doubt that the primary causes of the outbreak were an unsettled feeling in the minds of the people as to the form of government that was likely to be established, and a general fear and anxiety that their interests might be sacrificed, inasmuch as there had been no previous communication with them with a view to ascertaining the exact political situation and forming a system of government appropriate to the country. The French half-breeds were evidently jealous of the action of the Hudson's Bay Company with regard to the transfer of the territory, and they protested against any transfer of the territory unless they shared in the payment.

This feeling was participated in to a certain extent by the other classes of the inhabitants, namely, the English half-breeds and the Canadian settlers.

Before I reached the territory I was told there was an uneasy feeling. I at once mixed with the people in the course of my duty, and within the first fortnight I learned from my interviews with the people the condition of feeling I have described.

I have nothing further to add to this statement relative to the causes of the outbreak or the circumstances connected therewith, beyond what may be found in the Sessional Papers of 1870, excepting this, that about the 1st day of October, 1869, I was waited upon at my office in Winnipeg by a gentleman who announced himself as Mr. Riel, who stated that he had come to see me, as representing the Canadian Government, to know what were their intentions with regard to the extinction of the Indian title, and the disposition of the lands occupied by the settlers. He said that having some education, his brethren the French half-breeds who were in a state of great excitement, being in ignorance of what was going to be done with the country, had requested him to see me, and obtain explanations. I told him I was glad to see him especially upon that mission, and explained to him thoroughly that the people need be under no misapprehension whatever as to their being deprived of their lands, that the intention of the Canadian Government was to survey all the lands occupied and to give the parties in possession of lands Crown Deeds free, and that steps would be taken almost immediately to extinguish the Indian title to the lands upon equitable terms. This policy I had been authorized and instructed to make public, on my arrival in the settlement, and I so told Mr. Riel. He expressed himself pleased and satisfied, and said it would be his duty and pleasure to make it known to his people. I thanked him for the straight forward course he had taken in coming to me for information, and he took his leave.

He did not, however, act in accordance with the promises made to me, as Mr. John McTavish informed me on the Sunday afternoon following my interview with Riel, that he (Riel) had been haranguing the people at the church door in St. Boniface, that forenoon, inviting them to organize and prevent the Canadian Government coming in until their just claims were recognized and settled. The following week Riel stopped the surveying party from proceeding with their work.

I am not aware of any Canadians or others attempting to take up lands improperly, beyond the following: I was told by Dr. Schultz that a short time previous to my arrival in the country that he and Mr. Snow had staked out and bought from the Indians, lands

at St. Anne's, Point de Chene, a mile square, which the French half-breeds laid claim to in some way. I do not know whether these lands were settled upon.

There were claims also staked out by Canadians and others on the Common in the vicinity of Winnipeg, claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and in the rear of the Village of Winnipeg on the Prairie.

Dr. Schultz asked me if I thought the lands thus acquired at St. Anne's, Point de Chene would be recognized by the Canadian Government, and I told him it was not a transaction the Government would recognize, and discountenanced any further proceedings in the matter.

Governor McTavish, although in a very critical state of health, did all in his power to dissuade the people from the course they were pursuing in connection with the outbreak by explaining to them the situation, assuring them their interests would be perfectly safe in the hands of the Canadian Government, and that they would be fairly dealt with. Dr. Cowan also took the same course.

I have no knowledge relative to the two last points in the reference.

J. S. DENNIS.

APPENDIX.

RETURN, AND SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS

To an ADDRESS of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, dated 1st April, 1874 ;—For Copies of Proclamation dated on the 6th December, 1869, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the North-West in 1869-70, and of all Correspondence and Communications between the Dominion Government, the Government of the Province of Manitoba, and the Imperial Government, and all other Communications in the possession of the Government, having reference to the Amnesty mentioned in the said Proclamation.

By Command.

(Signed,) R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1874.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 9th April, 1874.

SIR,—With reference to the copy of an Address from the House of Commons on the subject of the Red River Insurrection, referred to me from your Department on the 4th instant, with a request to be furnished with such of the information asked for as relates to this office, I have the honor to transmit herewith, copies of the despatches and other documents enumerated in the annexed schedule.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

H. FLETCHER,
Governor's Secretary.

The Hon. R. W. Scott, &c., &c.,
Secretary of State.

FIRST RETURN SCHEDULE.

- No.
133. Proclamation dated 6th December, 1869.
134. Letter from Sir John Young to Bishop Taché, 16th February, 1870.
136. Despatch, Sir John Young to Earl Granville (No. 118), 30th May, 1870.
139. " " " (No. 149), 6th July, 1870.
141. " Lord Kimberly to Sir John Young (No. 205), 3rd August, 1870.
146. " Lord Lisgar to the Earl of Kimberly (No. 110), 24th April, 1872.
- 63a. " " " (No. 111), 25th April, 1872.
151. " Earl of Dufferin to Lord Kimberly (No. 144), 6th June, 1873.
152. " Earl of Kimberly to the Earl of Dufferin (No. 226), 24th July, 1873.
- Printed Parliamentary Paper "Correspondence relative to the recent disturbances, in the Red River Settlement" (1870.)
- 14a. Letter from Bishop Taché to Hon. J. Howe, 9th June, 1870.
- 14b. Letter from Hon. J. Howe to Bishop Taché, 4th July, 1870.
130. Minute of Council, 4th June, 1873.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS' SCHEDULE.

132. Hon. J. Howe to Reverend Mr. Thibault, 4th December, 1869.
135. Sir Clinton Murdoch to Sir Frederick Rogers, 28th April, 1870.
137. Reverend N. J. Ritchot to the Governor General's Secretary, 20th May, 1870.
138. Lieutenant Colonel McNeil to Reverend N. J. Ritchot, 28th May, 1870.
140. James Lynch, M.D. to the Governor General, 1st July, 1870.
142. Lieutenant Governor Archibald to Secretary of State, 6th September, 1871.
143. Secretary of State to Governor Archibald, 22nd September, 1871.
144. Beauchemin, Bruce and Lepine to Governor Archibald, 25th July, 1871.
145. Petition of Beauchemin, Bruce and Lepine to Governor Archibald, 1st July, 1871.
147. Legislative Council and Assembly of Manitoba to the Queen, 5th February, 1872.
148. Lieutenant Governor Morris to Secretary of State, 16th January, 1873.
149. Messrs. Riel and Lepine to Lieutenant Governor Morris, 3rd January, 1873.
150. Hon. J. Howe to Lieutenant Governor Morris, 12th February, 1873.
12. Archbishop Taché to Hon. Joseph Howe, 3rd May, 1870.
13. " " " 7th May, 1870.
14. Hon. Joseph Howe to Archbishop Taché, 27th May, 1870.
- 64a. Reverend N. J. Ritchot and Mr. Scott to Her Majesty the Queen, 8th February, 1872.

NOTE.—The following documents enumerated in the foregoing Schedule, are not printed in the Appendix, but will be found in the body of the Evidence, under the Nos. and on the pages as hereinunder given.

No.	Page.
12. Archbishop Taché to Hon. Joseph Howe, May 3rd, 1870.....	27
13. " " " May 7th, 1870.....	28
14. Hon. Joseph Howe to Archbishop Taché, May 27th, 1870.....	30
14a. Archbishop Taché to Hon. Joseph Howe, June 9th, 1870.....	32
14b. Hon. Joseph Howe to Archbishop Taché, July 4th, 1870.....	34
63a. Lord Lisgar to Earl Kimberly, April 25th, 1872.....	82
64a. Messrs. Ritchot and Scott to Her Majesty the Queen, February 8th, 1872.....	84
130. Minute of Council, June 4th, 1873.....	110

No. 132.

*Hon. Joseph Howe to Reverend Mr. Thibault.*OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
December 4th, 1869.

SIR,—Referring to the conversation held with a Committee of the Privy Council yesterday, and to your kind consent to undertake the delicate task of representing, in conjunction with Colonel de Salaberry, the views and policy of this Government to the people of the Hudson's Bay Territory, I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General, to convey to you, in the form of instructions for your guidance, the grounds of the hope entertained here that your mission of peace and conciliation will be entirely successful.

You will not fail to direct the attention of the mixed society inhabiting the cultivated borders of the Red River and Assiniboine to the fact which comes within your daily knowledge and observation, and is patent to all the world, that in the four Provinces of this Dominion, men of all origins, creeds and complexions, stand upon one broad footing of perfect equality in the eye of the Government and the law, and that no Administration could confront the enlightened public sentiment of this country which attempted to act in the North-West upon principles more restricted and less liberal than those which are firmly established here.

So far as you may have intercourse with the Indian Chiefs and people, you will be good enough to remind them that while bloody and costly Indian wars have raged, often for long periods, in different sections of the United States, there has been no war with the Indians in any of the Provinces of British America since the conquest. For more than a century the Micmacs of Nova Scotia have lived in peace, while the rights of the Micmacs of New Brunswick have been respected. Everywhere within the Canadas the progress of settlement, while it furnished new employments to the Indians, was rendered practicable by treaties and arrangements mutually satisfactory, that have formed the secure basis of the sympathy and co-operation which have distinguished the Canadians and Indians not only since the Treaty of Paris but from the earliest exploration of the country.

It may fairly be assumed that the just and judicious treatment of the Indian tribes forms the brightest page in the history of British America. Canadians cannot afford to sully it by any ungenerous treatment of the Indians in the North-West.

That the disturbances which have taken place at and around Winnipeg and Fort Garry have grown out of vague apprehensions of danger incident to the transition state of things which the action of the Imperial Government and Parliament rendered inevitable, there is no reason to doubt.

But it is quite apparent that, underlying what is natural and pardonable in this movement, there have been agencies at work which loyal subjects cannot countenance; and that artful attempts have been made to mislead the people by the most flagrant and absurd misrepresentations. Had the Queen's Government or the Government of the Dominion imitated the rash and reckless conduct of some of those who have taken part in this disturbance there would ere this have been bloodshed and civil war in Rupert's Land, with the prospect of the flame spreading along the frontier as the fire spreads upon the prairie. Fortunately, calmer councils have prevailed both in England and at Ottawa. The Proclamation of the Queen's Representative, with copies of which you will be furnished in French and English, will convey to Her people the solemn words of their Sovereign, who, possessed of ample power to enforce Her authority, yet confides in their loyalty and affectionate attachment to Her Throne.

The instructions issued to Mr. McDougall on the 28th of September, long before there was any reason to apprehend serious opposition on the Red River, will show how utterly groundless were the suspicions and apprehensions of unfair treatment which have been widely circulated in the North-West, and to which, unfortunately, some of the Canadian newspapers, for party purposes, at times gave the mischievous colour of their

authority. You will perceive that at no time was the absurd idea entertained of ignoring the municipal and political rights of the people of the North-West. That the only two persons that Mr. McDougall was formally instructed to call to his aid were Governor McTavish and Judge Black, who were known to be universally respected, and that any subsequent selections were to be first reported here with the grounds of his belief that they stood equally high in the confidence and affections of the people.

All the Provinces of the British Empire which now enjoy representative institutions and responsible government have passed through a probationary period, till the growth of population and some political training prepared them for self-government. In the United States the territories are ruled from Washington till the time arrives when they can prove their fitness to be included in the family of States, and in the walls of Congress challenge the full measure of power and free development which American citizenship includes.

It is fair to assume that some such training as human society requires in all free countries may be useful, if not indispensable, at Red River, but of this you may be assured that the Governor General and his Council will gladly welcome the period when the Queen can confer with their entire approbation the largest measure of self-government on Her subjects in that region, compatible with the presentation of British interests on this continent, and the integrity of the empire.

I think it unnecessary to make more than a passing reference to the acts of folly and indiscretion attributed to persons who have assumed to represent the Dominion and to speak of its name, but who have acted on their own responsibility, and without the knowledge or the sanction of this Government.

In undertaking, at this inclement season of the year, so long a journey in the public service, you display, Venerable Sir, a spirit of patriotism which I am commanded to assure you is fully appreciated by the Queen's Representative and by the Privy Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JOSEPH HOWE,
Secretary of State for the Provinces.

To the Very Reverend Mr. Thibault,
Grand Vicar, Ottawa.

No. 133.

(Copy.)

PROCLAMATION.

CANADA.

By His Excellency The Right Honorable Sir John Young, Baronet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor General of Canada.

To all and every the Loyal Subjects of Her Majesty the Queen, and to all to whom these presents shall come,—Greeting:—

The Queen has charged me, as Her Representative, to inform you that she has heard with surprise and regret that certain misguided persons in Her settlements on the Red River have banded themselves together to oppose, by force, the entry into Her North-Western Territories of the Officer selected to administer, in Her name, the Government when the Territories are united to the Dominion of Canada, under the authority of the late Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom; and that those parties have also forcibly and with violence prevented others of Her loyal subjects from ingress into the country.

Her Majesty feels assured that she may rely upon the loyalty of Her subjects in the North-West, and believes that those men who have thus illegally joined together, have done so from some misunderstanding or misrepresentation.

The Queen is convinced that in sanctioning the union of the North-West Territories

with Canada, she is promoting the best interests of the residents, and at the same time, strengthening and consolidating Her North American possessions as part of the British Empire. You may judge then of the sorrow and displeasure with which the Queen views the unreasonable and lawless proceedings which have occurred.

Her Majesty commands me to state to you that she will always be ready, through me as Her Representative, to redress all well founded grievances; and that she has instructed me to hear and consider any complaints that may be made or desires that may be expressed to me as Governor General.

At the same time she has charged me to exercise all the power and authority with which she has entrusted me, in the support of order and the suppression of unlawful disturbance.

By Her Majesty's authority I do therefore assure you, that on the union with Canada, all your civil and religious rights and privileges will be respected; your properties secured to you, and your country will be governed as in the past under British Laws and in the spirit of British Justice.

I do further, under Her authority, entreat and command those of you who are still assembled and banded together in defiance of Law, peaceably to disperse and return to your homes under the penalties of the Law in case of disobedience.

And I do lastly inform you that in case of your immediate and peaceable obedience and dispersion I shall order that no legal proceedings be taken against any parties implicated in these unfortunate breaches of the law.

Given under my hand and seal at Arms, at Ottawa, this sixth day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and in the Thirty-third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

JOHN YOUNG.

No. 134.

Governor General Sir John Young to Bishop Taché.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16th, 1870.

MY DEAR LORD BISHOP.—I am anxious to express to you before you set out, the deep sense of obligation which I feel is due to you for giving up your residence at Rome, leaving the great and interesting affairs in which you were engaged there, and undertaking at this inclement season the long voyage across the Atlantic, and long journey across this continent, for the purpose of rendering service to Her Majesty's Government, and engaging in a mission in the cause of peace and civilization. Lord Granville was anxious to avail himself of your valuable assistance from the outset, and I am heartily glad that you have proved willing to afford it so promptly and generously. You are fully in possession of the views of my Government, and the Imperial Government, as I informed you, is earnest in the desire to see the North-West Territory united to the Dominion on equitable conditions. I need not attempt to furnish you with any instructions for your guidance, beyond those contained in the telegraphic message sent me by Lord Granville on the part of the British Cabinet, in the Proclamation which I drew up in accordance with that message, and in the letters which I addressed to Governor McTavish, your Vicar-General, and Mr. Smith. In this last letter I wrote: "All who have complaints to make or wishes to express, to address themselves to me as Her Majesty's Representative, and you may state with the utmost confidence, that the Imperial Government has no intention of acting otherwise or permitting others to act otherwise than in perfect good faith towards the inhabitants of the Red River District and of the North-West.

"The people may rely that respect and attention will be extended to the different religious persuasions, that title to every description of property will be carefully guarded, and that all the franchises which have subsisted, or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise, shall be duly continued or liberally conferred.

"In declaring the desire and determination of Her Majesty's Cabinet, you may safely use the terms of the ancient formula, that right shall be done in all cases."

I wish you, my dear Lord Bishop, a safe journey, and success in your benevolent mission.

Believe me, with all respect,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed,)

JOHN YOUNG.

Right Rev. Bishop Taché.

(Copy.)

No. 135.

Sir Clinton Murdoch to Sir Frederick Rogers.

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1870.

SIR,—Since my letter of 21st inst., the negotiations in connection with the Red River Territory have made considerable progress. At that date Messrs. Ritchot and Scott, two of the delegates were still in custody, but they were discharged on Monday, the 25th inst., there being in fact no legal evidence to convict them with the execution of Scott by order of Riel. Since their discharge the ministers have been in constant communication with them on the subject of the transfer of the Territory, and it is hoped that satisfactory arrangements for that purpose will be completed by the end of the week.

By the present mail the Governor General will, I believe, transmit to Earl Granville a copy of the terms proposed by the Red River delegates as the conditions of annexation to Canada. In my letter of 21st instant I referred to these terms as comprising conditions that were inadmissible. At that time I was but imperfectly acquainted with them, having only heard them read over. A subsequent examination of them has however confirmed the opinion I then expressed.

Without entering on the points that might admit of discussion, it is sufficient to notice those that are clearly inadmissible.

These are principally the 1st and 11th which would place the whole land in the Territory at the disposal of the present inhabitants, thus enabling them to prevent the construction of a Pacific Railway, and to impede the ingress of immigrants, should they desire, as is not unlikely to do so.

The 10th and 11th conditions are also inconsistent with the arrangements entered into between Her Majesty's Government and the Hudson's Bay Company, and sanctioned by Parliament. The 19th condition would secure an indemnity to Riel and his abettors for the execution of Scott, and to all others for the plunder of the Hudson's Bay Company's stores, and for other damages committed during the disturbances; concessions which this Government could not venture even if it had the power to grant; while the condition which though not contained in the terms, was conveyed to Judge Black and the other delegates in writing, that whatever was agreed to here must be subject to confirmation by "the Provisional Government," would have involved a recognition of the authority of Riel and his associates, and would have enabled him to postpone indefinitely the transfer of the Territory.

Under the circumstances there was no choice but to reject these terms, and to endeavor to arrange others that would not be open to objection.

In this task the Ministers have been engaged ever since the discharge of Messrs. Ritchot and Scott from custody, and there is every reason to believe that they will be able at once to settle conditions which the delegates, who may fairly be considered to represent the wishes and interests of the people of Red River, will be prepared to accept and which will not be inconsistent with the interests of the Dominion. If this can be effected, it will, I trust, be considered that the instructions of Her Majesty's Government conveyed to me in your letter of the 22nd ultimo, that "Troops should not be employed in forcing the Sovereignty of Canada on the population, should they refuse to admit it," have been carried out not in spirit only but in fact.

In the meantime the military arrangements have continued to advance.

Earl Granville will, of course, receive from the Secretary of State for War full information on that subject. It is, I believe, the intention of General Lindsay to apply for

permission to increase the number of regular troops in the expedition, making a corresponding reduction in the local forces. No additional expense will be entailed either on the Home Government or the Dominion. On the contrary the expense may probably be reduced, while the efficiency of the expedition will be improved.

It is so important to avoid the possibility of a check that I presume the Home Government will accede to General Lindsay's proposition.

At the same time the information received from various quarters confirms the intelligence which had previously reached the Government that the disaffected party in the territory is small in numbers, and powerful only by the possession of arms and the habit of using them, that a considerable proportion, even of the French, and all the English and Scotch settlers are anxious for the union with Canada; and that no armed resistance on the part of Riel and his adherents need be apprehended. It is considered certain that Riel, on the advance of the expedition, will leave the territory and seek refuge beyond the British Dominion.

I have remained here at the desire of the Governor General, and shall continue to do so as long as His Excellency wishes it. When he thinks my presence no longer necessary I shall proceed to Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, to enquire into the arrangements for emigrants, and subsequently to New York and Washington.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. W. C. MURDOCH.

Sir F. Rogers, Bart., K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 136.

Sir John Young to Earl Granville.

OTTAWA, 30th May, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from the Revd. Father
May 26th. Ritchot, one of the delegates from the Red River settlement, forwarding
a Petition to the Queen with a request that I would transmit to Your Lord-
May 28th. ship for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and also a copy of the
reply which I caused to be sent to Father Ritchot's request.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
Earl Granville, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 137.

Enclosure in Sir John Young's Despatch of 30th May, 1870.

OTTAWA, 26th May, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to forward to you a petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty, with a request that His Excellency the Governor General may be pleased to transmit to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to its being laid at the foot of the Throne for the favorable consideration of Her Majesty.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) N. J. RITCHOT.

The Governor's Secretary.

[For Father Ritchot's Petition, dated 26th May, 1870, see page 75.]

No. 138.

(Copy.)

Lieut.-Col. McNeil to Rev. Father Ritchot.

OTTAWA, 28th May, 1870.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, addressed to Mr. Turville, who is absent, conveying the request that the petition to the

Queen, which it accompanied, may be laid at the foot of the Throne for the favorable consideration of Her Majesty; and in reply, I am directed by the Governor General to inform you that he will not fail to transmit the petition in due course to Earl Granville for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,)

J. C. McNEIL,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Military Secretary.

The Rev. Father Ritchot.

No. 139.

Sir John Young to Earl Granville.

NIAGARA, July 6th, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a communication which I have received from Dr. James Lynch, stating certain reasons which make it, in his opinion, inexpedient to proclaim a general amnesty in favor of all connected with the recent disturbances at Red River.

July 1st, 1870.

I have &c.,
(Signed,) JOHN YOUNG.

The Right Honorable,
The Earl Granville, K. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 140.

Dr. Lynch to the Governor General.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
TORONTO, July 1, 1870.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have on several occasions had the honor of addressing Your Excellency on behalf of the loyal portion of the inhabitants of the Red River Settlement and having heard that there is a possibility of the Government favoring the granting of an amnesty for all offences, to the rebels of Red River, including Louis Riel, O'Donoghue, Lepine and others of their leaders, I feel it to be my duty on behalf of the loyal people of the Territory, to protest most strongly against an act that would be unjust to them and at the same time to place on record the reasons which we consider render such clemency not only unfair and cruel but also injudicious, impolitic and dangerous. I therefore beg most humbly and respectfully to lay before Your Excellency on behalf of those whom I represent, the reasons which lead us to protest against the leaders of the rebellion being included in an amnesty, and for which we claim they should be excluded from its effects.

1. A general amnesty would be a serious reflection on the loyal people of Red River Settlement who, throughout this whole affair, have shewn a true spirit of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign and to British institutions. Months before Mr. McDougall left Canada it was announced that he had been appointed Governor. He had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and had addressed his constituents prior to his departure. The people of the Settlement had read these announcements, and on the publication of his Proclamation in the Queen's name, with the Royal Arms at its head, they had every reason to consider that the Queen herself called for their services.

These services were given cheerfully, they were enrolled in the Queen's name to put down a rising that was trampling under foot all law and order and preventing British subjects from entering or passing through British territory. For this they were imprisoned for months, for this they were robbed of all they possessed, and for this—the crime of obeying the call of his Sovereign—one true-hearted loyal Canadian was cruelly and foully murdered. An amnesty to the perpetrators of these outrages by our Government we hold to be a serious reflection on the conduct of the loyal inhabitants and a condemnation of their loyalty.

2. It is an encouragement of rebellion; Riel was guilty of treason when he refused permission to Mr. McDougall, a British subject, to enter British territory, and drove him away by force of arms; he set law at defiance, and committed an open act of rebellion. He also knew that Mr. McDougall had been nominated Governor, knew that he had resigned his seat in the Cabinet, knew that he had bid farewell to his constituents, yet he drove him out by force of arms; and when the Queen's proclamation was issued—for all he knew by the Queen's authority—he tore it up, scattered the type used in printing it, defied it, and imprisoned, robbed and murdered those whose only crime in his eyes was that they had obeyed it.

It may be said that Riel knew that Mr. McDougall had no authority to issue a proclamation in the Queen's name; a statement of this kind would lead to the inference that it was the result of secret information, and of a conspiracy among some in high positions. This had sometimes been suspected by many, but hitherto has never been believed. An amnesty to Riel and other leaders would be an endorsement of their acts of treason, robbery, and murder, and therefore an encouragement to rebellion.

3. An amnesty is injudicious, impolitic and dangerous if it includes the leaders—some of these who have been robbed and imprisoned—who have seen their comrade and fellow prisoner led out and butchered in cold-blood, seeing the law powerless to protect the innocent and punish the guilty, might in that wild spirit of justice called vengeance, take the life of Riel or some other of the leaders. Should this unfortunately happen, the attempt by means of law to punish the avenger would be attended with serious difficulty, and would not receive the support of the loyal people of the Territory, of the Canadian emigrants who will be pouring in, or of the people of the older Provinces—trouble would arise and further disturbances break out in the settlement. It would be argued with much force that Riel had murdered a loyal man for no crime but his loyalty, and that he was pardoned, and that when a loyal man taking the law into his own hands executed a rebel and a murderer in vengeance for a murder, he would be still more entitled to a pardon, and the result would be that the law could not be carried out when the enforcement of the law would be an outrage to the sense of justice to the community the law would be treated with contempt. A full amnesty will produce this result, and bitter feuds and a legacy of internal discussion entailed upon the country for years to come.

4. It will destroy all confidence in the administration of law and maintenance of order; there could be no feeling of security for life, liberty or property, in a country where treason, murder, robbery, and other crimes had been openly perpetrated, and afterwards condoned and pardoned sweepingly by the highest authorities.

6. The proceedings of the insurgent leaders, previous to the attempt of Mr. McDougall to enter the Territory as well as afterwards, led many to expect that Riel and his associates were in collusion with certain persons holding high official positions, although suspected it could not be believed. An amnesty granted now including every one would confirm these suspicions, preclude the possibility of dissipating them, and leave a lasting distrust in the honor and good faith of the Canadian Government.

In respectfully submitting these arguments for Your Excellency's most favorable consideration, I wish Your Excellency to understand that it is not the object of this protest to stand in the way of an amnesty to the great mass of the rebels, but to provide against the pardon of the ringleaders those designing men who have inaugurated and kept alive the difficulties and disturbances in the Red River settlement, and who have led on their innocent dupes from one step to another in the commission of crime by false statements and by appealing to their prejudices and passions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES LYNCH.

To His Excellency
Sir John Young, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 141.

Lord Kimberley to Sir John Young.

DOWNING STREET, 3rd August, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 149, of the 6th July, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to you by Dr. James Lynch, in which he states the reasons which in his opinion make it inexpedient that a general amnesty should be proclaimed in favor of all those who were concerned in the recent disturbances at Red River.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) KIMBERLE.

Governor-General
The Right Honorable
Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B.

No. 142.

Lieut-Governor Archibald to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

SILVER HEIGHTS, September 6th, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you a memorial signed by some five hundred of the French half-breed inhabitants of Manitoba, in which the petitioners allege, among other things, that at the time of the arrangements made in the spring of 1870, for the settlement of the troubles then existing in this Province, the delegates from Red River were formally promised that no half-breed or other inhabitant of the Province should be molested in respect of any part he had taken in the movement here—a promise, they say, confirmed by the Government of Canada and reiterated on the part of the British Government by Sir Clinton Murdoch, and praying that I should take such action in respect of the memorial, either by acting myself or transmitting it to the proper authorities, as would put an end to the apprehension and uneasiness occasioned by the failure of the Government of Canada to fulfill the promises alleged to have been made.

The memorial was presented to me by Mr. Beauchemin, Member of the Provincial Parliament for St. Vital, on behalf of himself and the other Members of a Committee named to deliver it to me. Enclosed you will find a copy of the paper accompanying the memorial.

I have explained to Mr. Beauchemin that I have no personal knowledge of any such promises having been made, but that I should transmit the memorial to Ottawa to be brought before His Excellency, the Governor General, at as early a day as possible.

I have therefore to request you to submit the same to His Excellency, and to be favored with as little delay as possible with the answer which I am to give to the petitioners, and with instructions to govern my action in the other matters referred to in the memorial.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
For the Provinces.

No. 143.

Secretary of State for the Provinces to Lieutenant-Governor Archibald.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,

OTTAWA, 22nd September, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 266, of the 6th instant, enclosing a memorial presented to you by certain of the French half-breeds of the Province of Manitoba, praying that the necessary measures may be taken to relieve

them from the consequences of any part they may have taken in the disturbances at Red River in the winter of 1869-70.

The memorial will be submitted for the early consideration of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) GRANT POWELL,
For the Under Secretary of State
For the Provinces.

The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieut.-Governor,
Fort Garry.

No. 144.

Beauchemin, Bruce and Lepine to Lieutenant-Governor Archibald.

(Translation.)

ST. NORBERT, 25th July, 1871.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We have the honor to inform you that we have been instructed by the persons who have signed the Petition, herewith enclosed, to forward the said Petition to you, and we request that permission be granted us to present it to Your Excellency, in the confidence and hope that Your Excellency will do justice in the premises.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most humble

And obedient servants,

(Signed,) ANDRÉ BEAUCHEMIN,
HERMINIGILDE BRUCE,
MAXIME LEPINE.

To His Excellency
The Honorable A. G. Archibald,
Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

No. 145.

To His Excellency
The Honorable Adams G. Archibald,
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

The Petition of the undersigned, Metis and others, inhabitants of Manitoba, respectfully sheweth:—

That at the time when the arrangements were concluded at Ottawa in the spring of 1870, between the Government of Canada and the delegates from the North-West, with reference to the entry into the Canadian Confederation of the colony of the Red River and the North-West Territory, it was expressly understood and concluded, and formally promised on the part of the Government of Canada, represented in the said arrangements by Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of Justice, and Sir George E. Cartier, Minister of Militia, that no Metis or other inhabitant of the Red River country should be in any way troubled or annoyed for having taken part in any way in the movement and political difficulties which had taken place several months previously between certain contending parties in the said colony of Red River.

That that promise was explicit on the part of the Ministers above mentioned, specially authorized by the Ottawa Cabinet to treat with the delegates from the North-West,—that it was ratified and declared anew by the Government of Canada as a body, and by Sir Clinton Murdoch, then appointed by England, and sent to Ottawa in order to settle the aforesaid difficulties, in the name of the Imperial Government, in case the Dominion Government and the delegates from the North-West might not be able to come to an understanding.

That further, the right of the Metis not to be molested in consequence of that movement was undeniably established by the very fact that the Dominion Government,

authorized and directed to that end by the Imperial Government, negotiated with the delegates.

The result of those negotiations and agreements was the Manitoba Act, which is based upon the demands of the Metis and inhabitants of the North-West, presented to the Government of Canada by the above-mentioned delegates.

That your petitioners wish to point out that the people of the Red River country, who also negotiated with the Canadian Government by means of their delegates, have conformed exactly and in every respect to the conditions contained in the arrangements concluded at that time; and in consequence, they have a right to claim the fulfilment of the promises which were then made to them.

That your petitioners have been credibly informed that warrants of arrest have issued against some of the persons who took part in the above mentioned movement, and that for acts committed during the movement by reason of the movement, and in connection with the movement itself.

That your petitioners consider that these warrants of arrest are irregular and unjust, inasmuch as they are contrary to the stipulations contained in the arrangements and in violation of the promises made on this head.

That the issuing of these warrants of arrest, although they have not yet been executed, creates much uneasiness among the people, threatens the security of the citizens, and, consequently, public order in general.

That the primary cause of these difficulties arises from doubts existing in various quarters concerning this question; certain persons believing that they have the right to issue warrants of this nature, and your petitioners being well convinced that their issue is unjust and irregular for the reasons above mentioned.

That this uneasiness and these apprehensions, as well as the mistrust which results from them, may lead to deplorable consequences. That your petitioners think that it would be desirable to bring to an end as soon possible this doubt and these fears which cause a want of confidence to exist between the various parties of the people.

For these reasons your petitioners address themselves to Your Excellency, and beg that you will take what you may deem the most urgent measures, either by your own immediate action or by committing the matter to whose charge it rightly belongs, in order to bring to an end as soon possible this uneasiness and these apprehensions, and prevent the consequences which may arise therefrom; and your petitioners furthermore apply to Your Excellency to know whether the promises which were made to them in this matter will be carried out; and in order that Your Excellency may state whether warrants of arrest, of the nature above mentioned, are authorized and whether they can be executed, seeing that they are in direct violation of the arrangements concluded and promises made at Ottawa as above mentioned; your petitioners take the further liberty of asking Your Excellency whether the Government of Manitoba has received any instructions on this subject from the Government at Ottawa?

And your petitioners beg for justice, and will ever pray.

(Signed,)

PIERRE FALCOND,

And five hundred and forty (540) others.

St. FRANÇOIS XAVIER,
1st July, 1871.

No. 146.

Lord Lisgar to the Earl of Kimberley.

April 24th, 1872.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to forward herewith an Address to Her Majesty the 5th February, 1872. Queen from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba.

The Address adverts to the serious troubles which took place at the Red River, and prays that the Legislature of Manitoba may be made acquainted with the action

already taken or which it may be Her Majesty's pleasure to take, with the view of satisfying justice and the best interests of the country.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) LISGAR.

The Earl of Kimberley,
&c., &c.

No. 147.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba in Legislative Session assembled, desire to approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing,—

That during the period intervening between the passing of the Dominion Act for the temporary government of Rupert's Land and the North-West Territories when the same should be united to Canada, and the date when the union actually took place, very serious troubles occurred in the country now known as the Province of Manitoba.

That Your Majesty's Imperial Government is the only authority competent to deal with this grave question, and that, in the interests of peace and good order, it is not only desirable but requisite that steps should be taken to settle, and set at rest all questions connected with such troubles.

We, therefore, humbly pray Your Majesty to be graciously pleased, by and with the advice of Your Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to command that this Legislature be made acquainted with the action already taken, or which it may be Your Majesty's Royal pleasure to take, with the view of satisfying justice and the best interests of this country.

We take this opportunity of assuring Your Majesty of our devotion and attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Throne.

(Signed,)

JAS. W. MCKAY,
Speaker of the Legislative Council.

(Signed,)

J. ROYAL,
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Buildings,
Winnipeg, February 5, 1872.

No. 148.

Lieut.-Governor Morris to the Secretary of State for the Provinces.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

FORT GARRY, January 16th, 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a document which was handed to me under cover, addressed to Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, by A. Beauchemin, Esq., M.P.P., on the 10th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) ALEX. MORRIS.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
Ottawa.

No. 149.

Messrs. Riel and Lepine to Lieut.-Governor Morris.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency
The Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Government at Ottawa, from the course it has pursued in a matter affecting us, seems disposed to throw upon us the entire responsibility of the

troubles which took place here in 1869-70. The truth, nevertheless, is that during the whole of that unhappy period, we have been compelled to defend ourselves, against continual aggressions.

The persons sent from Ottawa in the winter of 1868-69, to survey the road from the Lake of the Woods, manifested during their residence at Point de Chene a strong hostility to the old inhabitants of Assiniboia. They even went so far as to endeavor to obtain possession of the best portions of the property of the establishment of St. Abe, by including them in a block of land which they pretended they had purchased from the Indians. In order the better to secure the goodwill of the Indians, in the commencement of their struggle with us, they pandered to their worst vice by selling them intoxicating liquors in defiance of the law.

The following summer Mr Stoughton Dennis presented himself among us as surveyor of the lands of the settlement, and actually commenced his survey. The Company itself protested against these surveys ; and when Mr. Dennis commenced his operations on the lands of private persons, they, relying on their common law rights, remonstrated against such illegal trespass and forbade his coming upon their lands.

Meantime, it had become known that an unknown person was coming as our Governor with a Council made up entirely of persons as unknown as himself ; and that he was taking steps to bring in with him, as part of his ordinary baggage, a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Several hundred men recently arrived in the country, partisans of Snow and Dennis, by whom most of them were employed, boasted that they had come in advance of Mr. McDougall, as his soldiers, and that they were ready to support him by force of arms.

These things caused considerable alarm in the settlement. A large portion of the settlers having organized themselves as a "National Committee," went to meet Mr. McDougall, and sent by two messengers a despatch in which they told him not to enter the settlement until he had come to an understanding with them. On receiving the despatch the future Lieutenant-Governor addressed the messengers in contemptuous and insulting language, and without making any effort to inquire into the grounds of dissatisfaction of so large a portion of the inhabitants of the settlement which he was coming to govern. On the following day he entered the Province, and proceeded towards Fort Garry, with a view of taking up his residence at the seat of Government. The self-styled (*soi-disant*) soldiers then took up a very threatening attitude amongst us. They talked of taking Fort Garry. The knowledge of this scheme, which we were afraid would be carried out, suggested to us the idea of seizing the Fort ; and we endeavoured to keep Mr. McDougall at a distance, in order that his party, which were so hostile to our interest, might not, under such circumstances, get possession of the Government of our native country.

On the 16th November twenty-four deputies from the whole settlement met in the Court House for the purpose of taking counsel together, and adopting means to improve the state of affairs, which every day became more complicated. During the 17th November the Convention adjourned to evening in order to allow the Courts to hold the usual Assizes. The opposite party were, in the meantime, making every effort with Mr. McDougall to persuade him to use his authority to proclaim the subversion of the Government of the Company. Mr. McDougall assumed the responsibility on the 1st December, and on that same day on which he threw the settlement into anarchy, he took upon himself also the responsibility of openly declaring war against us.

You perceive we were defending ourselves against the servants of the Canadian Government. But inasmuch as they attacked us illegally, our defence was not a rebellion. Sir John A. Macdonald, in a report of the Privy Council of the 16th December, 1869, tells the Governor General that the resistance we made was not directed against Her Majesty, nor against the Hudson's Bay Company.

The moment, however, that the existing Government was abolished by Mr. McDougall's proclamation, the urgent law of necessity compelling us to look to our own security, we proclaimed on the 8th December, the formation of a Provisional Government,

with the object simply of protecting our lives and property. On the 24th December, 1869, the Secretary of State for the Provinces stated officially to Mr. McDougall that our Government (the proclamation having set aside Governor McTavish) were in effect the only Government in the settlement. The Government, were it not then legal? Sir John, in his report already referred to, says that the Government, considering the circumstances which gave it birth, had a legal existence. Most certainly, for we had the law of nations on our side.

The Canadian Commissioners, the Rev. Mr. Thibault and Colonel de Salaberry, who came into the settlement towards the end of December, did not hesitate to recognize the Provisional Government. In the month of January, 1870, a large meeting of the inhabitants of the settlement was held at Fort Garry, to ascertain the character of the mission of Mr. Donald A. Smith, a Commissioner specially sent out by the Government at Ottawa. This large meeting ordered a Convention of forty delegates to examine more in detail Mr. Smith's commission, and to decide as to what should be done in the interests of the country. The Convention discussed what should be the terms of our union with Canada.

They received an invitation from the three Commissioners (Messrs. Thibault, de Salaberry and Smith), in the name of Canada, to send a deputation to Ottawa. The invitation was accepted. Then the Convention immediately confirmed, by a unanimous vote, in the name of the whole country, the Provisional Government, which up to that time had only been sustained by a portion of the citizens. Many of the British delegates to the Convention were led to vote in this way by the late Mr. McTavish, who, being consulted by them, entreated them for the sake of order and peace to accept the Government. This public determination met with some opponents. They misunderstood the wish of the Convention; and with a view to overthrow it, seven or eight hundred persons met at Kildonan, with arms, in a disorderly assembly, made up of Indians and white men. Schultz was there with all his influence (ascendant). Parisien, one of his partizans whom we had taken prisoner, escaped from us and rejoined his party, who made him prisoner at Kildonan. In attempting to escape Parisien killed a man. His own people beat him unmercifully in turn. The following day, forty-eight men of this murderous gang passed near Winnipeg in military guise. Their march was interrupted by the soldiers of the Provisional Government, to whom they surrendered their arms unconditionally.

The officer in command of the company was condemned to death and was about to be executed, but Mr. Smith interceded for him and obtained his pardon on condition that he himself should visit all the English parishes, and use his influence to re-establish order.

Mr. Smith, having secured for the Provisional Government the good-will and support of all the English population, we thought only of forwarding the important work of the delegation which we had decided to send to Ottawa to agree with the Ministry as to our entering into Confederation, when we found ourselves confronted by a new conspiracy to prevent the delegates from leaving, to excite the masses in Ontario against us and to prevent us from coming to an understanding with the Canadian Government.

Such were the ideas which at this juncture animated the principal agents of all our troubles; they used every effort in their power. The result was that the inhabitants of Portage la Prairie soon wrote to the President of the Provisional Government that they had indeed all consented, at the request of the Canadian Commissioner, Mr. Smith, to recognize the Provisional Government, but that they had so done solely to fulfil the conditions necessary to secure Boulton's life, and that they only waited for an opportunity to withdraw themselves from the authority of the Provisional Government.

The Indians of the entire country—those below Fort de Pierre and those at the Portage, who were apparently the most excited—seemed ready to threaten the country with one of their attacks. Even the prisoners who were kept at Fort Garry, having had wind of these plottings outside and being encouraged by them, were hurried on to acts of extreme violence. Many of them, notably Mr. McLeod and T. Scott, beat their prison

gates and insulted, and went so far as to strike their guards, inviting their fellow-prisoners also to insult them.

Seeing then that a punishment, long deserved and terrible, could alone restrain these excited men, and finding ourselves compelled to avert evils with which we were threatened by the inhabitants of the Portage conspiring with the Indians—in a word to secure the triumph of peace and order which it was our duty to establish throughout the settlement, we had recourse to the full authority of Government.

Consider the circumstances ; let the motives be weighed ; if there were a single act of severity, one must not lose sight of the long course of moderate conduct which gives us the right to say that, during our troubles of 1869-70, we sought to disarm, rather than fight, the lawless strangers who were making war against us.

We succeeded in establishing quiet. We availed ourselves of it to hurry the departure of our delegates, who repaired at once to Ottawa.

Schultz, Mair, Lynch, Monkman and others made capital no doubt of the affair which took place here on the 4th March, to intensify in Ontario the agitation which it was their object to excite there in their own favor, and against the delegates from the North-West. But they were now powerless to effect their object. In silencing our intestine quarrels, as we had at length succeeded in doing, the Provisional Government had become the master of the position here, and consequently the only one who could send delegates to Ottawa.

Lynch and others endeavored, notwithstanding, to pass themselves off for the true and only delegates of the North-West. Their attempt failed. The Canadian Government received our delegates officially. Sir John and Sir George being named for that purpose by the Dominion Government, treated with Messrs. Black, Rev. Mr. Ritchot, and Alfred Scott, who had received from the President of the Provisional Government their nomination and their commissions as delegates.

The articles of agreement included twenty different clauses, the nineteenth of which is as follows :

“ That all the debts contracted by the Provisional Government of the North-West in reference to the illegal and rash measures which the servants of the Dominion Government had taken to throw us into a civil war, should be paid in full by the treasury of the Dominion, and that none of the members of the Provisional Government, or any person acting under their orders, should be in any way molested or have to answer for having taken part in the movement, or for anything which had led to the present negotiations.”

This condition our delegates laid down as a *sine quâ non*. Sir John and Sir George accepted it, but our delegates asked for guarantees. The two ministers replied that the condition was effectually guaranteed by the very fact that a friendly understanding existed between Canada and the North-West. The delegates replied that they required, notwithstanding undeniable proofs as to this point, to satisfy those whose interests they were protecting ; whereupon Sir John and Sir George did not hesitate to say that upon this point they were in a position to satisfy the delegates.

They then proceeded to frame the Manitoba Bill. Before its introduction to the Legislature, our delegates urged the necessity of now having the guarantee for the 19th clause. They referred the matter to the Governor General, who assured them that the delegates would be satisfied in their demands as soon as the two Houses had passed the Manitoba Bill.

Sir Clinton Murdoch, the special delegate of Her Majesty the Queen to watch over our arrangements with the Canadian Government, also assured the delegates that they would be fully satisfied. When the Bill was sanctioned by both Houses, our delegates called the attention of the Government to the fact that the time was now come to put them in possession of the guarantees in reference to the 19th clause. The Governor General, however, understanding the anxiety of the inhabitants of the North-West during all this time, requested the delegates to hurry their return to their own people, in order to explain to them as soon as possible the arrangements they had made with the Canadian Government, at the same time assuring the delegates that the Government would take means

before their arrival in the North-West to send the guarantee that no person should be molested or held responsible for anything relating to the recent troubles.

The delegates, although feeling satisfied from the repeated and positive assurances of such exalted personages, expressed nevertheless their fears that the people of the settlement would not thus be satisfied, and they consulted Sir Clinton Murdoch on the matter. The Commissioner of Her Majesty argued that it ought to be sufficient for the delegates and for the inhabitants of the North-west that the assurance had been given by the highest representative of Her Majesty; that upon this question as upon all the rest of the arrangements they should be satisfied.

In order to complete these arrangements, the delegates asked the Ministers authorized to negotiate with them whether Canada would appoint any one to administer the affairs of the North-West after the transfer and before the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Ministers replied definitely: "No; let Riel and his Council continue to maintain "order and peace until the arrival of the Lieutenant-Governor."

The delegates returned to Fort Garry on the 17th June, 1870. They made their official report to the representatives of the entire settlement on the 24th June. The latter ratified in the House by a unanimous vote, the work of the delegates and the Provisional Government notified the Honorable the Secretary of State for the Provinces that the people of the country by their representatives had consented to enter into the Canadian Confederation.

The despatch was placed in the hands of His Lordship the Bishop of St. Boniface, who had worked so diligently to effect a reconciliation between the two countries. His Lordship went himself to place this despatch in the hands of the Canadian Government, and we felt assured that the arrangements would be carried out as concluded. We continued to devote ourselves to the maintenance of peace and order until the 15th July following, after the transfer of this country to the Dominion, until the arrival of the troops on the 24th of August, 1870, in order to prevent confusion and anarchy, and in accordance with the expressed wish of the Ministers at the close of the arrangements with the delegates.

We remained at Fort Garry, exercising the authority which the people had previously entrusted to us, waiting to withdraw only till a competent authority should come amongst us to assume the functions of Government.

In place of treating us as friends as the law of nations entitled us to be, Wolseley entered the Province as an enemy, and as a return for the care which we had taken of the Province and of the Territory of the North-West, from the moment of its transfer, he gave up to pillage everything in the Fort belonging to us.

He hurried away to prison, and allowed to be ill-treated by his soldiers, peaceable and respectable citizens. The commander of this expedition (of peace and civilization) when leaving for Canada, publicly branded as bandits the political friends of the President of the Provisional Government with whom the Canadian Government has been negotiating,—and that Government which had only existed for the maintenance of order and peace in spite of exceptional difficulties.

Wolseley thus revived in our midst the unfortunate animosities which for some months had begun to be allayed, and which our friendly understanding with Canada contributed much to diminish, and which the Canadian Government itself, by its faithful execution of its agreement with us, could not have failed still further to decrease.

The conduct of Wolseley was a real calamity. It produced its victims. One of our co-patriots, a man in much esteem in consequence of his public service during our troubles, and who, on two or three occasions, in moments of great difficulty, had materially contributed to prevent the Indians from commencing their savage hostilities against the whites. Elzear Goulet, to whom our understanding with Canada gave confidence in spite of the unfortunate arrival of Wolseley, returns to Winnipeg. There in noon-day in the heart of the town four men rushed on him. Goulet seeks protection in vain. The four men pursued and killed him. Of these, two were militia men, and were not in any way interfered with in consequence of what they did. The other two continued to show

themselves in the town, and have lived there since in impunity under the eye of the authorities at Portage.

Tanner also was killed by men sharing Wolseley's feelings. The murder was also left unpunished.

The inhabitants of the settlement generally have been attacked in their persons and their property, by the majority of the emigrants, and by a large number of the men belonging to the militia.

And the Canadian authorities leave us to be crushed.

And it is thus they expect to heal the wounds caused by the troubles of 1869-'70, troubles which Lord Granville in his dispatch to the Governor General, of 30th November, 1869, says were brought about by the conduct of the Canadian Government.

Since the 24th August, 1870, we have been cajoled by the Ottawa Government, left without protection, and afterwards robbed of our liberty. Individual domestic happiness was impossible; our lives were in constant danger. What reason has the Canadian Government thus to postpone to the injury of everything that people hold dear—the fulfilment of the same promises they had given us? The Government at Ottawa could not, in the face of the whole world, evade the inauguration of the grand principle of liberty consecrated by their agreement with us and by the Manitoba Act so nobly approved by both Houses; but they took care to neglect everything else, and every day the influence of the General Government was exercised for the purpose of preventing the Local Government from discharging its duty towards us: nay, more, the fundamental principle of our Constitution was violated. The representative of the Electoral Division of St. Vital resigned his seat in the Local House voluntarily; and, in accordance with the necessary legal formalities, his constituents accept and applaud his resignation. What is the conduct of the authorities? They have already declared they refuse to accept Mr. Beauchemin's resignation. And against whom are these arbitrary acts directed? Against those who from 24th August, 1870, have in reality preserved the peace of the country, by their respect for authority, by their moderation and by their patience in submitting to the oppression under which they suffer. For if the half-breeds had used their right to defend themselves when unjustly attacked, and when the law left them unprotected, where would the Province be? Not only has our conduct always been conformable to our arrangements with Canada, but more than this, we are loyal and devoted to the Queen. In the autumn of 1871, on the simple appeal of the Lieutenant Governor, we all were assembled to march against the Fenians at Pembina, at the very time that we were considered in Canada as a population of brigands, so that Governor Archibald knowing the danger in which we lived, was constrained, in order to give us an inducement to assist him in uniting the population, to assure us that he would use his personal authority to protect us so long as the Province was threatened by the Fenians. We united our people with no little difficulty, endeavoring to induce them to forget the ground of their just indignation. We served the public cause—the cause of the Government. Has the Government remembered our services?—on the contrary, we would suppose the Government was angry with us. Has it not been charged as a crime against Mr. Archibald that he gave us his hand? nor did the Government come to his aid to defend his conduct against public opinion. It did not avail itself of the opportunity of doing justice to us, or of causing justice to be done to us; they even have rejected us and abandoned us to the fury of our enemies. On the 8th December following, a band of 15 men go to St. Vital, they enter like brigands at Madame Riel's house, saying that they came in the Queen's name with a warrant against Louis Riel, whom they sought everywhere with arms in their hands, upsetting everything in the house, insulting, outraging and feloniously threatening with their fire-arms the women in the house. Up to this moment these malefactors have been spared and even treated with consideration (*menagés*).

In the beginning of 1872, the Proclamation of the Governor of Ontario, against the pretended murderers of Scott, was exciting trouble in Manitoba. In order not to be the occasion of violent agitation in our young and beloved Province, and for the purpose of screening the Government at Ottawa, who, instead of protecting us against the

Proclamation, complained that our presence in the Province gave the opposition a pretext and power against us, we agreed to leave the country for a time. We then went to reside at St. Paul's. A member of the Federal Parliament, trampling all justice under his feet, came to disturb us in our exile. On the 17th of March, he formed and began to carry out, in the very capital of Minnesota, a conspiracy against us. His plan was to enter clandestinely into the hotel where we were living, break open our trunks, and carry off the official documents which we had respecting the troubles of '69 and '70, and respecting our agreement with the Government at Ottawa. On the 28th April, two men at St. Paul's, believing no witness near, during the night at a fire, discussed measures for taking our lives, and thus securing the \$5,000 which the Proclamation of the Governor of Ontario had offered for the pretended murderers of Scott. On the 30th April, at Breckenridge, four men, supposed to be in the service of this same hon. member, whose iniquitous machinations we had had to resist at St. Paul, watched at the door of the hotel where we were until a late hour of the night, with the intention of assassinating us if we came out. These facts are supported by affidavits of honest witnesses still living. We could cite many similar facts, but these three are sufficient to show how great an injury the policy of the Government of Canada inflicts upon us; for had it been faithful to its agreement with us, should we be thus threatened and persecuted everywhere and relentlessly? When we had sacrificed ourselves; when, through a pure spirit of moderation, in order to facilitate, as the Government hoped, the advancement of the general interests, we suppressed for a time our just demands in the presence of its necessities, should we not be treated otherwise than we now are?

During the last Federal election we think that we acted nobly in electing as we did, the Minister of Militia. Four days afterwards at St. Boniface the electors of Selkirk, in the peaceful exercise of their rights, were attacked in every possible way, even by shots, to recompense us for what we had just done in Provencher in the interest of one of the members of the Canadian Government; means were found to leave us unprotected against our enemies; and our good services, so far from being appreciated, are more than ever turned to account against ourselves.

As for these disturbers of public order, they can all, whoever they may be, move about freely and defy the law everywhere in Winnipeg. They can show themselves even in our courts of justice to the grievous scandal and alarm of honest men, merely to laugh at our laws and show clearly in the eyes of the world that we may at any moment find ourselves plunged in the horrors of anarchy. The Minister of Justice, however, at Ottawa * * * * *

(Here a page of the original M.S.S. is said to have been lost before reaching the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.)

In his public speeches and in his political harangues speaks of only one thing, hanging us because we do not devote ourselves to the defence of the interests of our Province. The Government at Ottawa is then hostile to us. We understand it. It simply wishes our ruin. To attain this object it endeavors to isolate gratuitously from the entire political situation an occurrence which forms part of it in every point of view. They desire to judge this occurrence abstractedly from all the circumstances which have brought it about, and although this occurrence was the act of a Government whose legality it had recognized by its official despatches, and by dealing with it officially with the knowledge and in sight of all the world during almost the whole of one Session of Parliament, although the occurrence was the act of a Government in the exercise of its functions endeavoring to prevent a catastrophe, defending as best it could order and peace against madmen, against declarations of war, conspiracies without end, and every kind of felony, they desire to throw the entire responsibility upon private individuals.

It is said this act has not been pardoned by the Proclamation of the Governor General during the winter of 1869 and 70. Let them tell us the day, the month, the year when this Proclamation was published in the country, and let them explain afterwards how it happens that an amnesty is granted to the demagogues who have plotted so actively the troubles of 1869 and 70, who have brought about the assembly of men so illegally sum-

moned together at Kildonan, seeing that two murders were committed, and who to-day are allowed to fill the honorable seat of representatives of the people in the House of Commons.

The Government at Ottawa acts towards us as an enemy, inasmuch as it refuses to put in force the principles of protection which it recognized in treating with our delegates, and which it then bound itself publicly to put in force, even before taking possession of the country. This false policy on its part causes us to suffer frightfully, and has occasioned for more than two years a public strife, dangerous and inimical to the interests of the Province.

In addition to this the Ottawa Government uses such efforts against us and the free management of our local affairs, as to show clearly that its political interests are incompatible with ours. Be that as it may, it is our business to demand, and to find in Canadian Confederation, that personal security and that public liberty which we require and is our undoubted right.

(Signed,)

LOUIS RIEL,
A. L. LEPINE.

St. Vital, Manitoba, 3rd January, 1873.

No. 150.

*Secretary of State to Lieut.-Governor Morris.*OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
12th Feb., 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your confidential despatch, No. 6, of the 16th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a document signed by Louis Riel and A. L. Lepine, and handed to you by A. Beauchemin, Esq., M.P.P., on the subject of the troubles at Red River during the winter of 1869-70.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

J. HOWE,

Secretary of State for the Provinces.

The Hon. A. Morris,
Lieut.-Governor,
Fort Garry.

No. 151.

The Earl of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.

OTTAWA, June 6th, 1873.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit herewith an approved Minute of the Privy Council of the Dominion, relating to the question of an amnesty for acts committed during the disturbances in the Red River Settlement in 1869-70.

My responsible advisers request me to convey to Your Lordship the desire of the Canadian Government that Her Majesty's Imperial Government should take the circumstances of the case into consideration.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

DUFFERIN.

The Right Honorable
The Earl of Kimberley.

&c., &c.; &c.

[For Minute of Privy Council above referred to, see page 110.]

No. 152.

(Copy.)

The Earl of Kimberley to the Earl of Dufferin.

DOWNING STREET, 24th July, 1873.

MY LORD,—Her Majesty's Government have given careful consideration to the Minute of the 4th of June, of the Privy Council of the Dominion transmitted in your despatch, No. 144, of the 6th of June, and I have now the honor to acquaint you with their views on the matter submitted to them by the Dominion Government.

In the first place I must briefly refer to that part of the minute in which the Privy Council state their belief that that the power to grant an amnesty rests only with Her Majesty, as Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to assent unreservedly to that opinion.

Two reasons are advanced for this belief.

First, that the occurrences took place before the Hudson's Bay Territory was acquired by the Dominion; and Secondly, that the exercise of the power of pardoning is limited by the Royal instructions to the case of individual criminals after conviction, and that the Governor General does not possess the power of granting a general amnesty before trial.

As to the first point, the facts are, that during the time of the disturbance the territory of Rupert's Land was under the Hudson's Bay Company; that it was under the direct control of the Crown from the 22nd of June, 1870, to the 15th July of the same year, and that since that date it has been under the Dominion Government.

So far then as regards offences committed before the 22nd of June, there is ground for the argument that the offences having been committed before the Canadian Government had control over the Territory, an amnesty should issue directly from Her Majesty.

On the other hand, I am advised that inasmuch as the Canadian Courts had, under the Imperial Act 43, Geo. III, c. 135, as extended by the Act 1 and 2, Geo. IV, c. 66, concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts established by the Hudson's Bay Company, over crimes and offences committed in the territory of the Company, and as the former Courts would have to try Riel or other like offenders if now arrested and brought to Justice, the Governor General could properly issue a Proclamation of amnesty.

And, assuming this to be within the power of the Governor General, no difficulty arises upon the second point referred to by the Privy Council. It is true, that by the Governor General's Commission, the power of pardon vested in him is in terms limited to cases where there has been a conviction, but the question whether a Governor could issue a general amnesty was fully considered in 1871, upon a case raised by the Governor of New Zealand, and in my circular despatch of the 1st of November, 1871, it was stated as the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that if a Governor is authorized by Her Majesty's Government to proclaim a pardon to certain political offenders or rebels, he can do so, and that if he is not instructed from home to grant a pardon, he can issue a Proclamation, as was done in New Zealand in 1865 by Sir George Grey, to the effect that all persons who had borne arms against the Queen should never be prosecuted for past offences, except in certain cases of murder. Such a Proclamation would practically have the same effect as a pardon.

Considering, however, that at the time of the breaking out of these disturbances at the Red River the territory now forming the Province of Manitoba was not under the control of Canada, and that the Dominion Government have formally requested the Imperial Government to deal with the question of the amnesty, Her Majesty's Government are willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of instructing your Lordship as to the terms of the proclamation to be issued; and they are of opinion that the best course would be that, by such proclamation, an amnesty should be granted for all offences committed during the disturbance at Red River in 1869-70, except the murder of Scott.

But as the Dominion Government are now responsible for the affairs of Manitoba—and any decision as to an amnesty must necessarily have an important influence on those affairs—Her Majesty's Government desire, before any instructions are given to your Lordship to this effect, to know whether your Ministers have any objection to the issue of an amnesty limited in the manner proposed.

I have &c.,
(Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

Governor General
The Right Honorable,
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT.

(Translation.)

The Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization have the honor to present their First Report as follows :—

Your Committee have enquired, amongst other things, as to the means adopted during the past twelve months to promote the interests of Immigration, and generally as to the administration of that branch of the public service.

The distribution of publications mentioned in the list accompanying the Report of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, dated 19th May, 1873, has been continued in the British Islands and elsewhere, with a view of making known the resources of the country and of attracting emigration. Since that period the following publications have been procured, and are now in the hands of agents for distribution :—

Canada vs Nebraska	100,000
Labor Wants of Canada	25,000
Information for Immigrants (Pamphlets).....	100,000
Climate and Productions of Canada.....	1,051
Germans in Canada	5,000
✓ Manitoba Posters.....	11,000
Annuaire du Canada	1,700
Lacroix Guide	1,000
Lumber Trade of Ottawa.....	100
Resources of the Ottawa District (English).....	1,200
do do (German).....	600
Year Book of Canada.....	17,076
✓ Journey to Manitoba (English).....	125,000
do do (French)	25,000
Budget Speech.....	100,000
Canada, a field for Immigration	10,000
✓ Our Great West.....	10,000
Supplements to Continental Papers	50,000
Pamphlets on Beetroot Sugar	16,000

599,927

Also : Two Geographical Maps representing the whole Canadian Confederation..... 10,000
 Map reduced from the above..... 500,000

A body of travelling agents have been employed to give lectures and distribute the publications above mentioned.

Aid has been afforded to the emigrant in the form of a reduction in the rate of passage, which in place of £6 6s. 0d. stg., has been reduced to £4 15s. 0d., and in certain special cases to £2 5s. 0d., and in the form of a free passage from Quebec to the interior.

In a very large number of cases food, lodging, and medical attendance has been placed at the disposal of the poor emigrants. On the whole the amount of encouragement afforded to emigration has been more liberal than in the past, and there has been a proportionate increase in the number of immigrants.

The total number of foreigners who have arrived in Canada during the year 1873, has been 99,109, against 89,186 during the year 1872. It is necessary to deduct from these figures a large number of persons who merely passed through Canada *en route* for the Western States. The number of the latter in 1872, amounted to 52,608, and in

1873 to 49,059; so that we may set down Canadian immigration properly so called, at 36,578 for 1872, and 50,050 in 1873; an increase of 13,472 for the past year, or nearly 37 per cent.

Of these 50,050 settlers in 1873, 8,971 came to us from the United States, and are for the most part supposed to be Canadians returned to their homes. It is satisfactory to gather from the report of the Government Agent sent to the United States to enquire into the condition of Canadians in the neighbouring Republic, and the probable chances of bringing them back to their country, that it would be comparatively easy and involve but a small outlay, to restore to our country a large number of our fellow countrymen who have emigrated. We trust that the Government will take this matter in hand, and will enable Canadians in the United States who desire to return home, to avail themselves in their due proportion of the large sums expended for the encouragement of immigration into the country.

Your Committee see with pleasure that the Government have carried out a regular system of inducements to passenger brokers engaged in the services of the steamship lines. Emigration from Great Britain and the Continent to Canada in preference to the Western States, could not be secured without first neutralizing the interests these brokers hitherto had in selling tickets to the more remote points.

In order that the impression made on the immigrant on his first arrival in Canada might be as favorable as possible, the Government, during the year 1873, caused to be completed and rendered more comfortable and better fitted for the service for which they are set apart, the emigrant buildings already begun or partially erected at Levis, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Kingston, Toronto and London.

Your Committee are happy to find that the Government have seriously taken into hand the matter of emigration to the North West, by distributing pamphlets and advertisements, by obtaining a reduction in the rate of passage from Toronto to Fort William by granting transport at reduced rates on the Dawson Road, by establishing a regular emigration station at Winnipeg, by opening negotiations with parties expressing a desire to establish centres of colonization. Efforts have been made to attract towards the North West Menonite emigration, and your Committee hope that these efforts will produce good results. Immigrants to the number of 1,256 have gone to settle in Manitoba during the past year.

Your Committee suggest that the Minister of Agriculture should forward to members a good number of pamphlets or publications written in the interest of emigration to Manitoba, with a circular requesting those gentlemen to circulate them amongst the people by causing them to be distributed in the public schools.

They specially recommend a manuscript pamphlet, the property of Mr. A. Lusignan, which contains valuable information and complete statistics in reference to the history, institutions, topography, climate, resources, &c., of Manitoba, and which your Committee would be pleased to see extensively circulated in the different constituencies of the Dominion.

By reason of the falling off in the demand for manual labour in the United States, the European emigration of this year will not, judging from appearances, reach so high a figure as heretofore, and it may happen that emigration to Canada will be affected by that diminution.

Your Committee have convinced themselves of the truth of the news which has reached them, as to the dissolution of the association known by the name of the "North Atlantic Steamship Conference," which was a combination effected between the different steamship lines for the purposes of maintaining a uniform rate of freight and passage between European and American Ports. The result will be an active competition between the different lines, and a considerable fall in the rate of transport. There is no security for the duration of this state of things for any time, and it would be difficult to foretell the effect it will have on emigration. Under the *regime* of the Conference, the system of passenger warrants had, as between New York and the St. Lawrence, established an important difference in favour of the latter. But it would seem beyond doubt that a con-

siderable fall in the rate of passage is calculated to swell the current of emigration from the old to the new world.

Nevertheless we must not forget that the strong inducements held out by other countries, and more particularly by Australia, to attract European emigration which we are striving to bring to our shores, are calculated to turn away the tide in some measure from us; and your Committee are of opinion that the best compensation we can find for this would be the bringing back of our own fellow-countrymen. Your Committee therefore strongly recommend that, while continuing its labors in Europe, the Government should also direct its efforts towards the United States, and by affording to Canadians abroad the advantages afforded to emigrants from the other side of the Atlantic, endeavor to bring back to our country a population so justly entitled to our affection and esteem.

Taking into consideration the intelligent efforts of the Government to make known abroad the vast resources of our country, and the liberal encouragement which experience enables them to give to immigration in a more effectual manner from year to year, your Committee would in conclusion express the hope that the gradual increase in immigration noted in past years, will not cease, but will on the contrary ere long be considerably augmented.

The whole respectfully submitted.

A. H. PAQUET.
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
22nd May, 1874.

The Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization have the honor to present their Second Report as follows:—

That, in reference to the petition of Constant Bougler, an immigrant who arrived in Montreal in October last, in the "Circassian," one of the Allan Line of Steamships, and who claims compensation for the loss of two bales of bedding, &c., your Committee have examined the said Constant Bougler and James Crossley, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Allan, whose evidence is hereunto annexed together with copies of other documents produced before the Committee.

That from the said evidence it would appear that the loss of Bougler's property was occasioned by the neglect of the agents of the Messrs. Allan either in Liverpool or Montreal.

That when Bougler found he could obtain no redress from the Company for the loss of his property, he, acting on the advice of counsel, instituted legal proceedings to recover the value of the same. Through some informality in the proceedings, Bougler was unsuccessful in his suit, and in addition to the loss of his property sustained a further loss in law expenses amounting to nearly \$100.00.

That your Committee cannot help expressing their dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Messrs. Allan in connection with this transaction, and they are decidedly of opinion that the amount claimed by Bougler should have been paid by them upon proof of the value of the contents of the baggage lost.

Your Committee would call the attention of the Immigration Department to the necessity of adopting such means in the future, as will protect the immigrant from loss on his passage to this country through the carelessness or neglect of agents and others connected with the line of steamships on which he was a passenger.

Your Committee look upon Bougler's case as one of peculiar hardship, he having lost property valued at \$232.00, and all the money he had to commence the world with in his new home having been by him disbursed to defray the expenses of what your Committee consider a good action against the Messrs. Allan; he is now penniless.

We would therefore strongly recommend his claim to the favorable consideration of the Government.

 MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Letter from H. & A. Allan.

MONTREAL, May 6th, 1874.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 1st inst., in reply to which we beg to say that there never was any evidence presented to us that the baggage of Constant Bougler was ever received by us or on board of the steamship in which he came out.

Many instances have occurred this year wherein passengers from France never saw their baggage after they embarked at Havre, or the port from which they came, and we have reason to believe that it did not come forward by the same conveyance at all.

We do not pretend to take any charge of baggage, or to become responsible for it in any way, and there is a special notification to that effect on all our passage tickets. But we do all in our power and instruct all our servants to take good care of all property that comes on board our steamships.

There is much carelessness amongst all foreign and particularly French emigrants in not giving their personal attention to look after their own baggage.

We are quite satisfied that the baggage in question was never received by us, or on board of any of our vessels.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company is not an incorporated Company.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

HUGH & ANDREW ALLAN.

Dr. A. H. Paquet,
Chairman Immigration Committee,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Petition of Constant Bougler to the House of Commons, referred to the Immigration and Colonization Committee.

To the Honorable the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in the Parliament assembled :—

The petition of Constant Bougler, presently of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, respectfully represent :—

That he is an emigrant lately arrived in this country from France.

That he was induced to leave his native country and emigrate to Canada, by the representations made to him by the emigrant agent in Paris, appointed by the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

That said agent instructed your petitioner to proceed *via* Liverpool, in England, and there to take one of the steamers of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company for Canada; said agent also representing that Company received a subsidy from the Dominion Government, and was therefore bound to carry emigrants to Canada at reduced rates.

That your petitioner purchased from the Agent at Liverpool of the said Company tickets for himself and his wife from the said port of Liverpool to Montreal, said Company through their said Agent thereby undertaking not only to convey your petitioner and his wife, but also to transport their baggage to the said port of Montreal.

That on arriving at Montreal, aforesaid, your petitioner enquired at the office of the said Company for his baggage, but failed to receive it, and has not yet received it.

That in order to obtain his said baggage or the price thereof, about three hundred dollars, your petitioner instituted an action in the Superior Court of Montreal, aforesaid, against the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, such being the corporate name of said Company as evidenced by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, 18 Vict., cap. 44.

That the firm of H. and A. Allan of Montreal, aforesaid, whose names appear on all the business letters and documents of said Company as the agents thereof as will more fully appear by reference to exhibits herewith produced, pleaded to said action, and, paradoxical as it may seem, stated under oath that there was no such Company in existence as the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, and as the result thereof, the said action of your petitioner was dismissed on an *exception à la forme* pleaded by said firm of H. and A. Allan.

That your petitioner is now in destitute circumstances, having spent much time and money in his endeavours to regain possession of his said baggage.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honorable House may be pleased to take into consideration the best means of protecting immigrants from loss and impositions, such as your petitioner has been subject to, and that such redress and assistance be granted to your petitioner as to your Honorable House may seem meet: And your petitioner will ever pray.

C. BOUGLER.

Montreal, 29th April, 1874.

In matter Bougler's baggage.

Mr. Joseph Doutre examined:

Sometime in November last Mr. Bougler applied to our firm to represent him in a case against a Company for loss of baggage. Mr. Bougler handed us an order for goods which I produce. He applied to Messrs. H. A. Allan with regard to the matter, and received a letter which I hereby produce. The letter is dated 25th November, 1873. We then took a law suit against the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company for the recovery of Bougler's baggage, amounting to the value of \$232, as per bill here produced. The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company appeared by attorney, Mr. Rose (Messrs. Hugh and Andrew Allan did not appear under their own name), and an *exception à la forme* which I hereby produce. The third and fourth paragraph of which being the ground on which the cause was dismissed. An answer was made by a *plaidoyer au mérite* which I produce, to which ordinary answers were made and the cause went on for evidence.

Mr. Doutre reads some evidence given in the cause, and the judgment therein dismissing the cause without cost, that is without the plaintiff having any cost to pay to the defendant, but the plaintiff's own costs in the matter amounted to \$98.71. The reason verbally given for the refusal of the Court to grant costs to the defendant is, that the defendants were wrong in misleading the plaintiff in the cause.

JOSEPH DOUTRE

Constant Bougler examined.

Question by Mr. Flynn—Did you embark at Havre?

*Answer—*I did. I disembarked at Southampton and went by train to Liverpool. At Liverpool I embarked aboard steamship *Circassian*. I saw my two bales at Southampton. When at Liverpool I missed the baggage. I made the enquiries from the agents of the Allan in Liverpool, and said I would not pay a balance of one hundred francs unless my baggage was delivered. On this the agent told me to embark; that my baggage would reach Ireland as soon as I would; and I paid the hundred francs on this consideration. At the port of call in Ireland I enquired from an agent about my baggage, and the agent told me that he could not say anything about it, but that I could find out at Point Lévis. I watched the tender and did not see my baggage, although it might have been aboard as there was so much that I could not see all. There were two or three tenders which brought the baggage to the steamship unloading at the same time. At Point Lévis when the baggage had been disembarked and not finding mine, I spoke to one of the ship's officers respecting my baggage. He answered me to apply at Montreal. I had five packages of baggage, and got three of them. If the agent had not given me the assurance that he would look after my baggage I would not have left Liverpool.

At Point Lévis I represented my case to the Immigration Agent, and he told me that

I should not have left Liverpool without my baggage; I answered I would not have left Liverpool had I not received assurances from the agent of the Allan line that my baggage would reach Ireland as soon as I would. I then went to Montreal, and after having gone several times to the office of Messrs. Allan I was told by one of the employés that the baggage had arrived on board of the steamer *Canadian*, and I was given an order to get it. The order is the one produced by Mr. Doutré. The order was given me by the same person who told me that they had received a letter from Quebec announcing that the baggage had arrived by the *Canadian*. I went on board the *Canadian* with a person employed by Messrs. Allan and sent by an employé to act as interpreter. Asked the captain if the goods were on board, and he said, Yes. I then presented the order and we went below to get the goods. We found two small bales bearing the name of Raillard. The interpreter told me that the captain had said that Raillard had probably taken my two bales. My name was on each of my bales. We left the steamship and went to the office of Messrs. Allan, and I met the same individual who had given me the order. I told him that the baggage on board the steamship belonged to one Raillard, and was not mine. The same clerk referred to a small book containing the names of those who claimed some baggage, and he found that Raillard had received his baggage, his name being struck out. The same clerk then came with me to the steamship to see whether the baggage was Raillard's, as I had stated. Finding out that they were Raillard's baggage, he asked me to take those bales instead of mine. I refused, and I told him I would try to find out Raillard, and on his part he should do likewise in order to get back my baggage. The same day I went to the Immigration Office to ascertain whether his name was on the books. He had not been at the Immigration Office. I could not trace him at the other Immigration Office either. I went several times afterwards to the office of Messrs. Allan, and the same clerk requested me to take the bales marked Raillard. The last time I went to the office of Messrs. Allan I was informed that the clerk above mentioned had gone to Portland; \$232 is the value of my goods in France, and they are worth more here.

Abstract from Record.

In the matter of

CONSTANT BOUGLER, *Plaintiff*,

vs.

THE MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, *Defendants*.

Abstract from Declaration.

"That on or about the Eleventh day of September, Eighteen hundred and seventy-three, at the City of Liverpool, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England, the plaintiff having formed the intention of emigrating to Canada, purchased for himself and his wife, from the defendants at Liverpool aforesaid, where the defendants also have an office and place of business, two passenger tickets from the said City of Liverpool to the City of Montreal, in Canada, for which plaintiff paid the said defendants the price demanded of him, and in consideration of which the said defendants undertook and agreed to convey the said plaintiff and his wife to Montreal aforesaid, and also to transport to the said City of Montreal and there deliver to the said plaintiff in the same good order and condition as when delivered to the said defendants a certain quantity of baggage to wit: among other things two bales or *ballots* containing bedding and other articles which the said plaintiff at Liverpool aforesaid delivered over to and placed under the care of the said defendants, who acknowledged in the presence of witnesses to have received them.

"That on the arrival of the said plaintiff at Montreal aforesaid, on or about the Twenty-third of September, Eighteen hundred and seventy-three, he, the said plaintiff, inquired at the office of the said defendants to have and obtain the said two bales or *ballots* of bedding and other articles according to agreement with the said defendants at Liverpool aforesaid, but the said defendants, although admitting having received the said

two bales of bedding and other articles at Montreal aforesaid, as will appear by reference to plaintiff's exhibit marked "A," herewith produced and filed, nevertheless have failed, neglected and refused to deliver them up to the said plaintiff although thereto often requested."

Abstract—Exception a la forme.

"Third.—Because the said defendants do not carry on business at the said City of Montreal, and have no office or place of business at the said City of Montreal, and are wrongly described in the writ of summons in this cause as 'doing business in the City of Montreal in the District of Montreal.'"

"Fourth.—Because, although it is true that by an act of the Parliament of the late Province of Canada, the said defendants were incorporated under the name of The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, yet that the said defendants have never carried on business as such company either at Montreal or elsewhere, and have never had and have not now any office or place of business either at Montreal or elsewhere, and the said Montreal Ocean Steamship Company was never organized for the purpose of carrying on business."

Abstract—Plea.

"And the said defendants hereby expressly deny that at all or any of the time or times mentioned in the said declaration, carried on business either as common carriers or carriers of passengers and their baggage, or otherwise, at the City of Montreal, or at Liverpool in England or elsewhere, or that the said plaintiff procured or purchased from the defendants a ticket or tickets for the conveyance of said plaintiff and his wife and their baggage as falsely alleged in the said declaration, or that the defendants ever received from the plaintiff the baggage mentioned in said declaration, and the defendants hereby deny all and every the allegations of said declaration as specifically as if the same had been herein reiterated and negatived *seriatim*."

Copy—Order for Goods.

"MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY."

"MR. McNALLY will please deliver to Mr. Bougler, or order the following goods, ex-Canadian, Voyage No. 2.

Marks and Numbers.	Packages.
2	Bales Bedding.

"For H. & A. ALLAN.

"JAS. CROSSBY.

"Montreal, 10th October, 1873."

Endorsed—"Exhibit No. 1 A. due demander."

Copy—Admission of the Defendants.

"We hereby admit, on behalf of the defendants in this cause, that the signature, 'James Crossby,' subscribed at the foot of plaintiff's exhibit, No. 1 A., is genuine.

"RITCHIE, BORLASE & ROSE.

"Attorneys for Defendants.

"Montreal, 31st January, 1874."

Copy—Letter.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, }
 H. & A. ALLAN, Agents. }
 Messrs. DOUTRE & DOUTRE, &c., &c.

MONTREAL, 25th November, 1873.

DEAR SIRS,—In reference to your communication of 21st instant, we have to advise that we are prepared to defend any action you may bring against us on behalf of Mr. Constant Bougler.

Yours truly,

H. & A. ALLAN,
 per A. SMITH.

Endorsed —“ Plaintiff’s Exhibit No. 3, filed at Enquête.”

Copy.—Plaintiff’s Exhibit No. 4, filed at Enquête.

VALUATION OF BEDDING LOST BY C. BOULGER THROUGH THE ALLAN COMPANY.

1st Bale.

1 bed of goose feathers, ticking with broad and narrow blue stripe	\$36 00
1 wool mattress covered with damask	28 00
2 ticking-covered feather pillows, narrow blue stripe	12 00
1 feather bolster, like the bed	6 00
1 white woollen blanket, with blue stripe	12 00
1 counterpane of wool and green calico	10 00
The above were packed in sacking	3 00

2nd Bale.

1 bed of goose feathers, ticking same colour as the foregoing	36 00
1 wool mattress, ticking with narrow stripe	26 00
2 feather pillows	12 00
1 bolster, like the bed	6 00
1 white woollen blanket, with red stripe	12 00
1 counterpane—on one side, green ground and red flowers; on the other, white ground and blue flowers	12 00
1 second bolster (in this second bale)	6 00
1 green ironing blanket, in which the above were wrapped	4 00
1 small and second woollen counterpane	8 00
The whole packed in new sacking	3 00

\$232 00

Costs, travelling expenses, attendance and disbursements..... 68 00

Total.....\$300 00

[*Endorse of Passengers' Contract Ticket.*]

Full Amount payable by Passengers, £4 15 0.

On account of the above, I hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of £4 15 0.

Signed, ALBERT JOURDAIN,

Agent at London.

It is hereby expressly agreed between the Passengers within named and the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, that the latter are not responsible for the safe keeping during the Voyage, and delivery at the termination thereof, of the Baggage of said Passengers, nor for loss of life or injury to person, nor for loss or damage to Baggage resulting from any of the following perils (whether arising from the negligence, default, or errors in judgment of the Master, Mariners, Engineers, or others of the Crew, or otherwise howsoever)—namely Risk of Craft, Explosion or Fire at sea, in Craft or on shore, Boilers, Steam, or Machinery; or from the consequence of any damage or injury thereto, howsoever such damage or injury may be caused; Collision, Stranding, or other peril of the seas, rivers, or navigation, of whatever nature and kind soever, and howsoever such Collision, Stranding, or other peril may be caused.

MONTEAL OCEAN

ALLAN BROTHERS & CO.

AGENTS.

4121



STEAMSHIP CO.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
JAMES STREET, LIVERPOOL; AND
FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY.



PASSENGERS' CONTRACT TICKET.

1. —A Contract Ticket in this form must be given to every Passenger engaging a Passage from the United Kingdom to any place out of Europe, and not being within the Mediterranean Sea.
2. —The Victualling Scale for the Voyage must be printed in the body of the Ticket.
3. —The day of the month on which the Passengers are to enter must be inserted in words and not in figures.
4. —All the blanks must be correctly filled in, and the Ticket must be legibly signed with the Christian Names, Surnames and Addresses in full, of the party issuing the same.
5. —When once issued, this Ticket must not be withdrawn from the Passenger, or any Alteration, Addition or Erasure made in it.

Steam-ship *Circassian*, of Tons Register, to take in Passengers at Liverpool for Quebec, on the twenty-third day of April, 1874.

NAMES.	AGES.	Equal to Statute Adults.
1 Margaret Johnson,	28	1
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

We engage that the Persons named in the margin hereof shall be provided with Steerage Passage to, and shall be landed at the Port of Quebec, North America, in the Steamship *Circassian*, (viz LONDONDERRY), with not less than Ten Cubic Feet for Luggage for each Statute Adult, and shall be victualled during the Voyage, and at the time of detention at any place before its termination, according to the subjoined Scale, for the sum of £... including Government Dues before Embarkation, and Head-money (if any) at the place of Landing, and every other Charge, except Freight for excess of Luggage beyond the quantity above specified; and we hereby acknowledge to have received the sum of £... in... payment.

In addition to any Provisions which the Passengers may themselves bring, the following quantities, at least, of Water and Provisions (to be issued daily) will be supplied by the Master of the Ship, as required by law - viz., To each Statute Adult, 3 quarts Water daily, exclusive of what is necessary for cooking the articles required by the Passengers; Act to be issued in a cooked state, and a weekly allowance of Provisions according to the following scale: 3½ lbs. Bread, 1½ lb. Fresh Bread, 1 lb. Flour, 1½ lb. Oatmeal, 1½ lb. Rice, 3 lbs. Potatoes, 1½ lb. Peas, 4 oz. Raisins, 2 lbs. Beef, 1½ lb. Pork, 1 lb. Fish, 2 oz. Tea, 2 oz. Coffee or Cocoa, 1 lb. Sugar, 1 gill Molasses, 1 gill Vinegar, 3 oz. Salt, 1 oz. Mustard, and Pepper.

ALLAN BROS

The following articles may be issued as substitutes for the Government Scale—viz., 1 lb. 12 oz. Flour, in lieu of 2 lbs. 3 oz. Biscuit, or 2 lbs. 12 oz. Fresh Bread; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Fresh Beef, in lieu of $\frac{1}{3}$ lb. Oatmeal; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Fresh Beef, in lieu of 1 lb. 4 oz. Rice or 1 lb. 4 oz. Peas; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Coffee, in lieu of 1 oz. Tea.

Date, 20th April, 1874.

Deposit,	£1	11	0
Balance,	£4	15	0
<hr/>			
Total,	£6	6	0

To be paid at the Office, at the Port of Embarkation, one day before the above day for sailing, unless specially agreed, in writing, to the contrary. By the Rules laid down by this Company, Passengers failing to be on board at the time appointed for embarkation will forfeit their passage money.

Signature in full, ALBERT JOURDAIN,

On behalf of BRYCE ALLAN.

BILL OF FARE.

BREAKFAST at Eight o'clock; DINNER at One o'clock; SUPPER at Six o'clock.
SUNDAY.—BREAKFAST—Coffee, Sugar and Fresh Bread. DINNER—Beef and Potatoes, Flour Pudding, with Raisins and Molasses. SUPPER—Tea, Sugar and Biscuit.
MONDAY. BREAKFAST—Coffee, Sugar and Biscuit. DINNER—Pea Soup, Pork and Bread. SUPPER—Tea, Sugar and Bread.
TUESDAY.—BREAKFAST—Coffee, Sugar, and Fresh Bread. DINNER—Fish and Potatoes. SUPPER—Tea, Sugar and Biscuit.
WEDNESDAY.—BREAKFAST—Coffee, Sugar and Biscuit. DINNER Pea Soup, Beef and Rice. SUPPER—Tea, Sugar and Biscuit.
THURSDAY.—BREAKFAST—Coffee, Sugar and Fresh Bread. DINNER—Pea Soup, Pork and Potatoes. SUPPER—Tea, Sugar and Biscuit.
FRIDAY.—BREAKFAST—Coffee, Sugar and Biscuit. DINNER—Fish and Potatoes. SUPPER—Tea, Sugar and Biscuit.
SATURDAY. BREAKFAST—Coffee, Sugar and Biscuit. DINNER—Pea Soup, Beef and Rice. SUPPER—Tea, Sugar and Bread.

Fresh Bread may be substituted for Biscuit on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Mornings. Porridge can be had in addition to the Breakfast. Children under Twelve Years of Age, half the above.

As the Provisions will be cooked and served out in rations, Third Class Passengers will be required to provide a Tin Plate, Quart Mug, Knife, Fork, Spoon and Water-can; also Bedding.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

- 1.—If Passengers, through no default of their own, are not received on board on the day named in their Contract Tickets, or fail to obtain a passage in the Ship, they should apply to the Government Emigration Officer at the Port, who will assist them in obtaining redress under the Passengers' Act.
- 2.—Passengers should carefully keep this part of their Contract Ticket till after the end of the voyage. N.B.—This Contract Ticket is exempt from Stamp-duty.

Mr. James Crossby then examined as a witness in the matter of Constant Bougler's baggage:—I am a clerk in the employ of Messrs. H. & A. Allen, of Montreal; I have been in their employ for a year and a half; I remember Mr. Bougler calling on me last October in connection with his baggage; I told him once that I had received advice from Quebec, saying that two bales supposed to be Bougler's, would arrive by the steamship *Canadian*; That advice was dated 9th October, 1873; These bales did not come out on the steamship *Canadian*; they were supposed to have come out in the *Polynesian*, and were found in the Grand Trunk unclaimed baggage warehouse at Point Levis; the *Polynesian* followed the voyage of the *Circassian* one week afterwards; after the arrival of the steamer *Canadian* at Montreal, I gave an order to Mr. Bougler to get his goods; after going to the *Canadian* Mr. Bougler came back to me and told me that the goods which were there were marked as belonging to a man of the name of Raillard staying in the Immigration House; Bougler said it was probable Raillard had taken his (Bougler's) baggage instead of his own, and I also stated it was, and that he better go and find Raillard and try to have him exchange it; I believe that Raillard was a passenger on board one of Allan's steamships on the *Polynesian*, I think. From the fact of Raillard's two bales being left there, I assumed that Raillard might have taken Bougler's baggage instead of his own. The baggage supposed to be marked "Bougler" arrived by the steamer *Canadian*, could not have been delivered without an order from the office. Mr. Bougler went to the Immigration House and returned and said that Raillard had left. The packages marked "Raillard" were never claimed by any one, and they are still in the warehouse in Montreal, the contents whereof are unknown.

JAS. CROSSBY.

Examination of Mr. Taché, Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

1st. What are the publications which have been scattered over Europe in the interests of immigration, and to what numbers do they reach?—The number of publications distributed in the British Isles and elsewhere, with the object of making this country known, and drawing emigration towards it, reaches during the latter year a high figure; nearly 3,000,000 copies have been distributed within less than three years. Some of these publications have been prepared by the Department, while others were purchased from the authors or publishers. A complete list, brought down to 30th April, 1873, furnished by the Secretary of the Department, will be found in the report of the Committee on Immigration of 1873, (of same date). Since that time the following publications have been procured, in order to keep up the distribution, viz. :—

Canada vs. Nebraska	100,000
Labor wants of Canada	25,000
Information for Immigrants (pamphlets)	100,000
Climates and Productions of Canada	1,051
Germans in Canada	5,000
Manitoba Posters	11,200
Annuaire du Canada	1,700
Lacroix's Guide	1,000
Lumber trade of Ottawa	100
Resources of Ottawa District (English)	1,200
do do (in German)	600
Year Book of Canada	17,076
Journey to Manitoba (English)	125,000
do (French)	25,000
Budget Speech	100,000
Canada, a Field for Immigration	10,000
Supplements to Continental Papers	50,000
Pamphlets on Beet-root Sugar	16,000
Our Great West	10,000
Total.....	599,927

The sums devoted to this service during the years 1873 and 1874, exceed the amount of \$35,000, including the cost of three maps of the territory of the Dominion.

2. Is it to your knowledge that a greater number of geographical maps have been distributed and placed in railway stations and elsewhere, conformably to the recommendations last year of this Committee?—The number of maps distributed, or to be distributed, by the Department of Agriculture during the years 1873-74, comes up to 510,000 copies. Three different maps make up this number, viz. :—Two maps on a large scale showing the whole extent of the Canadian Confederation—5,000 copies of each of these being issued; and a reduced map of the two first-mentioned ones, with an issue of 500,000 copies. Framed copies of the large-sized maps have been forwarded to the different Emigration Agents, to be displayed in the places frequented by emigrants. The agents of the Department in Europe, the agents of the various transportation companies, and those friendly to emigration, have been entrusted with the distribution of this class of information in the British Islands, and elsewhere.

3. Were any complaints made against any of the Emigration Agents of the Dominion Government in Europe or elsewhere?—Excepting some remarks made by divers parties, and which will always occur in any condition of affairs, I am aware of but a single complaint brought against an Emigration Agent of the Dominion Government. The Department took up the case, and after collecting information came to the conclusion that the charge had no foundation.

4. Has the system of passage tickets, when extended to other steamship lines, besides that of the Allan company, given the results looked for by this Committee?—The passage ticket system adopted in the case of the Allan Company has been extended to the companies known as the "Dominion," "Temperley," and to the "Anchor Line," for the Maritime Provinces. This system, in conjunction with the efforts of numerous Emigration Agents, has contributed, I have no doubt, to increase the number of immigrants as shown in the year's report.

The operation of this system would have to undergo, however, serious modifications, should it turn out as announced, that a rupture has taken place of the agreement known by the name of the "Liverpool Conference," under which the great trans-Atlantic steam navigation companies were bound to keep the price of a passage between-decks at six guineas.

5. What is at present the price charged by these different lines?—The regulation rate of passage for emigrants is fixed by the Liverpool Conference at six guineas, as I have just stated. The rate of passage assured to emigrants holding a Dominion ticket, are of two categories, the one applicable to all holders, fixes the rate at £4 15s. sterling (or \$25), the other applies only to the class of farm laborers' families and female servants, and fixes the rate at £2 5s. sterling, with the understanding that passage tickets of this second category are to number about one-tenth of the total number.

As a matter of course, these rates apply to the passage of an adult; the price for children under eight years being one half, and under one year, less than a fourth (15s. 10d and 7s. 6d respectively.)

6. Have the Dominion agents, in concert with the agents of the Local Government, made proper provision for the necessity of procuring work suited to the capacity of the immigrants?—The Dominion agents, in concert with the Provincial agents, have, I think, done all in their power to provide employment for immigrants suited to their aptitude and capacity.

7. Has the Department encouraged, and to what extent, passage brokers to send emigrants to Canada, in preference to the Western States, by neutralizing the interest these agents had in selling passage tickets to the most distant points, by which sale they secured a commission, as well on the emigrant's land journey as on his ocean voyage; has the Department also taken steps to secure the services of the agents of the several steamship lines?—The Department has practiced a regular system of encouragement to passage brokers; most of them being already engaged in the service of the Steamship Companies. We also employed some agents, who, in place of fixed salaries, received and still receive a commission on each emigrant.

8. In order to make the best possible impression on the immigrant on his arrival in

Canada, have steps been taken, and state what steps, to remedy the inconveniences previously pointed out at Levis, Quebec and elsewhere, as well in relation to the premises as to comfort generally?—Within the past few years the Government has had suitable buildings erected in the emigrant stations; notably at Levis, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Kingston, Toronto and London. These buildings, with their accessories, were completed during the year 1873, and afford to the emigrant all the comfort compatible with the kind of service to which they are to be applied. At Montreal it became necessary to abandon the building erected for Immigration purposes, because the Grand Trunk Railway Company were not willing to construct a branch of their road to bring the immigrants to it, as the Government had reason to expect at the time of the erection of the building in question. The Company, in consequence, for three years, placed at the disposal of the Department a building of its own, and which, after undergoing certain repairs, now holds the place of the building returned to the Department of Public Works.

9. Have the Government seriously taken up the matter of emigration to the North West, and state the results obtained since last year?—The Department has seriously dealt with the matter of emigration to the North West, by distributing pamphlets and advertisements; by securing a reduction in the price of passage from Toronto to Fort William; by granting transport at reduced rates on the Dawson road; by establishing a regular Immigrant station at Winnipeg; by opening negotiations with persons professing a disposition to establish centres of colonization. The Minister of the Interior has, in fact, caused to be placed in reserve certain sections of the Province of Manitoba for these particular establishments.

The annual report of the Department exhibits the efforts made to attract Menonite emigration towards the North West, and the engagements entered into by Government in that respect.

The success of these efforts and of the movement previously created, is manifested by the addition of 1,256 immigrants to the population of Manitoba, as shown by the reports received from the agents of the Departments.

10. The reception extended to emigrants being one of the conditions of success, state whether the Department have knowledge of any fact calculated to impede it?—No fact has come to my knowledge which would lead me to think that the reception extended to emigrants has been a source of ill success to the cause of emigration. I am aware that some immigrants have expressed disappointment, which is only to be expected, but in general I think the emigrants have had no cause of complaint on that head.

11. Are you aware of the existence of any defect in the series of services to be rendered to the immigrant, at his departure, by the respective agents, during the sea voyage, or on his arrival in Canada?—I am not aware of the existence of any defect in the series of services to be rendered to the immigrant at the several periods of his journey. Supplied with information before his departure, directed in his preparations, at the moment of leaving his country and started on his way by the European agents, the immigrant is protected during his voyage by the immigration laws, which prescribe the space to be afforded to each immigrant on board the ships, the inspection of the provisions shipped for his use, and the treatment he is to receive from the authorities on board.

On arriving in Canada, the immigrants are received by the Dominion agents, who give them information, counsel, and in nearly every case a free passage to their place of destination and, in case of want or illness, an asylum and help.

On reaching their destination, the immigrants, moreover, receive the care and often the assistance of the authorities of the Province they have elected to settle in.

12. Have the Government effected any improvements in the mode of carrying immigrants on the different railways, both as to speed and as to good treatment?—The Government have not had any change made in the mode of carrying immigrants on the railways, and I do not think there is any ground of complaint, generally speaking, as to the service in question. It has occurred, in a few exceptional instances, that, from overcrowding or through some accident, trains of emigrants have had to suffer inconvenience and delay,—difficulties which the best arrangements cannot prevent.

13. Has the Department, during the course of the year, continued to employ inspectors upon the trains to travel with the immigrants and see that care is taken of

them, and what report has been made to it?—An inspecting agent has been kept on during the entire season of navigation, upon the course followed by immigrant trains, with which he travels continually in order to watch the treatment bestowed upon immigrants, and to prevent delays in forwarding them. This inspecting agent has drawn the attention of the Department to a few instances of delay, of small importance, and in general has found that the service has been well carried out.

14. What is the nature of the arrangements anterior to 1873, made by the Government with the Allan line, for the carriage of emigrants to Canada?—I do not think I have authority to give the details included in this question, seeing that the arrangements effected with the steamship lines frequenting the St. Lawrence are of a confidential nature.

15. Has the Government taken, or does it intend to take, steps in order to ensure the immigration of the Canadians now in the United States, conformably to the suggestions of the Reverend Messire P. E. Gendreau, who visited them in October last during his mission ordered by the Honorable Mr. Pope?—I am not aware that any other measures have been taken for the repatriation of Canadians now in the United States besides the commission entrusted to the Abbé Gendreau, the relation of which forms part of the Appendices to the Annual Report of the Department. This commission given to the Abbé Gendreau seems to show that the intention of the Government is to follow up this scheme.

Mr. Lowe, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, was then called and examined.

1. What, in your opinion, is the prospect of immigration, the coming season, by the St. Lawrence route?—The appearances so far indicate decline. The Department had information that the total emigration from the port of Liverpool, which is the principal port for emigration in the United Kingdom, for the first three months of this year, was very little more than half, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year; the figures being for the first quarter in 1873, 24,399, and for the first quarter in 1874, 12,559. It would not, however, follow that the decline to Canada was in the same proportion. It happened last year that there was a falling off in the number of immigrants to the United States, while there was a large increase in those to Canada. But the indications so far are falling off in the immigrants coming to Canada this year. The numbers arriving by steamships are less than last year.

2. What is the cause of the decrease?—The primary cause of the decrease is slackening of demand for immigrant labor on this side of the Atlantic. Very few immigrants come to this continent, I mean those of the poor or labouring class, without receiving some kind of aid. Vast sums of money are annually transmitted to Great Britain from immigrants who have come before to enable their friends to join them. The commercial crisis which occurred in the United States last year, very much checked the demand for immigrant labor in that country and caused a large influx of immigrants from the United States to Canada. There is much less demand in the Ottawa agency, and it is the same to greater or less extent in other agencies, to have immigrants brought to the country than last year at this time. All the immigrants who have come, however, who have been at all suited to the country, have been readily absorbed and found work at good wages. And a very large number of that class of laborers could be very readily and profitably absorbed in Canada. I should say that there is an active demand for immigrants reported from the Toronto agency.

3. Has the Prussian Government taken any steps to prevent emigration from that country?—Yes; the Prussian Government throws every obstacle in the way of emigrants leaving the fatherland; and every possible obstruction is put in the way of emigration agents, and the agents of steamship companies. But this paternal care of the Prussian Government does not check the emigrating spirit among its subjects, if it does not actually tend to increase it. The only real check is that which I have before stated, namely, a temporary slackening of demand on this side of the ocean.

4. Has it come to your knowledge that any of your agents have traded in the sale of articles to intending emigrants?—No; and I do not believe that there has been any such traffic.

5. What are the instructions to Dominion agents as to the respective duties of themselves and the Provincial agents; and what are their respective duties?—The

Dominion agents receive instructions by departmental letters touching the nature of the duties they are expected to perform. These consist generally in the diffusion of information by means of lectures and printed matter respecting the Dominion as a field for immigration. The agents are specially cautioned not to make any exaggerations; and also that in any advice they may be called upon to give to intending emigrants they shall not render themselves open to the reproach of having misled. The Dominion special agents have no connection with the Provincial agents; and I cannot tell the Committee what are the duties of the latter. The Local Government have independent jurisdiction on the subject of immigration under the Union Act. But it is also to some extent joint; and as a matter of fact the permanent agents of the Dominion at every point aid the Provinces in as far as they can, the interests being common.

6. Has it come to your knowledge that any of the agents of the Dominion or Provinces have taken any commission or reward from ship owners for obtaining emigrants to go by their ships to other places than Canada?—There was a rumor of this nature in the case of one agent, who was immediately written to on the subject, and he denied the imputation. No proof of such practice has ever been furnished to the Department. It, of course, could not be allowed. I do not believe any such practice exists.

7. Do you know of any of our agents having acted as the agents of transporting companies or of having received any reward for any other duties than those imposed by Canada?—No official information of this nature has been furnished to the department. But informal information has reached it to the effect that some of the Dominion agents have received *per capita* commissions from steamship companies. In one view the effect of such commissions would be to stimulate the zeal of the agents, and in that far a benefit. There is, however, another side: they may excite the jealousy and, therefore, to some extent, the hostility of the regular steamship agents, as being an interference with their regular business, and that would be an injury. The late Mr. Dixon, who had great experience, held the latter view. And by the latter instructions issued by the Department to the special lecturing agents, they have been precluded from accepting such commissions. As regards the last clause of the question, I do not know of any agents receiving any rewards for any duties other than I have stated; and I do not believe they have done so.

8. Is it true, as reported in the newspapers, that the Association of Steamship Owners, called the "North Atlantic Conference" is dissolved?—The Department had information by a cable telegram, dated April 30th last, to the effect that this conference was dissolved and that there was competition among the steamship companies as to emigrant fares, which were then quoted to New York at three guineas and under. And that information has been confirmed by later advices. It has been however represented to the Department that this breach in the conference is not likely to last very long in view of the very large interest to maintain it.

9. What was the nature of that conference?—It was a species of trades unions of great steamship lines plying across the North Atlantic Ocean, with the object of maintaining uniform fares and freights between ports in North America and ports in Europe. Under the rules of that conference, emigrant fares were fixed at a uniform rate of £6 6s., sterling, between ports in the United Kingdom and Canadian and United States ports.

10. Is not the breaking up of that conference likely to promote immigration?—As regards the subject of immigration to the St. Lawrence, the answer to this question is very complex. Of course the reduction of fares has a tendency to promote immigration, and particularly as the chief hindrance to immigration is the cost of passage. But the difference of price in favour of the St. Lawrence, as afforded by the passenger warrant arrangements, as compared with New York, was an influence of the greatest possible value, and it produced a very marked effect during the years 1872 and 1873, in fostering immigration to Canada. The Department has been informed that jealousy, caused by the difference effected by the system of passenger warrants in favor of the St. Lawrence, was one of the reasons that led to the rupture of the conference. I doubt if the steamship lines to New York will allow a difference in the emigrant fares in favor of the St. Lawrence without a severe struggle, especially in view of the fact that the St. Lawrence route is the shortest and the best to the Western States.

THIRD REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

RESPECTING A

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petitions presented in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, beg leave to present their Third Report, as follows :—

That the number of signatures to Petitions for a Prohibitory Liquor Law from the various Provinces is as follows :—

Ontario	88,775
Quebec	13,302
New Brunswick.....	14,493
Nova Scotia	13,337
Prince Edward Island	3,340
British Columbia.....	208

Besides these, petitions have been presented from municipal bodies representing a population of 478,756.

The Committee would also call attention to the petitions from—

The Presbytery of Manitoba.

The Members of the New Brunswick Legislature.

The Synod of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the City of Fredericton.

The Free Christian Baptist Conference of New Brunswick.

The Professors and Students, Knox College, Toronto.

The Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company.

The General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

The Nairn Church, Strabane, County Wentworth.

The Dundas Temperance Union.

The Niagara Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, in Session at Strathroy, and the Faculty and Students of Victoria College, Cobourg.

The Committee also beg leave to report, for the information of the House, such evidence bearing upon the matters referred to them as they believe to be worthy of consideration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
22nd May, 1874.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE AND PROCEEDINGS.

On the 8th April, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed, to which was referred the several petitions for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The Committee was composed as follows :—

Messrs. Bodwell,	Hon. Messrs. Blake,	Messrs. Forbes,
„ Appleby,	Hon. „ Cameron,	„ Carmichael,
„ Béchar, d,	„ Chisholm,	„ Ryan,
„ Bowell,	„ Cunningham (N. W.)	„ Ross (Middlesex), &
„ Burpee (Sunbury),	Hon. „ Davies,	„ Smith (Selkirk).

Mr. Bowell was appointed Chairman ; Mr. G. H. Ross, Chairman of Sub-Committee.

The Committee at once organized and proceeded with business.

A Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. Ross, Chisholm and Hon. Mr. Cameron, to revise the answers submitted in reply to the various interrogations circulated by the Committee of last Session.

The quorum of the Committee was reduced to five Members.

The following Members were added to the Committee :—

Messrs. Dymond, Church, Charlton, Rochester.

Mr. Bodwell having resigned, Mr. Ross was appointed Chairman.

The Committee presented their Second Report, as follows :—

1. That the petitions presented this and the preceding Parliament, praying for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, indicate a state of public feeling that demands the serious attention of the House.

2. That the intimate connection between the Liquor Traffic and crime of all kinds shews that the existing laws restricting said traffic, are entirely inadequate to remove the evils complained of.

3. Whereas, the attempt of previous Committees to obtain full and reliable information from documentary evidence, with regard to the operation of prohibitory liquor laws, have not been entirely satisfactory, the Committee is of opinion that it would be expedient to take such steps as would put the House in possession of full and reliable information, as to the operation and result of such laws in those States of the American Union where they are now, or have been in force, with the view of shewing the probable working and effect of such laws in Canada.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GAOL STATISTICS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Total number prisoners committed	6,003	6,379	6,615	6,958	7,877
Intemperate	3,660	4,080	4,074	4,261	5,444
Temperate	2,343	2,299	2,541	2,697	2,433
Drunk and disorderly		2,263	2,194	2,616	3,197

GAOL STATISTICS.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

	1868-69.	1869 70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Total number prisoners committed.....		2,132	4,197	4,021	
Intemperate		1,436	3,484	2,946	
Temperate		696	713	1,075	

REVENUE FROM LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CANADA.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Spirits, Malt and Malt Liquors (Excise)....	2,560,687 00	3,704,170 00	3,541,540 00	3,210,069 23

STATEMENT shewing the total Quantity and Value of Liquors and the Duties collected thereon.

1870.			1871.		
Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
Gals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Gals.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
2,028,811	1,365,894 00	1,097,637 49	2,277,242	1,493,611 00	1,250,055 93
1872.			1873.		
2,755,113	1,991,519 00	1,578,192 73	2,902,005	2,055,772 00	1,559,269 21

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total Duties of Excise	2,560,687 00	3,704,170 00	3,541,540 00	3,210,069 23
do Customs	1,097,637 49	1,250,055 93	1,578,192 73	1,559,209 21
	3,658,324 49	4,954,225 93	5,119,732 73	4,769,278 44

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the Quantities of various Grains, &c., used in the
Manufacture of Spirits and Malt Liquors.

Description of Grain,	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	lbs. per bushel.	Bushels.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
Malt	2,666,860	4,115,001	3,458,241	4,021,576	36	111,710
Indian Corn	33,863,715	62,374,296	56,604,694	67,588,199	56	1,206,914
Rye	15,494,211	12,768,486	9,907,232	11,238,170	56	200,681
Wheat	1,561,891	1,466,205	4,864,770	3,792,845	60	63,214
Oats, &c.	1,945,788	3,296,526	2,567,593	2,489,811	34	73,229
Mill Offal	3,369,092	2,767,891	1,922,299	2,321,957	30	77,393
	58,901,557	86,788,405	79,324,829	91,432,558	.....	1,733,146
Malt used in manufacturing malt liquors	20,463,338	23,707,258	26,108,073	30,309,789	.....	.....
Total grain used in the manufacture of spirits	58,901,557	86,788,405	79,324,829	91,432,558	.....	.....
Total malt used in the manufacture of malt liquor	20,463,338	23,707,258	26,108,073	30,309,789	.....	.....
Grand total of grain and malt used in the manufacture of liquors	79,364,895	110,495,663	105,432,902	121,742,347	.....	.....

STATEMENT MADE BY THE RECORDER OF MONTREAL.

There are, beside myself, three other gentlemen attached to the Court in which I preside,—the clerk of the court and two assistants. All three are barristers, and gentlemen of mature age, perfectly competent to offer opinions on the subject of this question. With a view to obtain the best possible information in the matter, I propounded the question to each of them separately. All are of opinion, with myself, that, apart from the violations of statutory law and the by-laws of the city, every case tried before the court, with but very few, if indeed any exceptions, arises out of intemperance. The Clerk of the Court is of opinion that the proportion of the cases, which directly and manifestly owe their origin to intemperance is at least three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$); his first assistant sets the same proportion down at seven-eighths ($\frac{7}{8}$), and the second assistant at nine-tenths ($\frac{9}{10}$). My own opinion corresponds with the last estimate.

The records of the criminal courts in all countries, and the dying declaration of the great majority of criminals who have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, all clearly establish that nearly all the crimes committed, especially all those of greater magnitude would never have been conceived in the first place, or afterwards have been carried out to perpetration by the offenders, but for the baneful effects of intoxicating drink. Licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage cannot, therefore, be regarded otherwise than as productive of crime.

Statement furnished by the Recorder of the City of Montreal to the Chairman of the Prohibitory Liquor Law Committee, of numbers of cases of Drunkenness and Offences arising therefrom in the City of Montreal, for 1871, 1872 and 1873.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Drunkenness	4,983	5,651	6,145
Offences arising out of same, about	1,306	1,350	1,608
Total	6,289	7,001	7,753
Total number of arrests of all kinds	10,584	10,942	12,085

Out of the 7,753 arrests made for drunkenness, &c., during the year 1873, 1,017 were females.

The above statement shows an increase of 15 per cent. in crime, and 23½ per cent. in that of drunkenness.

The following is an extract from Report of F. W. Penton, Chief of Montreal City Police, 1873.

And now a word about taverns. Alas ! notwithstanding all the united efforts of clergymen of all denominations, and the good example set up by men of mark and position, by our legislators and the executive officers of the law, drinking yet reigns supreme and seems to enlarge the powers of doing evil ; it is, therefore, with deep regret, that I state that there were five hundred more individuals arrested for drunkenness in 1873 than in 1872. And no wonder, for instead of seeing the number of licenses curtailed, *thirty-seven* more have been added to the dread list.

Mostly all offences are due either directly or indirectly to intemperance. What is the cause of almost all larcenies ?—drink ! Of assaults ?—drink ! Disorderly conduct ?—drink ! Fights, furious driving, interference with the police, foul language, blasphemies ?—drink, drink, drink ! Of cowardly wife-beating ?—drink ! In short, intemperance is to be found as the universal direct or indirect cause of all evils. From these numerous hot-beds of all that is vicious issue forth a host of rowdies and idle and disorderly individuals, always on the look-out for mischief, and whose chief and most relished pastime seems to consist in attacking the police, rescuing prisoners, and spreading terror in certain portions of the city.

Report of Captain W. T. Prince, Chief of Toronto Police Force, shewing number of arrests for 1871-72-73.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Males	3,584	3,682	4,427
Females	1,153	1,053	1,227
Total number of arrests...	4,737	4,735	5,654

Drunk and disorderly of the above arrests :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Males	1,742	2,036	2,328
Females	579	599	624
Total	2,321	2,635	2,952

Increase in number of arrests 19 per cent.
 Increase in drunk and disorderly 27½ "

Statement made by the Chief of Police, Ottawa.

The number of persons confined in the Police Station during the past three (3) years has been two thousand two hundred and eighty-two (2,282), viz :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Intemperate	591	631	621
Temperate	131	93	215
Total	<u>722</u>	<u>724</u>	<u>836</u>

THOMAS LANGRELL, *Chief of Police.*

Statement of arrests in the City of Quebec for the years hereunder stated.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Total arrests	2,402	1,900	2,206
Arrested for drunkenness.	1,217	889	976

L. A. VOYER, Major,
Superintendent Quebec Pro. Police.

Statement from the City of Hamilton.

The number of arrests in 1871	2,669
Of these for drunkenness and other crimes connected with the liquor traffic in the City of Hamilton for that year	657
The number of arrests in 1872	2,854
Of these for drunkenness and other crimes connected with the liquor traffic in the City of Hamilton for that year	888
The number of arrests in 1873	2,882
Of these for drunkenness and other crimes connected with the liquor traffic in the City of Hamilton for that year	881

JAMES CAHILL, *Police Magistrate.*

Chief of Police, Office, London, Ontario.—Statement of the number of arrests for the years 1871-72-73 is as follows :—

In the year 1871, arrests	850
Out of said number, charged with drunkenness	276
In the year 1872, arrests	1,092
Out of said number, charged with drunkenness	382
In the year 1873, arrests	1,483
Out of said number, charged with drunkenness	498

R. WIGMORE,
Chief of Police.

REPORTS FROM MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Question No. 1.—Does the use of Intoxicating Liquors, as a beverage, predispose to mental and physical disease or otherwise ?

No.	Statements.	Name.	Address.
1	The daily use of intoxicating liquors predisposes to mental and physical diseases, and is also the cause of a great number of grievous accidents	P. Cadieux.....	Lambton.
2	Certainly it does.....	John Palen.....	.....
3	Yes; their excessive use certainly does ..	S. F. McMahony...	Ste. Nore.
4	The use of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, not only predisposes to mental and physical disease, but acts as exciting causes in many diseases. Taken in large quantity, the intoxicating liquors are a narcotic poison.	J. Demers.....	Orleans Island.
5	The constant use of liquors, without doubt, predisposes to disease of brain, heart stomach, liver and kidneys, and is also apt to induce disease on the progeny. I mean that it affects the children of drunkards	Francis E. Sheriff...	Huntingdon.
6	It does to a considerable degree ..	.....	.....
7	To both undoubtedly.....	J. C. Faresh.....	Yarmouth, N. S.
8	In health the human system does not require them, and the ordinary use must predispose to, and in many instances induce disturbed action, and as the use so very frequently leads to the abuse, there can be no doubt but that disease mental and physical is a result	L. B. Botsford.....	New Brunswick.
9	There is no doubt that the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, predisposes to mental and physical diseases. ...	P. Robinson Moore..	Hopewell.
10	Yes.....	A. E. Grenier.....	.....
11	It always does with all individuals when taken immoderately; but moderately used, not oftener than thrice daily at meal times, it is with many conducive to health, strengthening both the mental and physical powers; while with many others, taken in whatever quantity, it predisposes to mental and physical diseases; much also depends on the quality of liquor used. The bad kind, so much drunk among the people, is always most hurtful to the economy, in whatever quantity taken, in all constitutions	A. P. Landry.....	Little Brook Clare, N. S.
12	Yes.....	H. B. Webster.....	Kentville, N. S.
13	Yes; certainly.....	D. S. E. Beauchamp	Chicoutimi.
14	Yes; undoubtedly ..	H. Lémercy .....	.....
15	I believe that alcohol, when taken moderately, is digested, and is a food exalting both mental and physical force; thus taken, alcohol is not found in the excreta, which disproves the generally received opinion of its acting in the place of food	Ed. Jennings.....	Halifax, N. S.

REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL PROFESSION.

Question No. 1.—What proportion of the Crimes tried under your jurisdiction can be traced to Intemperance?

No.	Statements,	Name,	Address.
1	One-half	A. A. Billy, Stipendiary Magistrate....	Rimouski.
2	I have not been long enough a judge to speak of cases tried at the Criminal Court; but from a long practice as advocate in this District I should say nine-tenths of crimes of violence are traceable, directly or indirectly, to intemperance, and more than half of other crimes.....	J. S. Sanborn.....	Sherbrooke.
3	One-fourth.....	Mey. Lanslot.....	St. Hyacinthe.
4	About seven-eighths.....	Winkworth Chipman, J. P.....	Newcastle
5	At least three-fourths.....		
6	For the three years past about one-third was caused by the influence of liquor..	Charles Dickie.....	Canning.
7	A very small proportion in my district.....	J. W. Ball.....	Cariboo, B.C.
8	One-half at least.....	Charles Budd.....	Digby, N. S.
9	Two out of twenty-eight or a little short of eight per cent..	John Wright.....	Digby, N. S.
10	One-tenth.....	Detravine.....	C. B.
11	On an average, about one-half.....	L. N. A. Genest, Clerk of Peace....	Three Rivers.
12	One-sixth.....	L. C. Leduc.....	St. Scholastique.
13	Nineteen-twentieth, $\frac{19}{20}$	Samuel White.....	Knowlton, P. Q.
14	Nine-tenths of the offences committed by the Aborigines may be clearly traced to intoxicating drink.....	E. S. Sanders.....	Sellwet.
15	Surely two-thirds.....	G. E. Rioux.....	St. Francis.
16	Fully 75 per cent.....	G. A. Blair.....	Chatham.
17	One-third, as appears by the books in my office.....	David Tapley.....	Portland, St. Joh N. B.
18	After twelve years' experience in the position I now hold, I should say ninety per cent.....	Bartholomew Stapledon, Capt. of Police	Chatham, N. B.
19	From an experience of fifteen years I am fully satisfied that nine-tenths of the causes brought under my jurisdiction are chargeable to rum, and that pretty much all the evils of life are attributable directly or indirectly to the use of strong drink.....	H. Q. Gilbert, Police Magistrate.....	City of St. John, N. B.
20	Three out of five; but I have not been yet a year in office.	J. Hamilton Grey, Judge of the Supreme Court.....	British Columbia.

REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL PROFESSION.—
Concluded.

Question No. 3.—What remedial measures against Intemperance will you kindly suggest as best calculated to arrest the evil?

No.	Statements.	Name.	Address.
1	To give a very few licenses, and great guarantee to be required from applicants for licenses.	A. H. Billy	Rimouski.
2	The best means to prevent injury from the virus of a rattle-snake is to kill the snake. The most effectual remedy would be to remove the procuring cause by stopping the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors. To do this there must be a majority of the people of the Dominion that desire it, and what is of more importance, moral power to enforce the law when obtained. If these things are wanting the only recourse left is a judicious license rigidly carried out.	J. S. Sanborn	Sherbrooke.
3	Make the law more stringent, and make the sale thereof a misdemeanor.	Winkworth Chipman	Justice of Peace.
4	The present system is defective; if licenses are granted under any circumstances, some other tribunal more strict and impartial than at present constituted should have the contract. Prohibition, if successfully carried out, would strike at the root of the evil.		Newcastle.
5	By strictly enforcing the Publicans' Act in towns, and a heavy fine for the sale of adulterated liquors.	J. Wm. Ball	Cariboo, B. C.
	Prevent the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits.	Charles Budd	Digby, N. S.
7	To pass a prohibitory liquor law.	Detravine	C. B.
8	Total prohibition.	Samuel White	Knowlton, P. Q.
9	By stopping manufacture and importation.	G. E. Rioux	St. Francis.
10	A prohibitory law (entire)	Barth'w. Stapledon	Chatham, N. B.
11	For all in authority, from the Queen down, to set their faces against it, and then legislate it out of the land.	H. Q. Gilbert, P. M.	St. John, N. B.

REPORTS FROM THE SHERIFFS AND CHIEF CONSTABLES.

Question No. 1.—Of those brought under your official notice for the past three years, what proportion were victims of Intemperance?

No.	Statements.	Name.	Address.
1	Twenty	C. W. Hill	Sidney, C. B.
2	Nine-tenths	James Burk	
3	About two-thirds	Ambrose Foster	
4	About two per cent	George Bynes	Cariboo, B. C.
5	Three-fourths were the victims of intemperance	Wm. Hanley	
6	Say about one-quarter	Joseph Berbine	Meteghan.
7	About one-third	J. M. Caldwell	Kings' Co., N.S.
8	Three persons came under my notice officially, one of whom had delirium tremens	P. N. Smith	Digby Co., N.S.
9	Not any. The victims of intemperance—two have been confined for violation of the liquor law	Joseph S. Reed	Albert, N.B.
10	Fully three-fourths of the criminal offences alleged against persons brought under my official notice during the past three years, could be distinctly traced to the intemperate habits of such persons as their cause	J. Newton Truman	
11	I think about nine-tenths of all the cases were	Alex. E. McDonnell	
12	None	A. S. Coombes	
13	If none but those who die prematurely, about '0001; if such as are physically, morally and intellectually, '01	J. L. Hill	Cape Breton Co., N. S.
14	None during the past three years. In the year 1866 a deliberate murder was committed on board a steamer in the limits, and on arrival within the shores of this country. The perpetrator of this deliberate murder suffered the extreme penalty of the law within the skirt walls of this jail. The act was perpetrated while under the influence of strong drink		Cape Breton.
15	About 50 per cent	L. Hainault	Beauharnois.
16	The proportions are, as 62 intemperate to 85 temperate	P. Cowan	Bedford.
17	Fully three-fourths	G. B. Loomis	High Constable, Dist. of St. Francis.
18	1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1870; ntemperate 16, temperate 7	} L. M. Coutlee	} Sheriff, Aylmer.
	do do 1871 do 14 do 2		
	do do 1872 do 13 do 4		
	do 1st May, 1873 do 16 do 3		
	59 16		
19	Nearly all the cases of crimes, &c., brought under my notice officially are attributable directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage	J. R. Marshall	St. John, N. B.
20	Of the 1,500 persons committed to the Gaol of the County of St. John the past year, nine-tenths were consequent of intemperance, and in like rated for years past	James A. Harding	Co. St. John.
21	Three-fourths	J. S. Ingraham	Victor South.
22	I would say about 20 per cent	J. H. Kauback	Co. Lunenburg, N. S.
23	About two-thirds. This proportion may seem high, but is accounted for by the comparative absence of general crime	J. H. Sullivan	Supt. Provincial Police, Victoria, B. C.

REPORTS FROM CORONERS.

Question No. 1.—Total number of Inquests held between the 1st of January, 1870, and the 1st of January, 1873.

No.	Statements.	Name.	Address.
1	Seven	James Greig	Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton.
2	Only four	William Ruddick .....	.....
3	Two	William Clifford	Grand Falls, N. B.
4	Thirty	J. R. Rigby	Portland.
5	One hundred and eighty-five	V. Guillet	Three Rivers.
6	During the year 1870.... 11 do 1871.... 17 } 42 do 1872.... 14 }	X. L. Gauvreau.....	Rimouski.
7	One hundred and thirteen inquests held between dates above mentioned in District of St. Francis.	A. G. Woodward ...	St. Francis District
8	Forty-seven	L. Tetu.....	Kamouraska.
9	Twenty-nine	A. F. Pemberton....	Victoria, B. C.
10	Four	D. M. Steeves .....	.....
11	Eight.....	Joseph B. Bond.....	.....
12	Twelve	J. G. le Bel.....	New Carlisle.
13	Nine	A. A. Davidson....	Northumberland, N. B.
14	Thirteen.....	.....	.....
15	Eight.....	A. E. Grenier.....	.....
16	Eighty-three inquests.....	N. M. Porpore, Cor. ....	.....

REPORTS FROM THE CLERGY.

Question No. 1.—State the extent of the evils of Drunkenness ?

No.	Statements.	Name.	Address.
1	Owing to such, many heads of families here have ruined themselves, their children, and their possessions. Yearly some four or five deaths, the result of drink, the individuals being men of leading positions, <i>as a rule</i>	E. J. J. Stenson	Boucher, P.P.
2	In the parish of Arichat, with a population of about 2,000 souls, there are about 900 teetotallers and not one drunkard	John Cameron, P.P.	Arichat.
3	Not as widely spread in this immediate vicinity as in some places, but still most deplorably distinctive of individual and family peace	T. G. Williams .....	.....
4	It prevails in all classes of the community, causing:— 1. Physical and mental deterioration, decreased ability to perform the duties of life, and so social degradation. 2. Obtuseness of moral faculties, and so increase of crime. 3. Growth of these evils, by natural transmission to offspring	W. Williams	Sheffield, N.B.
5	More than the human tongue can express .....	.....	.....
6	It is without doubt the fruitful source of about nine-tenths of all the crime, pauperism and misery in this country...	Stephen March ...	Bridgwater.
7	The moral evils of drunkenness are very great, but the temporal evils, though great, are not so remarkable on account of the majority of the population being composed of working and unmarried men	J. M. McMickin, C.M.J	Cariboo.
8	Speaking in view of the village of Huntingdon and vicinity, I say that the evils of drunkenness degrade a few very much, and render them very offensive, some they clothe with a dubious character, and an indefinite number they endanger	James Watson	Huntingdon.
9	One-fourth of the money earned goes to purchase liquor. Hence drunkenness, ruin, and misery in hundreds of families, which, if not for that curse, would live in peace, comfort and happiness	Rev. P. Sax, Curé ..	St. Romauld, Etchemin.
10	It is of alarming magnitude	P. Reid	Sherbrooke.
11	Not having the necessary statistics, I cannot answer this question satisfactorily, but I may state that drunkenness does not prevail to as great an extent as formerly, owing in a great measure to the active exertions of Temperance Societies	Bishop of Ottawa.	

Lord Claud Hamilton, while speaking on the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill, (See Hansard, p. 1644,) quotes Mr. Bright as follows:—

He (Mr. Bright) made this remark, that there was throughout the country a great deal of ignorance, poverty, suffering, sickness and crime, through the prevalent habit and vice of drunkenness, which destroyed both the body and the mind, and brought misery to the homes of thousands of families; and that the country would be so changed for the better, if there was not this amount of drinking, that it would be almost impossible for any one to recognize it. "Then, Sir (he goes on to say), we have the testimony of the right hon. gentleman opposite (the Home Secretary), who acknowledges the evils, and admits that our judges, magistrates, governors of gaols, inspectors of police, and every one acquainted with the administration of the law concur in the opinion that the greater part of the crime and misery in the land is to be attributed to this curse of intemperance."

Crime.

"Is there any one," said Lord Shaftesbury, "in the least degree conversant with the state of our alleys, dwellings, and various localities who will deny this great undeniable truth, which all experience confirms; for if you go into these frightful places you will see there the causes of moral mischief, and I do verily believe that seven-tenths of it are attributable to that which is the greatest curse of the country—that which destroys their physical and moral existence, cut through their domestic ties, and reduces them to pauperism with all its various degradations—habits of drinking, and systems of intoxication."

Extract from Mr. J. G. Talbot's Speech, delivered in the House of Commons, England, May 7th, 1873, on the Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill.—Hansard, p. 1626.

Mr. J. G. Talbot said he had listened with great interest to the able and interesting speech of the Hon. Baronet opposite (Sir Wilfred Lawson), and was quite prepared to admit that the evil which he sought to remedy was one of great magnitude; but he could not at all agree in the means with which he proposed to meet it. As a Chairman of Quarter Sessions in his own county, and Visiting Justice of the gaol of that county, he had the best possible opportunities of knowing how great was the amount of crime which was due to drunkenness; and from his experience on Boards of Guardians, both in London and in the country, he also fully admitted that a great part of the pauperism of the country was caused by the prevalence of that vice. Nor did he deny that this was not a question of morality only, it was also a breeches-pocket question, because there could be no doubt that the burdens of the community would be infinitely lessened if drunkenness could be diminished.

[Talbot voted against Sir W. Lawson's Bill.]

*Sir Wilfred Lawson's Speech on Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Bill, May 7th, 1873.
Hansard, p. 1613.*

Quoting from the *Edinburgh Review*, he says:—"We have seen a list of eighty-nine estates in England and Scotland, where the drink traffic has been altogether suppressed, with the very happiest social results. Within the province of Canterbury, as we learn by the Convocation Report on Intemperance, there are no less than 1,492 parishes, townships, or hamlets, where there is neither public-house nor beer-shop, and where, in consequence, the intelligence, morality, and comfort of the people are all that could be desired."

Crime.

In Belgium, the political philosopher has to note the same connection between drinking and crime, notwithstanding the education of the people which exists at home. Mons. G. Ducpetiaux, the Inspector of Prisons, says:—

“My experience extends now over a quarter of a century, and I can emphatically declare that four-fifths of the crime and misery with which, in my public and private capacity, I have come in contact, has been the result of drink.”

M. Quetelet remarks:—“Of 1,129 murders committed in France during the space of four years, 446 have been in consequence of quarrels and contentions in taverns, which would tend to show the fatal influence of the use of strong drinks.”

Pauperism.

Sir Archibald Alison, the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, attributes one-half of the pauperism to intemperance. The late Archibald Prentice, who was well versed in the social condition of Manchester, says, that two-thirds of the pauperism is similarly originated. An Edinburgh Inspector of the poor made this statement:—“An experience of now nearly twenty years in the management of the poor, has forced me to the conclusion that nearly two-thirds of the destitution which exists, and is relieved from the poor's funds, is traceable either to the more remote or immediate causes of intemperance.” Of £21,000 expended, the same individual deducts £12,000 for the fruits of drunkenness. If we take this proportion as a fair average, then of the ten millions spent in support of the poor, six are caused by intemperance; and of the million and a half of persons relieved, about one million are brought to poverty by drink.

Report of a Committee of the House of Lords in 1850.

“That the multiplication of houses for the consumption of intoxicating liquors which, under the Beer Act, has risen from 88,980 to 123,396, has thus been of itself an evil of the first magnitude, not only by increasing the temptations to excess, which are thus presented at every step, but by driving houses, even those under the direct control of the magistrate as well as others originally respectable, to practices for the purpose of attracting custom which are degrading to their own character and most injurious to morality and order.”

Lord Brougham on Intemperance at the National Association for the promotion of Social Science at Bradford.

Of Intemperance, the baneful effects need not be dwelt upon in detail. It is the smallest part of the evil, that at the very least ten times as much money is spent upon drink as upon publications of all kinds, newspapers included. The learned and enlightened Recorder of Birmingham makes this abundantly evident in his valuable charges to the Grand Jury. But the far worse effects of this propensity in producing disease, both of body and mind, and in filling our jails with criminals and our workhouses with paupers, are so dreadful as loudly to call for the application of repressive measures. The connection of intoxication and of drunken habits with crime is demonstrated in the clearest manner. “Every one acquainted with criminal courts,” says Mr. Hill, “must admit the truth of what our judges state day by day, and year after year, that by far the greater number of all offences have their origin in the love of drink.” In the United States, we find a judge of Maine, the strenuous adversary of absolute prohibition, yet urging the necessity of restrictions upon the sale of liquors. He declares that nine-tenths of all crimes attended with violence arise from intoxication. In another State, Rhode Island, sixty per cent. of all offences appear to be caused by drunkenness, and twenty per cent. of insane persons is the proportion of those whose malady had this origin.

Mr. Joseph Bentley, in his letter to the President of Council on Education very properly insists that the publichouses are undoing the good work of the teacher and pastor. Taking, says he, the six counties having fewest of these pestiferous places, one to every 235 persons, we find a criminal annually among 762 inhabitants, while in the six counties having a public-house for 109 "thirsty souls," there is a criminal among 591 inhabitants. Where they do most drinking we find one-fourth more paupers, one-fourth less property, and only about half the amount of deposits in savings banks.

Lord Brougham on Intemperance at the National Association for the promotion of Social Science at Bradford.

There cannot be a greater fallacy than to set the effects of education in repressing crimes against that of intemperance in producing them; and it is a dangerous fallacy for men to rely upon the improvement in character and its effects in controlling the passions as sufficient to counteract the direct tendency of intemperance. The influence of education is indirect, and of gradual operation. The action of intemperance is direct and immediate. We may so far trust to the improvement produced by the former, as to expect from it a diminution in the number of offences, but the latter adds to their number and increases their malignity as certainly and far more powerfully. To rely upon popular improvement alone, and take no measures for removing the great cause of crimes, would be to lull ourselves into as perilous a security as theirs who should trust to the effects of diet and regimen when the plague was raging. Intemperance is the common enemy; it attacks even persons of cultivated minds; spreads havoc wildly among the multitudes of our inferior orders, and fills our workhouses and jails. To lessen its force and contract its sphere, no means must be spared if we really mean to stay the progress of destitution and of crime. The philanthropist has no more sacred duty than to mitigate, if he cannot remove, this enormous evil. The lawgiver is imperatively bound to lend his aid, when it appears manifest that no palliatives can avail.

At the Binghampton Inebriate Asylum, applications for admission were made by—

39 Clergymen,
8 Judges,
340 Merchants,
226 Physicians,
240 Gentlemen,
1300 Rich men's daughters.

Insanity.

Insanity is occasioned more by this vice than by any other single influence, if we except hereditary disposition. Dr. Browe, of the Crichton Asylum, Dumfries, in a paper on the subject, declares that of 57,520 cases in the present century, which he has carefully examined, and which were treated in public asylums, 10,717 were caused by intemperate habits. This does not include the numbers of the insane kept at home or in private boarding-houses. "It is enough," says this gentleman, "that while the virtuous sorrows, the inevitable misfortunes, and the physical diseases, and the many other evils to which man is exposed, produce in fifty years 40,000 lunatics, drunkenness, drinking, the pleasures of the table produce 10,000. The contrast between drunken and sober countries in relation to insanity is very striking. In Scotland there is one lunatic to 563 sane persons; in Spain, one to 7,181. In Edinburgh, every sixth lunatic owes his misfortune to intemperance; in Palermo every twenty-first lunatic is in the same predicament. The late Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, from statistics of 1,271 lunatics, found that 649, or nearly one-half, were deprived of reason by intemperance. A most lamentable fact connected with this is that the children of drunkards are weak, hysterical, wayward and diseased."

The late Rev. W. J. Conybeare, in his able article on Intemperance in the *Edinburgh Review*, declares that of 300 idiots in Massachusetts, 145 were the children of drunkards.

Dr. Workman, Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, says in his report for 1858, "There is abundant evidence that the children of intemperate parents are predisposed to insanity."

Q. What proportion of those who have come under your charge have been the victims of intemperance?

A. One-half of the cases of insanity which have been treated by me were caused by intemperance.

Q. What course would you suggest as the most likely to remove the evils of intemperance?

A. Let the Government prevent the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors.

JAMES REED, M.D.

Reedsdale, Inverness, County Megantic, P.Q.

May 8th, 1873.

Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., the celebrated English brewer, in his pamphlet "How to Stop Drunkenness," says:—"It would not be too much to say, that if all drinking of fermented liquors could be done away, crime of every kind would fall to a fourth of its present amount, and the whole tone of moral feeling in the lower orders might be indefinitely raised. Not only does this vice produce all kinds of wanton mischief, but it has a negative effect of great importance. It is the mightiest of all the forces that clog the progress of good. It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can devise, when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will—soaking their brains with beer, or influencing them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the School, the Library, and the Church, all united against the beer-house and the gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell. It is, in short, intoxication that fills our gaols—it is intoxication that fills our lunatic asylums, and it is intoxication that fills our workhouses with poor. Were it not for this one cause, pauperism would be nearly extinguished in England. We are convinced that if a statesman who heartily wished to do the utmost possible good to his country, were thoughtfully to inquire which of the topics of the day deserved the most intense force of his attention, the true reply—the reply which would be exacted by full deliberation—would be, that he should *study the means by which this worst of plagues can be stayed*. The intellectual, the moral, and the religious warfare of our people, their national comforts, their domestic happiness, are all involved. The question is, whether millions of our countrymen shall be *helped* to become happier and wiser—whether pauperism, lunacy, disease and crime shall be diminished—whether multitudes of men, women and children shall be aided to escape from utter ruin of body and soul? But what we would throw out for consideration is the question, Whether it should not be allowed, that when five-sixths of the ratepayers of a parish demand the entire extinction of all the places for the sale of fermented liquors, their prayer should be granted, and all licenses then existing should expire, after a fair time had been allowed for the publicans to make other arrangements."

Mr. Cockburn, in his evidence before a Select Committee to whom Mr. J. A. Smith's "Sale of Liquors on Sunday" Bill was referred, gave the following quotation, with his remarks thereon:—"Says the Hon. Amasa Walker, in his 'Science of Wealth: 'If labour expends itself on objects that do not stimulate to further efforts, or serve as instruments to further production, but rather debauch the energies and corrupt the

faculties, it is evident that reproduction will be lessened and debased, and the whole course of labour will be downward. If, on the contrary, labour expends itself on objects that present fresh and urgent desires and excite to renewed activities, it is evident that the course of production is upward, and the people will rise economically, with a rapidity and force such as signalized the career, in the fourteenth century, of Florence; in the seventeenth of Holland; in the eighteenth, of England; in the nineteenth, of the United States.' The above applies with great force to the traffic in strong drink. The labour extended in this traffic is worse than thrown away. It 'does not stimulate to further exports except in its own special department, which of course is a still further waste and misapplication of energy; neither does it serve as an instrument to further production; but it does 'debauch the energies and corrupt the faculties;' and as a consequence 'reproduction is lessened and debased, and the whole course of labour is downward.'"

Lord Morpeth, when Secretary for Ireland, gave the following statistics in a speech on the condition of Ireland, delivered after a public dinner in Dublin. Of cases of murder, assault with attempt to murder, outrageous offences against the person, aggravated assault, cutting and maiming, there were in

1837.....'	12,096
1838.....	11,058
1839.....	1,097
1840.....	173

It further appears that the number of persons charged with murder within the police boundaries of Dublin was in

1838.....	14
1839.....	4
1840.....	2
1841.....	1

The consumption of spirits for the year 1840 (ending 5th January, 1841) had fallen, in round numbers, to 7,000,000 gallons; whereas, in 1838, it was 12,000,000 gallons. Hence the falling off in the calendar.

Extract from the Speech of Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered in the English House of Commons, April 20th, 1874.

"With regard to spirits, the increase of Customs' revenue above the estimate was about £450,000; and upon the Excise there was a still larger increase. I refer, as one main source of possible addition to the revenue, to the vast increase in the consumption of spirits. You may say that that is a very dangerous thing to rely upon. It is dangerous and not very pleasant, I admit, to rely upon the increase in the consumption of spirits as a source of future revenue. It may also be said that the time may come when that source of revenue may fail. I have asked myself how it is that you expect this source of revenue will fail, what will be the cause of its falling off, and why should not spirits be able to bear—and it is quite possible they might be able to bear—an increased amount of taxation without diminishing the consumption? That is one source of revenue which is still open to us upon an emergency, for I verily believe it would be possible to increase the duty without diminishing the consumption and without raising the danger of illicit distillation. But that resource we keep as a reserve for the future. I ask again, under what circumstances would it be expected that the consumption of spirits in this country would fall off to such an extent as seriously to injure the revenue? It must be from one or two causes—either from some general failure of the consuming power of the people—from some failure in their ability to purchase spirits, the will remaining as it was—or from some great change in the habits of the people, inducing them to abandon the

use of such enormous quantities of ardent spirits. If it were the former, it would tell upon all the sources of revenue just as well as upon that derived from spirits; and if it were merely a question of inability, I think you would stave off that inability and reduce the probability of its occurring to a *minimum* by taking off a duty like this upon sugar, and so increasing *pro tanto* the consuming power of the people. But if the reduction of the revenue derived from spirits be due to the other cause, if it should be due to a material and considerable change in the habits of the people, and to increasing habits of temperance and abstinence from the use of ardent spirits. I venture to say that *the amount of wealth such a change would bring to the nation would utterly throw into the shade the amount of revenue that is now derived from the spirit-duty, and we should not only see with satisfaction a diminution of the revenue from such a cause, but we should find in various ways that the Exchequer would not suffer from the losses which it might suffer in that direction.*" During the discussion that followed several honorable gentlemen advocated the repeal of the brewers' license and the reduction of the malt tax. Sir Wilfred Lawson joined in the congratulations accorded to the right honorable gentleman upon his budget. The Government had that night exhibited commendable moral courage, and shown that they would not consider private interests, but only regard the great interests of the nation. Last year the present premier observed that it was a regular thing on a Budget night for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say there was a large increase on spirits, and then with a face arranged for the occasion, state how much he regretted it. But happily there was no pretence in the Chancellor's statement that evening, for in no part of his speech was he more earnest than when eloquently deprecating the large quantity of spirits consumed in this country during the past year. He was glad also to find the right hon. gentleman exploding the nonsensical notion that the revenue would suffer if the people drank less. The mode in which we raised about one-third of our revenue was something contemptible. A great swarm of collectors was, as it were, sent forth in the shape of publicans and beer-sellers, commissioned to gather in from the people the money required by the national exchequer. The hon. gentleman was correct in saying that pauperism had not diminished but increased of late years in proportion to our population, and unfortunately the same was the case with regard to lunacy and crime. When a director of the Hudson's Bay Company, the right hon. gentleman took credit to that body for preventing the sale of drink in their territories; but why should not the people of this country enjoy the same blessing? He hoped before long to find the right hon. gentleman advancing still further towards the views he himself advocated.

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Copy of Petition presented against Prohibitory Liquor Law.

To the Honorable the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled :

The Humble petition of the undersigned ratepayers of the Province of Ontario, sheweth as follows :—

Your petitioners are aware that a movement has been made in several parts of Canada with a view of inducing your Honorable House to pass an Act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating and fermented liquors in the Dominion ;

Your petitioners, though they regret that there is a great deal of intemperance in the country, yet they assure your Honorable House that such intemperance is almost entirely attributable to the existence of low and unlicensed houses ;

Your petitioners submit that the evils of intemperance can be effectually dealt with by your Honorable House without having recourse to the extreme measure of prohibiting, by Act of Parliament, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating and fermented liquors ;

Your petitioners also submit that the suppression of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating and fermented liquor is contrary to public policy, as being an interference

with trade, and not required in a country inhabited for the most part by an educated and intelligent people.

Your petitioners therefore pray as follows :--

That no measures for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating and fermented liquors may be sanctioned by your Honorable House ;

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

These petitions were from Toronto, St. Catherines, Prescott and Dufferin Creek, and were signed by 5,377 individuals.

Copy of a Petition presented against Prohibition.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled :

The undersigned humbly sets forth, that in consequence of the action of local assemblies and in self-defence, that civil and religious liberty may continue to develop, he is coerced to petition your honorable body, that for the following, among other reasons, your honorable body will not usurp a power that does not belong to it, by enacting a Prohibitory Law, viz. :—

1st. The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are reserved rights, are not among the concessions made to constitutions and governments.

2nd. The rights which are not conceded to constitutions from which legislatures derive their powers, cannot be enacted upon by legislatures.

3rd. In the "pursuit of happiness" it is my right to cultivate the soil, to grow grain and roots and stock, such as seem good to me ; and to cook, bake, brew and distil to suit my tastes, habits and health, unquestioned.

4th. Pure fermented distillations and juices used as beverages are sanitary in their agencies, as much so as water, upon the health of men bodily and mentally, and were designed by the all-wise Creator for our use.

5th. The cardinal principle of religion is temptation, because it involves resistance ; without temptation, there is no vice, no virtue.

6th. "In the beginning" when there were only one man and one woman, God did not "prohibit" temptation ; on the contrary, He not only placed inviting temptation before them, but He placed before the woman the seducing-speaking tempter to enhance the temptation. It cannot be said that the consequences of not resisting temptation in that day were not greater than in this day.

7th. When the majesty of the God of the Jews seemed to be visible amid the sublimity of the thunders and lightnings and fires of Mount Sinai, and there were handed down tables of stone on which were written by the finger of God, "Thou shalt have no other gods but me ;" "Thou shalt not worship idols," nor break the Sabbath, nor murder, nor steal, nor lie, nor covet, nor commit adultery ; the means to do those acts were not "prohibited," nor was, thou shalt not drink strong drinks, or get drunk, even named.

8th. God does not, by force, prohibit us to take our own lives ; our parliament do prohibit the sale, indiscriminate sale, of deadly poison, and wisely ; but they cannot prohibit razors, or waters, or guns, or pistols, or vegetable distillations, which, if required, perform the same office.

9th. The Saviour of men, throughout all his ministrations on earth, countenanced the use of liquors, such as we are, with a delusion if not madness difficult to understand, seeking to prohibit by law.

10th. How often must I reiterate the plain truth, that men cannot be made wise, nor good, nor religious, nor temperate, by human enactments ; for if it were practicable it could only be by the machine being substituted for the man.

11th. "And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it and gave it to the disciples, and said, take eat ; this is my body ;"

“And he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying, drink ye all of it;”

“For this is my blood of the New Testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins;”

“But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father’s Kingdom.”

12th. Thus shewing that wine is a drink in the Father’s Kingdom.

13th. When you have prohibited the public manufacture and sale of malt and fermented drinks, you cannot prevent me from raising rye, having my own still on my own premises, and distilling whiskey for my own use, because then I would infringe no excise or revenue law, and thus you would begin to initiate and encourage those secret sins which Government should avoid.

14th. Finally, for the time, I am not persuaded, but I know that by prohibiting what God in religion and science has not prohibited, we shall begin to invite and encourage greater evils than those we suffer now, by the free but restrained manufacture and public, but regulated, sale of pure liquors, (the Government duty to see to) and deriving revenue for useful purposes.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed,)

W. M. KING.

OAKVILLE, 5th June, p.m., 1874.

REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present, as their Third Report, the Report of their Sub-Committee, to whom was referred all matters concerning Section 16 Intercolonial Railway, with the full evidence and papers appended. All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 22nd May, 1874.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, to whom was referred all matters concerning Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, beg leave to report as follows :—

The following persons were examined as witnesses before your Sub-Committee :

Sandford Fleming, Esquire, Chief Engineer.

A. L. Light, Esquire, District Engineer.

James W. Fitzgerald, Esquire, Division Engineer, Section 16.

G. H. Garden, Esquire, Assistant Engineer, Section 16.

Walter M. Buck, Esquire, Division Engineer, Section 16.

Charles J. Brydges, Esquire, one of the Commissioners, and Jacob Carvel Gough, Esquire, one of the Contractors.

The evidence taken discloses, amongst other things :

1. That King and Gough were the contractors for Section 16, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, and in a very wild and inaccessible part of the Province of New Brunswick, at the lump sum of \$206,000. The contract is dated May 25th, 1870, and the work was to have been completed by the first day of July, 1872.

2. The Commissioners, for reasons which will appear in Mr. Brydges' evidence, did not recommend this contract to be given to King and Gough, although their tender was lower than the tender of the parties they did recommend. Being directed by the Government to reconsider the matter, the contract was given to King and Gough. The work was carried on with little energy or vigor, and from its commencement very unsatisfactory to the Chief Engineer and Commissioners. In March, 1874, the work being still to a considerable extent not completed, was taken out of the hands of the contractors.

3. The Division Engineer in charge of Section 16, alleges that there were large reductions of the work by lowering grades, dispensing with masonry and fences, and otherwise, referred to in his evidence, which in value would be equal to \$99,555.

4. The Chief Engineer, while he denies that reductions were made on the work to the extent contended for by the Division Engineer, admits the reduction made would equal in value \$36,000, exclusive of reductions by the substitution of iron for wooden bridges, and the omission of fences, which, if included, would make \$15,000 more.

5. The value of the work done, according to the original schedule of prices, is estimated by the Chief Engineer at \$102,000, and giving the contractors the benefit of the reductions in earthwork and masonry, the value of the work done is estimated at about \$124,000. The contractors have received \$164,000, being \$40,000 in excess of the amount they were entitled to on the most favorable mode of calculation.

6. The reductions made in the work were in the contractor's favor.

7. The Division Engineer (Mr. Fitzgerald) did not, as it was his duty, reside on Section 16; the active care of the work was thrown on the Assistant Engineer (Mr. Garden), who did reside on the section.

8. The contractor alleges the Division Engineer was very unfriendly to him, and in order to obtain his rights in the direction of increased measurements, he found it necessary to pay him:—

A case of Liquor.....	.....
Household Furniture.....	\$300
Cash, Maritime Bank Bills.....	400
Cash, Montreal Bank Bills.....	500
Cheque, J. C. Gough, on Bank of Montreal, Newcastle, for which there were no funds, and still unpaid.....	500

9. Mr. Fitzgerald admits receiving the furniture, alleges he intended to pay for it; as a fact he never has; he denies receiving the money; admits receiving the cheque by mail, but never presented it for payment.

10. Increased measurements were certified by Mr. Fitzgerald, for which no satisfactory explanation has been offered, and which the Chief-Engineer estimates will amount in value to \$10,000.

11. There appears to have been great irregularities on Section 16 in the pay-sheets of the Engineers' staff. The Division Engineer, Mr. Fitzgerald, from November, 1872, until February, 1874, having drawn pay for his brother as an axeman, at \$32 per month, in the name of Samuel Roy, Mr. Fitzgerald signing his name and receiving the money; other axemen, while being returned on the pay-sheet and receiving pay as such, were not known on the section.

12. The work and management of Section 16 appear to have been carried on by the Government and Commissioners quite independent of the Chief Engineer, which has, no doubt, brought about much of the misconduct referred to in the evidence.

13. Large payments of money have been made without the Chief Engineer's certificate; improper pay-sheets certified as correct; men returned as employed, and money received for them, who were not employed; incorrect certificates of measurements given, and money paid thereon, together with the alleged bribery by the contractor of an officer in the employ of the Government, are all matters of such public importance as, in the opinion of your Sub-Committee, to render necessary further enquiry in the interests of the public service.

14. The evidence which is herewith submitted, not having been taken under oath, is not so satisfactory as if taken in that manner.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS SCATCHERD,
Chairman.

MINORITY REPORT SUBMITTED BY HON. MR. MITCHELL.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Sub-Committee on Public Accounts, in relation to Section 16, Intercolonial Railroad, has the honor to submit to this Committee—

That the allegations and statements made before this and the Sub-Committee by Mr. Fitzgerald, have been proven by several witnesses to be incorrect and unreliable.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated that the general character of the work done on Section 16 was faulty, not such as it should be, and indeed altogether bad; but Mr. Fleming, Mr.

Light, Mr. Hazlewood, Mr. Buck, and Mr. Garden all agree in declaring the general character of the work to be good, and all that can be desired. These latter gentlemen estimate as first-class the work which Mr. Fitzgerald alleged to be indifferent; and according to the evidence, Mr. Fitzgerald has been twenty years in this country, but never engaged before as an engineer on any railway in America.

A reference to the evidence taken will shew that not only the statement as to the general character of the road is incorrect, but the particular instances in the construction of masonry structures, cited by Mr. Fitzgerald, have been also in each particular case, proven to be incorrect. With regard to certain changes made in the plans of construction of this section, and which were condemned by Mr. Fitzgerald, it appears that most of the changes were sanctioned by Mr. Fleming; that other works were substituted, owing to the peculiar nature and locality of the section; and that, contrary to the allegations of Mr. Fitzgerald, the road has not been degraded in character but is equal to anything as a railway in this country, and that Mr. Fitzgerald himself approved of the work as most of it was progressing, never having objected to the contractors. It also appears in evidence that it was the policy of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners to assist all the contractors on the whole line in carrying through their contracts, by allowing certain changes from the original plans where such changes did not prejudicially affect the road. The great and unprecedented rise in labor and materials shortly after most of the contracts were let is given as one reason for this course as opposed to reletting the works, and must under all the circumstances commend itself to the judgment of this Committee. The evidence taken also shews that no course was adopted as regards Section 16 differing in policy or effects from that pursued in relation to the whole line. That this section was located from one end to the other in a dense wilderness most difficult of access, wet and swampy soil, and of such an unpleasant nature and situation that it was with great difficulty that labourers could be retained on the work. That added to this the heavy sections on either side of this section and in the cleared and open country absorbed nearly the whole native labor. That the contractors took the most energetic action in endeavouring to obtain foreign labour, and at large outlay brought men from Scotland and Cape Breton, only to find them leave this unpleasant and isolated section as soon as they set foot upon it, refusing even \$2 per day.

It also appears in evidence, contrary to the allegations of Mr. Fitzgerald, that the contractors through all these difficulties pushed on their works with all reasonable energy, and that the section will be completed as soon if not sooner than those on either side of it.

Regarding the total cost of the work in relation to the contract sum, estimates are made or rather sums stated by different witnesses which vary from \$16,000 to \$71,000 for finishing. Mr. Brydges says he thinks it will cost \$40,000 to \$50,000 to finish, but says his estimate is not made from actual knowledge of what really requires to be done—from Mr. Garden's figures \$20,000 to \$25,000 would appear to be ample, while from the evidence obtained at the last hour of the sitting of the Sub-Committee it appears that Mr. Fleming's estimate cannot be entirely accepted, because Mr. Schrieber, now in charge of the section, is finishing the work as the contractors had suggested before the contract was taken from them, and that really the nearest estimate to the practical cost of finishing the work is that of the contractor, based upon quantities supplied by the assistant engineer, namely \$16,000.

The contract sum was	\$206,000
There was paid on account	\$164,000
Contractors' estimate to finish is.....	16,000
	180,000

shewing the work when thus completed, equal by evidence adduced, to any railway in the country, within the contract price and leaving a balance of..... \$26,000 due the contractor.

It appears however that with all the changes authorized and assistance rendered by

way of reductions in the quantities of work, the contractors have lost over \$55,000 over and above the sum received from the Government.

Associated with Mr. Gough was Mr. King, Mr. Burpee, and Mr. Masters, of St. John, all men of good standing and credit, but all three of whom failed in the fall of 1872, since when, up to the time the contract was taken from him, Mr. Gough carried on the contract alone. From the time of the failure of his partners, Mr. Gough appears from the evidence to have been subjected to a species of persecution at the hands of Mr. Fitzgerald, as gross as it was relentless. The evidence shews that when Mr. Gough did not respond to the demands of Mr. Fitzgerald, then all the authority and tyranny, which in the position of Divisional Engineer could be exercised, was borne down upon the contractor, for the purpose of driving him from the work and obtaining the contract for himself.

Exactions of an unreasonable character were forced upon him, in the manner of construction of the work, causing delays, annoyances and embarrassment, as appears from the evidence taken.

Letters were written to Mr. Walsh and Mr. Brydges denouncing the work and defaming the contractor, with a spite and rancor equalled only by their falsehood and *malice*.

To break down the contractor, drive him off the works, and obtain the contract himself, was for months the chief employment of Mr. Fitzgerald, as the evidence shews he never measured a yard of the work nor ever laid out a structure. After two long letters of abuse of the contractor to Mr. Brydges he concludes with an offer in each to take the contract himself.

That it appears from the evidence that the contractor, after suffering much persecution on the part of the Divisional Engineer, could only get what he considered to be his rights by submitting to improper exactions, and in order to get returns which the contractor claimed as a right.

It further appears that a link in the chain of evidence is still wanting. This would have been supplied had Mr. Schrieber, the Engineer placed in charge of the work, been called on, as the undersigned urged in vain upon your Committee, as from the evidence of the Assistant Engineer, it appears that the works are now being completed by the Government on the scale of reduced quantities before referred to. This the contractor claims will give him a balance of about \$26,000 when the contract is completed.

The evidence displays many irregularities and acts of misconduct connected with the conduct of the section, and while disagreeing with the tenor of the report of the majority of the Sub-Committee, the undersigned begs to submit the foregoing statement for the information of the Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

P. MITCHELL.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 22nd May, 1874.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
27th April, 1874.

The Committee met,—Mr. YOUNG in the Chair.

In accordance with a motion of Mr. Mills, Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald was called before the Committee to give evidence regarding Section 16 of the Intercolonial Railway, and was examined

By Mr. Mills :—

1. Your name is ?—James W. Fitzgerald.
2. What is your occupation, Mr. Fitzgerald ?—A Civil Engineer.
3. Where did you learn your profession ?—At the Queen's University, Ireland, theoretically. I studied practically on my own father's works.
4. Are you employed on the Intercolonial Railway ?—Yes, sir.
5. How long is it since you were engaged ?—My services commenced in September, 1870, on Section 16.
6. By whom were you engaged ?—I received my instructions from the Commissioners.
7. In what capacity were you engaged ?—As Engineer in charge of the works upon the Section to which I have referred.
8. How long were you in charge of Section 16 ?—From the time of my appointment up to the present time.
9. Have you been continuously engaged upon that Section ?—Yes, I have ; but I have been short spells away on leave of absence and performing other duties.
10. How many miles are embraced in that Section of the road ?—About 19.
11. Do you know the total estimate of the contract for that Section ?—I think it was \$206,000.
12. Who were the contractors ?—Messrs. King and Gough.
13. Can you give to the Committee a detailed statement of the kind of work embraced by the contract ?—Yes, I can. The work generally consists of earth-work and masonry.
14. What were your duties as Engineer of that Section ?—To supervise the work, and see that it was properly done.
15. Would it be possible for an Engineer to exercise proper supervision over a work who saw it simply after its completion ?—No, I think not.
16. What, in your opinion, would be necessary in order to the exercise of a proper supervision ?—I think it would be necessary that the Engineer do see and examine the foundations ; see that the masonry put in was of the proper quality and dimensions ; that the proper kind of filling-up is made ; that the proper proportions are maintained in the structure ; that the culverts should be of sufficient capacity to carry off the water from the railway ; and, in short, to see the whole work during its progress and understand generally the nature of its formation.
17. Can you furnish the Committee with a statement of the original quantities ?— I can. The following is a statement showing the original quantities, the quantities

remaining, and the actual quantities of work executed on the Section, and the value thereof at schedule prices fixed by the Chief Engineer, up to the 31st March, 1874 :—

Description of Work or Service.	Original quantities.	Quantities remaining.	Actual quantities executed.	Schedule Prices.	Value of work done.
Clearing.....Acres.....	297	Nil	310	\$ cts. 13 00	\$ cts. 4,030 00
Close Cutting.....do.....	12	8			
Grubbing.....do.....	6	3			
Fencing.....Lineal Feet.	196,200	196,200	Nil.	.....	.....
Rock Excavation.....Cubic Yards	1,500	1,300	200	0 72	144 00
Earth do.....do.....	438,500	158,500	280,000	0 17	47,200 00
Under Drains.....Lineal Feet.	12,000	12,000	Nil.	.....	.....
Rip Rap.....Cubic Yards	1,000	1,000	Nil.	.....	.....
Concrete.....do.....	1,700	1,700	Nil.	.....	.....
First-class Masonry.....do.....	3,900	2,309	1,591	11 50	18,296 50
Second-class do.....do.....	3,800	3,078	732	8 00	8,120 20
Paving.....do.....	1,100	980	120	4 00	480 00
					\$78,270 50
From this deduct allowances made on cement, lime and sand, as follows :—					
	Brls.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	
Cement.....	213	at 4 10	.....	852 30	
Lime.....	233	at 1 10	.....	256 00	
Sand.....	900	at 0 60	.....	540 00	
					1,648 30
Total value of constructed Work.....					76,662 20
Add value of Stone, Plant and Hevels on Section.....					3,000 00
Total value of Work executed, Plant, &c.....					\$79,662 20

I may here draw attention to the fact, that clearing, close cutting and grubbing, are all calculated at the price for clearing, and I may add that the statement I have submitted is made from actual measurements and personal knowledge of the works. The amount stated at the close of that statement, viz. : \$79,662.20, is the value of the actual work done up to 31st March last, at schedule prices fixed by Mr. Fleming.

18. Do you know what amount has been actually paid?—I cannot tell, sir.

19. Do you know of any masonry being returned as done, which has not been done upon this section?—Yes, sir.

20. Can you state to the Committee in what instances this has happened?—I think I can. During the months of June, July, August and September, 1872, I was employed, under orders from the Commissioners, in measuring the works upon Section No. 6 of the Intercolonial Railway. For that period, the gentleman in charge of my Section, No. 16, was Mr. Walter Buck, of Newcastle. On resuming my position on Section 16, in October, 1872, I examined returns, and also the work done upon the contract. I found that a number of culverts which had been returned were not then and are not now commenced, and that, notwithstanding the statement in the return that 598 yards of masonry done, when 262 only were done, and 125 yards of paving were done, when only 15 yards were actually done. I also found that quantities of rock had been returned as excavated, where no rock existed; that rough stone was returned as dressed, and that, in my opinion, the quantity of earth-work returned was largely in excess of the actual work done. On this latter point I am not so positive. I cannot tell exactly the measurement of the earth-work. It is the duty of the Assistant-Engineer to do that. Upon finding these things out, I wrote a report, a copy of which I have got here, and sent to my official superior, Mr. Light, the District Engineer.

BATHURST,

21st October, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I have returned from a visit of inspection over Section 16.

The work is not as far advanced as I expected. It is not well together, and I doubt if a finished half-mile could be picked out on its length.

The masonry on most of the culverts is badly executed. At Station 1289-50, a box culvert 28 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ dry masonry is returned finished. The embankment is not yet run over it, so I had a fair chance to examine the work.

I consider the masonry very inferior, and such as should not be allowed. The backing is thrown up of rough stone loosely put together, and pinned with small stuff. The covers do not joint close enough, nor are they filled properly between to prevent dropping from the embankment. Some of the covers are laid on edge and come too near formation. The paving is high and consists of irregular small unhammered stone laid flat-wise on the earth.

The water enters the culvert some over and some under pavement, but all of it passes out under walls and pavement, leaving three-fourths of the length dry. The coping is light and not properly secured. Some stone used do not measure one cubic foot. They are not through and are not backed.

At Station 1314, box culvert same size is built in dry masonry. The embankment is made over this culvert and except the backing, which I could not see, the same remarks apply to it.

At Station 1327, box culvert 25 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ is built, dry masonry also. The above remarks apply equally to it.

I am of opinion that structures of this class, situate in very wet places, should be built in good mortar or cement a foot or so above freshet height, and that the coping, which should be heavy, should also be laid in good mortar or cement, so as to keep the work together and create and preserve bond in the dry masonry below.

As all the free-stone hauled on the contract is readily injured by wet and frost, it should be as little as possible used in exposed situations, and I would therefore suggest that granite coping be used for all structures.

I shall not be surprised to see after the approaching winter the natural effect of frost produced on those structures and the material composing them.

At Station 1387, an 8-foot beam culvert, in mortar, is supposed finished all but ~~some caps.~~

The masonry is very second-class, poorly bonded and, I should say from appearance, contains few headers.

Some face stone are shaky and split through and the backing is very roughly put together. The coping or steps done is light, is not all through stone, and therefore liable to loosen and admit water through the joints.

The mortar in this culvert is not good owing to inferior sand being used.

There is no rip-rap at the inlets or outlets of these culverts.

At Gordon Meadow Brook, the masonry for 12-foot arch culvert, first class, is commenced at west side near outlet, although foundation for the other end is not yet out. I believe all foundations should be cleaned out and examined, and approved as a whole before masonry is allowed to commence.

About 10 feet long of invert course is laid.

The masonry beneath is rather light, but if the stone were sound I would consider it passable.

In fact I do not consider any of the stone from Tabusintac quarry as fit to make first-class work, and my opinions in this respect, expressed to you on previous occasions, are the more confirmed by my late examination of it after a season's exposure only.

Of course the stone will live better in work than out of it, but anywhere it is soft, friable, liable to cleavage and destitute of body and strength.

I do not think I over estimate the proportion when I say that fully fifteen to twenty

per cent. of the stone delivered on the contract last winter are now defective in various ways and unfit for solid and substantial masonry.

At Station 2,016-70, culvert 25 feet 4×5 is built in granite. It is placed nearly 100 feet too far north from a good and free outlet. It is not square with centre line, and the paving, composed of flat, irregular stone, is too high. Possibly foundation is also high. The culvert shows a good face, and is built in mortar and cement.

The foregoing are the structures finished and in progress on the Section up to this date, and for their stability and workmanship I do not hold myself in any way responsible.

At Red Pine Brook, the foundations for east abutment and pier of bridge are being sunk; and, when approved, the masonry I hear will be commenced. The foundations will require to go down a good deal yet, however; and I doubt if much can be gained by the contractors, or the work benefited by pushing the masonry at this advanced date of the season.

I observe by the profile lent to me by Mr. Garden, for use on the Section, that, during my absence on Contract No. 6, grades have been altered in several places in such a way as to materially reduce the embankments; also, that a number of culverts, previously considered necessary, have been struck out.

With these changes I, of course, have nothing to do; but I will say here that the railway is not improved by lowering its already low bed on this wet, flat, hemmed-in Section, and that the reduction of culverts proposed will encroach too much on the water-way of the remaining structures, even though their capacity is considerably enlarged.

During my visit I observed that the streams on which culverts had been marked were brimfull, and that generally water was running deep over a great portion of the Section.

With regard to estimates for masonry and paving,* returned during my absence, I find they stand thus, on 30th September last:—

Second-class masonry executed and returned, as per Bill of Works.....	287 cubic yds.
Second-class masonry, <i>not executed</i> , and returned as per Bill of Works.....	311 „

Total masonry returned to 30th September..... 598 „

Before masonry was commenced, about \$6 a yard had been allowed on all dressed stone delivered, and \$3 on rough. In all, some \$10,000, as far as I am aware, had been advanced, and no stone has been hauled or quarried since that time, except about 200 cubic yards taken out in granite quarry, on which I understand an allowance has lately been made.

On cement, lime and sand, I find a liberal allowance has also been made, so that the aggregate advanced in this way must now sum up to nearly the masonry price.

The estimates returned for grading, I am inclined to think, are largely in excess of the actual quantity done; but the rock excavation, which has been brought up from a little over 100 to 1,200 cubic yards, astonishes me greatly indeed. It must be clearly understood, however, that with this business I have had nothing to do, and that I neither approve of it nor the time and manner chosen to carry it into effect.

On Thursday last I laid out, with Mr.-Garden, foundation for 12-foot beam culvert at Portage River. To-morrow I go out on the Section again.

You will oblige by giving explanations for my guidance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

A. L. Light, Esq.,
District Engineer, &c.,
Newcastle.

* Paving returned, 125 cubic yards.

21. In this report you state that 800 cubic yards of rock were returned as work done where no rock existed?—Yes.

22. It is also stated in your report that the bermes on the road have been reduced?—Yes, they have been reduced from 10 to 6 feet.

23. Will you explain to the Committee what is meant by bermes?—They mean narrow strips of ground which are left along the foot of the embankments, and between embankments and ditches.

24. What, in your opinion would be the effect of that reduction?—Coupled with the large reduction in culverts, the reduced bermes would be very seriously affected by the action of the accumulated water in the ditches, and ultimately endanger the stability of the embankment. The whole work is of a very inferior character upon that Section, and the stability of the structures cannot fail to be affected by the increased volume of water.

25. Has there been any reduction of the gradients upon this Section?—There has.

26. To what extent?—To a very considerable extent; in places 3 feet reducing the quantity of earthwork about 73,000 cubic yards on the total Section. I produce a profile to show where the grades have been altered.

The profile was here produced and examined by the Committee.

Witness continued:—A *fac simile* of this profile has lately been submitted to the District Engineer for the purpose of being transmitted to the proper department.

27. What was the total number of culverts provided for in the original contract?—Fifty-four,

28. Were fifty-four constructed?—No; only thirteen in progress, five of which are incomplete.

29. Were the fifty-four returned as constructed?—Oh, no; not at all.

30. How many of the fifty-four were struck out of the contract?—Thirty-four.

31. By whom?—By Mr. Walter Buck, who had charge of the Section during my absence, as I have already stated.

32. What diminution in the amount of work will this cause?—The diminution would be about 1,785 yards in the amount of first-class masonry, and 2,488 in the amount of second-class masonry, and six or seven hundred yards each paving and rip-rap.

33. What per-centage would that be of the whole work?—The diminution caused in this way, taking the value in money, would be between 60 and 70 per cent of the whole contract.

34. So that if payments were made according to the contract prices, there would be that much of a deduction on the item of masonry?—Yes.

35. You say there have been thirteen culverts partially completed?—Yes, thirteen structures.

36. Have these been completed so far as the work has gone, in accordance with the terms and specifications?—They have not, sir.

37. In what respect have the terms of the contract been departed from?—In several respects. They are required by the contract to be in mortar and cement; but out of the thirteen now built, eight are of inferior dry-work, and one was actually taken out so inferior was the work. This was without my knowledge. It was the structure referred to at Station 1,289-50, in the report of which a copy has been handed in.

38. Did you express your disapproval of these departures from the contract?—I have always done so.

39. To whom?—To Mr. Light, the District Engineer. I have already produced a copy of the report I made to him at the time. The report was made immediately on my return, for the work done during my absence.

40. What is the date of that report?—October 21, 1872.

41. Who is it addressed to?—Mr. Light, District Engineer.

Some discussion took place at this point.

The examination of witness was resumed.

By Mr. Blain:—

42. Was there any Engineer acting between Mr. Light and Mr. Fleming?—No; he was directly responsible to Mr. Fleming.

By Mr. Mills :—

43. I would ask the witness whether he is aware that the District Engineer took any action upon the report of 21st October, 1872; and, if so, what action?—I am not aware that he did take any action. My impression is that there was no communication made to the Chief Engineer about it, but I am not personally aware whether it was or not.

44. Are you aware whether payments were made upon that report of the Engineer who acted in your absence, and whether it was modified in consequence of any representations you subsequently made?—I think payments must have been made upon the work, because the cash value estimates in duplicate appeared on the pay-sheet after I resumed charge of the Section.

Mr. Mitchell.—I would suggest that the witness should state only what he knows.

Witness.—I can produce duplicates of the estimates sent in, which also show the value of the work said to be done, but which was not done.

By Mr. Mills :—

45. Then you regard those estimates as inaccurate?—Certainly.

46. You think, knowingly, so?—It must have been known. I knew of it myself on assuming charge of the Section, and I wrote an official letter to the Assistant-Engineer, asking him upon whose authority he returned, as executed, work, which was not executed. He replied that he did it on the authority of Mr. Buck. I have got his letter here, and I now produce it :—

BATHURST,

Dec. 7th, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 25th ult. and 2nd inst. I have received, and beg leave to make the following replies to questions contained in them :—

The foundations of all the structures you mention, viz. :—Those at Stations 1,314, 1,289, 50, 1,327, 1,387, 2,016-70, and also the masonry in the two latter, I consider good. The masonry in the three former, when finished, I think will be passable; none however, are finished, except that at 2,016-70.

Since the date of your first letter, dated the 25th ult., I have handed you the progress sheets asked for by you.

My authority for returning masonry for culverts not built at Stations 1,180, 1,191, 1,263, 1,304, 50, 1,830, and 2,011, was from Mr. Buck, Divisional Engineer, in charge at that time.

I have laid out no work on the east pier of Red Pine Bridge since seeing you there last, the masonry was commenced while I was engaged at other work on the section. I am performing, and in future am still willing to perform the duties of an assistant engineer, and declined when you offered to relieve me of part of those duties.

There are still 138 stations remaining to be cross-sectioned, from 1,720 to 1,778, 1,810 to 1,840, 1,889 to 1,897, and from 1,912 to 1,954.

I am not aware of having received any special instructions in reference to dimensions of Gordon Meadow brook culvert, but always understood that it was to be built the size marked on the profile, according to which I laid it out.

Your suggestions in reference to sending letters by post I shall adopt for the future.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed,)

G. H. GARDEN.

James W. Fitzgerald, Esq.,

Div. Engineer, Section 16, I. C. R.

Bathurst.

47. Had you any difficulty with the District Engineer, or other parties connected with the road, subsequent to this report?—I have had difficulty with all those above me on the railway since that time.

48. Was any effort made to remove you from your position after you made this report pointing out the inaccuracies?—Mr. Fleming telegraphed me on the 5th December, 1872, that I was relieved of the charge of Section 16, which I now produce :—

(Received 5 p.m., 5th December, 1872.)

" OTTAWA,

" December 5th, 1872.

I have seen the Commissioners. Before you are relieved of Section 16 I wish you to furnish an accurate statement of all work done and to be done on this Section. Mr. Light will instruct further.

(Signed,)

S. FLEMING.

To J. W. Fitzgerald.

49. Was that order carried out?—It was not.
 50. Do you know why?—My impression is that Sir John Macdonald prevented it.
 51. You do not know, however?—I cannot positively state.
 52. Were you ever offered, while Engineer, any interest in this contract?—I was, sir.
 53. By whom?—By the contractor, Mr. Gough.
 54. On more than one occasion?—Yes, frequently.
 55. Did he state why he wished you to take a pecuniary interest in the work?—Not in precise terms.
 56. Had you any written communication with him on the subject?—I had not.
 57. All those were verbal communications?—Yes.
 58. What was the nature of the interest Mr. Gough offered you in this contract?—He did not state the nature of it. He said to me I must have an interest in the contract about a couple of days after I saw him first at Newcastle. Subsequently he made other advances to me, but I accepted none of them.
 59. Had you ever an order from the District Engineer to make payments for work not done?—I had, upon one occasion, an order from him to make an addition to estimates of \$6,000 for work not done.
 60. What was the nature of this work?—I am not aware.
 61. There was no work?—None whatever. There could not have been any unknown to me. I can produce the order.
By Mr. Gordon :—
 62. How do you know there was \$6,000 worth not done?—This was an order made after I resumed charge of the work.
 63. How do you know the work was not done?—Because there was no work done; that is to say, no special work. I was on the contract at the time.
By Mr. Blain :—
 64. Was this before or after October, 1872?—It was on the 28th January, 1873.
By Mr. Colby :—
 65. And you were ordered to make payment for special work?—Yes. Here is the order of Mr. Light, my reply thereto, and the Assistant-Engineer's measurement of the work for that month, for which an estimate had been sent, and outside which no special work was done. I produce the document referred to :—

NEWCASTLE.

In making January estimate, please add six thousand dollars (\$6,000) to special works.

A. L. LIGHT.

J. W. Fitzgerald.

Received, 28th January, 1873.

JAS. W. F. G.

(Copy.)

BATHURST,

31st January, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find Progress Report, Force Returns, &c, for week ending 25th instant; also estimate for this month.

As you will observe, 33 cubic yards dressed, and 43 rough stone have been delivered in month. For this, \$5.50 per yard was allowed in quarry, December estimate. For 100 cubic yards rough Tabusintac Quarry and 21 dressed Granite Quarry made this month, I

have allowed as usual \$5.50 a yard roundly ; or say for rough \$4, and dressed, delivered, \$12.64. The latter is over masonry price, not including labor in setting ; and cement, lime, sand have previously been allowed for.

With regard to your telegrams of 28th, to "add six thousand dollars to January estimate for special works," &c., I regret exceedingly, on your account, that I cannot comply with this request. I have, I think, in a couple of occasions early in the contract, yielded to directions somewhat similar ; but considering at this stage, the knowledge I possess of the actual progress and position of the contract, I must ask you to relieve me from incurring any responsibility in the matter.

I am not aware of any "special works" going on ; and I do feel astonished that you would, in this way, ask me to recognize the existence of any.

Very excessive and disproportionate allowances have already been made on material and work of all kinds. For example :—the actual masonry built is 229 cubic yards, first-class ; 262, second-class, and 15 paving, which have been paid for at schedule prices. Adding the excess in measurement returned by Mr. Buck, and the separate allowance made on the stone, cement, &c., the prices paid on at the following rates, viz. :—1st class, \$20 ; 2nd, \$38.77 ; and paving, if put in mortar or cement, \$79 per cubic yard.

I shall attend without delay to the explanations asked for respecting the revised quantities.

I have adopted the original schedule quantities as the basis for revision.

The cross-sections have not all been made, and cannot be until the clearing is completed.

A good deal of this work remains yet to be done.

The changes made in the gradients and alignments for a considerable length will, however, necessitate new cross-sections.

Please telegraph what is to be done, as Mr. Garden has made all the measurements, levels, &c. I would, if you can spare him, request his assistance for a few days.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed,)

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

A. L. Light, Esq.,

District Engineer, Newcastle.

Copy of Assistant-Engineer's Estimate for January, 1873.

Earth work	4,345 c. yards	
Stone delivered, dressing and quarrying } previously allowed	30 "	} Previously allowed, \$5.50 per yd.
Rough stone delivered, quarrying previ- } ously allowed	43 "	
Stone quarried, delivered and dressed, at } Red-Pine Brook	21 "	} Allowed for this month, \$5.50 per c. yd.
Rough stone, quarried at Tabusintac Quarry } (Signed,)	100 "	

G. H. GARDEN,
Assistant-Engineer.

BATHURST, January 29th, 1873.

Estimate \$1,404.

By Mr. Mills :—

66. This is a statement of the prices you have allowed for work done?—Yes.

67. Are these statements included in the contract?—No; these are the schedule prices subsequently made out by the Chief-Engineer; that is to say, after the work was let.

68. Are they as high as the contract prices?—I do not know.

69. Are these schedule prices in accordance with instructions given by the Commis-

sioners?—Yes, or rather I presume, by the Chief-Engineer. They came to me through the District Engineer.

70. And upon these schedule prices payments were made?—Yes.

71. Had you any further communication with the District Engineer with regard to this matter?—Yes; I have had frequent communication with him as to the progress of the work.

72. Did he at any time increase your estimates?—He did on one occasion.

By Mr. Gordon:—

73. Did the District Engineer make any reply to this communication which you made to him expressing your astonishment?—None whatever, sir.

By Mr. Mills:—

74. What observation did the Chief-Engineer make when you remonstrated with him on the increase of your estimates?—He did not increase the estimates, sir.

75. But the District Engineer largely added to them., Did you remonstrate with him?—Yes.

76. What reply did he make to you?—None.

77. Did he give you any special instructions as to cases in which you were not to follow the estimates?—He was very tardy in giving instructions, but he did give them. I never acted upon them, however.

78. Were your remonstrances verbal or by letter?—By letter principally.

79. Would it not be better to produce them?—Yes, I will produce them.

80. Had you any communication with the Chief-Engineer with regard to this matter?—I found the Chief-Engineer very unapproachable to myself, sir; and it was only when my professional reputation and character were concerned, and I could get no satisfaction from Mr. Light, that I broke through the distance which separated us and addressed him directly. He wrote me in reply a short but courteous letter, that it was his custom to communicate with and receive communications through the District Engineer upon all matters connected with the work. This, too, although my professional character and reputation were at stake. I have got the Chief-Engineer's letter, and can produce it.

Mr. Mitchell.—Certain letters were addressed also in connection with these works, not to the Chief-Engineer, but to the Commissioners. I should like the witness to submit all the letters.

Examination resumed,

By Mr. Mills:—

81. Had you any communications with the Commissioners?—Yes.

82. With reference to what?—With reference to some private matters and also with reference to the estimates.

83. Did you receive any reply from them in reference to these estimates?—No.

Mr. Mills.—I think it would be well to produce to the Committee any communications you may have had with the Commissioners in reference to this matter.

Mr. Mitchell.—Or with any member of the commission.

Witness.—I shall do so.

Draft of Letter to C. J. Brydges, Esq., Montreal.

BATHURST,

22nd July, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—In reference to the enclosed estimates I will, with your permission, make a few remarks.

The percentage of original Bill of Works done up to 30th June past, is under 32. This includes a quantity of masonry not built, rock returned for earth, and earth largely in excess of work done; dressed stone returned for rough, and rough in excess of true quantity; sand, lime and cement in excess of quantities supplied, besides various other allowances made in excess of the value of the work.

These returns were made during my absence on Contract No. 6 last summer, and I estimate the excess above work done returned at 4 per cent., thus reducing per-centage of

actual work done to 28, made up roundly of 195,000 cubic yards earth excavation, and masonry 1,276 cubic yards.

Comparing these quantities with work required to finish contract, viz.—160,000 cubic yards earth, 3,500 masonry, besides other miscellaneous works and services, and assuming time extended to 1st November, 1874, it will be seen that the most difficult and costly works of the contract remain to be done within fifteen months, not more than nine of which are good for work.

To complete the contract in above time, a large force should be put on the balance of this season; as, during five months of approaching winter, little earthwork can be done, except in a few places, owing to the light excavation in ditches, &c..

During this period of winter, stone, cement, lime, sand and all material and supplies required should be hauled in, and, at the opening of spring, masonry should be commenced and a suitable force put to earthwork.

Quarries should be opened immediately and stone got ready for winter hauling. This work is absolutely necessary, and not a day should be lost about it.

At the present time, the contract is destitute of all kinds of provisions, material, plant, &c. Several months' pay are due to the men, and everything is disorganized.

Even with full supplies, a good force, there is plenty of work to do in the time I have named.

Of the necessity of due preparation to carry on the work vigorously, the present contractor has not the remotest idea; and I am satisfied, from my experience of his three years' management, that he possesses neither the desire, skill, nor aptitude required to carry on work of this kind.

He is never on the works, and he knows too much of everything to learn anything. It is out of the question to think that he will finish the contract next year if left to him. Groaning under a load of debt, and suffering from an unenviable reputation, men will not trust him or work for him.

All his efforts and labor in three years have resulted only in clearing the line, removing 195,000 cubic yards earth at the easiest points, and building 1276 cubic yards masonry. This work I have good reason to know is not half paid for. There are about 200 yards dressed stone, and 500 yards rough and backing on the ground; so that were this in masonry the total done to date would not exceed 2,000 cubic yards, while 3,500 cubic yards, reduced schedule quantity, are required to be quarried and hauled next winter. With the exception of six derricks, badly rigged, some fifteen tons hay, fifty barrels lime and the stone (700 yards) referred to, there is nothing on the works in the shape of material or supplies.

There is not a pick, shovel, barrow or plank fit for use. Not one barrel pork or one bushel oats, except as begged and bought in piecemeal.

The contractor has no supplies of his own, and, but for store-keepers here, who advance him, the contract must long ago have fallen through.

The few men who hold on the work during the past few months have "struck" twice for payment of wages, and the manager of the works tells me another "strike" is on the " tapis." Many men from time to time leave the contract, in despair of obtaining their pay, to seek employment elsewhere.

To my own knowledge, the contractor owes in this town for supplies and borrowed cash, \$20,000, and \$20,000 more, it is said, would not pay his accounts at Chatham, St. John and Prince Edward Island. These sums would be exclusive of wages. Executions without number are out against him. No man will now trust him, and for the daily supplies to keep the work going he has to pay on delivery.

I trust, sir, you will not imagine that I overdraw the picture—I do not, indeed, for a great deal more might be said.

These matters I have frequently called Mr. Light's attention to, but to no purpose. With this history I should hardly trouble you, but as you have, at the eleventh hour, opened the door to listen to me, I think it proper to lay before you, frankly and fully, some facts connected with this contract; its condition and prospects if carried on under existing management.

Should a change be made, I should feel grateful by bearing me in mind, and I will undertake to complete the contract in a manner to meet your approval for the sum named and within the time specified.

I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES W. FITZGERALD

(Draft.)

BATHURST, 1st Sept. 1873.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23rd August, referring to mine of 4th, enclosing report to Mr. Brydges, and expressing your desire that I would, as much as possible, assist the contractor in prosecuting the works on Sec. 16.

In reply, I wish to assure you that I shall be very glad to carry out your request. I need not say, however, that Mr. Gough is a very unreasonable man to deal with.

On my return from contract No. 6 last October, I found that serious changes had been made on the works; that quantities of masonry, earth and rock had been returned as work done, that has not been done and never will be.

I objected to assume the responsibility for these returns, and at the time reported so to the District Engineer, disapproving also of inferior masonry that had been built in three culverts.

To this report Mr. Gough must have had access or have been informed of its contents, as shortly after I received from him a most violent and improper telegram threatening me with all sorts of dire consequences. I wrote him to withdraw it and apologize, or I would lay the whole subject of his contract before the Commissioners. This he has not done, and for certain reasons I did not and do not wish to give the matter publicity, since then I have not spoken to Mr. Gough. He continues pouring upon me every sort of abuse and slander, but at it I can hardly wonder when he as publicly boasts defiance of the Government and Commissioners, and vows his determination to do the work when and how he pleases, as indeed he is doing.

For the twentieth time he has it reported here that he has had me dismissed, &c., &c.

Although indifferent to his reports and abuse, it is not pleasant to be hearing of such all the time.

He is not satisfied at obtaining the utmost limit of concession and privilege, such as no other contractor on the railway I presume has received. He is not satisfied at having about *two-thirds* of the masonry and *one-third* of the excavation beside the total reduction in fencing under-drains, culverts, rip-rap, &c., &c., struck off, but he must have quantities still further reduced, and the character and efficiency of the structures remaining to be built still further lowered and degraded.

As it is permitted him, however, I suppose he is right in doing so.

Out of 54 structures on original Bill of Works, 34 are struck out, and no doubt efforts are being made to strike out more, and they will be struck out. This being the case, it is clear that the increase in the volume and force of water caused by the accumulation of it where so many structures are dispensed with, will exercise an amount of scour and wear along the ditches and especially at the culverts, which should be provided against in some way, either by enlarging the capacity of the structures or taking care that they be at least substantially built. Already the total water way of the structures on the contract, not including Red Pine Bridge, which is partly viaduct, has been reduced from 367 to 142 feet, and no doubt will yet undergo further reduction.

The beams have been reduced from 10 to 6 feet.

I am no stickler about work when fairly done; but such masonry and other work as has been done and is doing on this contract, I do not approve of, and am not responsible for.

I entertain no feeling of hostility to any man, and though I did, it should not prevent me discharging my duty in a proper manner.

I am now perfectly willing to assist Mr. Gough in any way in my power, and to meet him and talk with him about the works at any time and place and as often as he desires.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

A. WALSH, Esq.,
Chairman, &c., Intercolonial Railway Commissioners.

(Copy.)

BATHURST, 29th September, 1873.

Owing to the conversation between us during your visit here last July, in reference to this unfortunate Section 16, and to the recent orders of the Commissioners to remove me to Section 10, Mr. Buck of that Section to take my place, I feel it necessary to say a few words, for which I beg you will excuse me troubling you. The impression left on my mind at that time was that, should the contract be taken from Gough, although I did not believe it would, and a re-letting take place, I would get a chance of doing the work. I think the estimate I subsequently made out, by your instructions, was suggested in a way to leave that impression. You remarked, too, that some change must soon be made. I little expected it would be to remove me and let the contract go on as before, indeed worse. It is rather a serious matter for me this is, considering that I am not charged with having done any wrong or neglected my duty. The object, or at any rate the consequence, is evident. In plain language, it is to enable Gough and his ring at Newcastle, by means of false estimates, such as were returned by this same Mr. Buck when acting on Section 16 before, during my absence on No. 6, to draw the money and do no work. If I would but enter the partnership, or consent to be made the scape-goat, all would go on smoothly.

Had I taken the "interest in the contract" repeatedly offered to me by Gough; had I returned *thousands of dollars* for "special works" never performed and never will be, and "obeyed orders without comment" from Mr. A. L. Light, all would be well; but not a cent would now be left for you to finish the work with, although a *third* of the actual contract is not yet done after three years.

Yourself and colleagues, Mr. Brydges, owe me gratitude instead of harsh and unjust treatment. I have in my possession the writings and orders to prove what I here state, and if put to it I am prepared to establish, on oath if necessary, facts in connection with some at least of the contract in this district that will bring some prominent personages down here to grief. I don't want to be driven to do this for many reasons, and I hope I shall not. There is trouble enough in the horizon and within it just now. But the treatment I have been and am receiving on this wretched contract, while my eyes are open and looking at what's going on, is enough to goad to madness any man possessing one particle of spirit of manliness. I challenge, as I have the Chief-Engineer before to no effect, the strictest and most searching investigation into every act of mine, to show where I have done wrong to the contractor or neglected my duty. Thank God my hands are clean, and if they were not I have good reason to know what the result would be. I do not say for you, sir.

A spurt has lately been made on the works, but the men are going off again. There is not a sound wheel-barrow nor a pick, I understand, but two on the job.

I repeat Gough will never finish the contract, even if allowed to be his own engineer and make out his own estimates. He is not fit to take out a common cellar 10 x 20 feet.

I have written and telegraphed to the Secretary, Mr. Jones, declining to accept the exchange, and will submit to dismissal in preference. I hope, however, the Commissioners will reconsider their decision.

I trust too, sir, you will believe that had this change been brought about in the ordinary way, to effect any arrangement the Commissioners might choose to make in the

interests of the work or the railway, that I would be no impediment; but forged out as this has been, at the instigation of a common loafer, a public nuisance, who has defrauded the country and debauched the moral sentiment of the communities to enable him to rob the public exchequer, I would suffer to perish myself and family rather than submit to it.

I intend this letter private, but have no objection to your using it as you please.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

(Signed,) JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

C. J. Brydges, Esq.,
Montreal.

On motion of Mr. Mills it was ordered, that Messrs. Buck, Garden and Light be summoned to appear and give evidence in reference to the construction of Section 16, Intercolonial Railway, and that Messrs. King and Gough, the contractors, be notified of the investigation.

Then the Committee adjourned.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
Wednesday, 30th April, 1874.

The Committee met.

Messrs. Fleming, Light and Fitzgerald were in attendance.

Mr. Fitzgerald's examination was resumed.

By Mr. Mills.

84. I would ask Mr. Fitzgerald in reference to those 34 culverts, bridges and so on that have been struck out, Is the statement he has made of the diminutions and position of those struck from the list correct?—That is Mr. Buck's own statement, signed by himself, that 34 culverts were struck out.

85. Will you state to the Committee in what way the striking out of these culverts affected the character of this section of the road, or whether it has degraded the character of the road at all?—If all the culverts were put in and the water made to pass under the railway immediately on reaching it, there would be no danger to the line, but now the water cannot so pass under, and its accumulation in the ditches and its increased volume at the place where it does pass under, coupled with its action on the ditches and the reduced bermes, it will necessarily be injurious to them—it will tend to wear through the the bermes and undermine the embankment. This increased volume of water it is to be remembered has to pass through greatly reduced apertures in the culverts. They too are generally of dry masonry, and it must test very severely both the efficiency and capacity of these structures, especially in times of high freshets. The inlets and outlets of these culverts ought to have been in rip-rap, and the fact that they are not is a source of increased danger to the embankments.

86. Will you state to the Committee what you mean by rip-rap?—It is rough stone work placed on inlets and outlets of the culverts and the slopes of the embankments to prevent the water washing it away.

By Mr. Thompson:—

87. Is it like a retaining wall?—No, a retaining wall is generally built plumb, but rip-rap is placed at an inclination in order to protect the slopes from the action of the water.

By Mr. Mills:—

88. Was there to be rip-rap work done at the inlets and outlets of these culverts, according to the original estimates?—There was.

89. Do you regard the present number of culverts and their size as sufficient to carry off the water?—I do not. One was lately built, and it is now found insufficient to carry away the water there, and there is no doubt it must be taken up and enlarged.

90. It is stated in this return by Mr. Buck that these culverts which have been

dispensed with have been compensated for by side ditching. Do you regard side ditching as an equivalent for the culverts?—No, I do not. I quite admit that in some cases a culvert or two might be thrown out without serious injury to the permanency or stability of the road, but 34 struck out of the original number does not, in my opinion, leave a sufficient number to ensure either stability or permanency.

91. Is there more ditching done along the line of railway than was necessary for the construction of the embankment?—Well I do not think there is. I believe there is a little waste in one or two places owing to the lowering of the grades. If the grades had not been reduced, but had been left at their original height, I think there would have been no waste, but the lowering of the grades would necessarily reduce the quantity of material required from the ditches, and in order to make drains it will now be necessary, in several cases, to waste a quantity of material.

92. In your opinion then, the additional ditching which has been made and which is considered by Mr. Bucks, in his return, as an equivalent for the culverts, would need to have been done in order to find material for the road?—I think it would.

93. Do you know what the cubical capacity of the structure struck out is?—I do not know the cubical capacity, but I know the water way. That is the sum of the widths of all structures retained. In Red Pine Bridge, which mainly answers the purpose of a viaduct, the water way is 82 feet. The original sum of the widths was 367 feet, so that now the water intended to pass through an aperture of that width must pass through 82 feet.

94. Is that sufficient capacity for the water to pass through?—I think not.

95. Have there been any changes in the mode of constructing those bridges you speak of? Yes, several changes have been suggested from time to time. The bridge is composed of three spans, 40 feet each, and two piers rising from the foundation, 36 or 40 feet. Mr. Light had at one time reduced the original plan, and sent me a reduced tracing to be carried out in building the piers. Upon that reduced tracing masonry was commenced and the foundations laid. I remonstrated with him two or three times, and I told him that I would not be responsible for the work if carried out upon this plan, as I considered the base insufficient; and unless the piers were enlarged I would have nothing to do with the work. Mr. Light subsequently had the piers so enlarged, and also the foundations, and they are built now upon the sketch I gave him—an enlarged plan.

96. That enlarged plan you speak of—was that the original plan?—It was a very slight modification of the original plan, but quite as strong, if not indeed stronger. My impression was that if the piers were carried up 36 or 40 feet, the vibration caused by passing loads would endanger the stability of the piers. They might possibly live, but I do not think they would be so safe as they will be now when completed.

97. Will the structure at Red Pine Bridge, built upon the present plan, be as costly as upon the original plan? No, there is a reduction of 314 yards of masonry, in consequence of the substitution of an iron for a wooden bridge.

98. Can you state roughly what would be the probable reduction of the cost?—At the schedule price for the work, it will be about \$3,500, or perhaps \$3,600.

99. According to the profile you submitted here for the inspection of the Committee, there was a considerable reduction by the lowering of the grades. Did that in any way degrade the character of the road?—I think upon this section especially it will hurt it very much, and for this reason: In the first place, the section is a very wet one, and the road should be kept as far elevated above the level of the ground and as dry as possible. The road bed should be kept high, so as to afford facility for the snow plough to move the snow aside. The drainage would also be better. Another bad effect of reducing the grade upon this particular section is that the original specifications very properly require that when a bank is four feet and under, the stumps must be cut down to the level of the surface of the ground, so as to have a uniform embankment, and when two feet and under, the stumps must be taken out, or grubbed so that a uniform and even settlement on the bank may take place. The embankment there commenced, at six feet or thereabout. Where stumps were left in the places subsequently lowered three feet in grade, the stumps

now crop up through the bank, and will be the cause of unsteadiness and rocking in the sleepers and rails, and will so render the permanent way imperfect and dangerous.

100. What is the average height where the reductions have taken place? In some places, where the height was not more than three feet according to the original plan, it has been reduced by two, in others where it was perhaps ten feet according to the original plan, it has been reduced by three.

101. What is the usual depth of snow in that portion of the country?—It varies very considerably. Two winters ago I saw as much as four and five feet of snow on the ground.

102. If the snow were four or five feet deep on the ground, would it not interfere with the working of the road?—Of course snow will always interfere more or less with the working of the road, but if the gradients were raised sufficiently above the ordinary level of the ground, greater facilities would be afforded for putting the snow aside by the plough.

103. I notice upon the profile you submitted to the Committee that some of the road is marked as marsh or bog. Has there been any reduction of the grade upon that portion?—Yes, I think so. I think it has been reduced one foot all along there.

104. How high is it now, according to the profile?—It varies, I think, from two feet to four feet.

105. What, in your opinion, would be the amount required according to the present plans to complete this section of the road? What would be the cost?—It will cost a good deal more in proportion than if it had been carried out continuously. The work has been done in a very scattered and incomplete way, and the cost of finishing up the work on the modified plan will be a very great deal more than if carried out continuously. I made an estimate a short time ago and sent to Mr. Brydges, one of the Commissioners. I think according to that estimate I computed that it would cost say about \$60,000 to complete that section of the road upon the reduced plans.

106. The reductions, if entirely carried out, including culverts, under-drains, rip-rap, paving, fencing, and so on, would be equal to how much?—Although none of the fencing is yet done, it could be done if necessary. I have here a computation of the value of the reductions made according to the modified plan, at schedule prices, which I will submit and read to the Committee, and which I think will give a fair idea of how that matter really stands at present:—

Reduction of Work on Section No. 16, at Schedule Prices, by Chief Engineer.

196,200	lineal feet Fencing, @ 6 cents per foot.....	\$11,772 00
1,000	Rock Excavation, @ 72 cents per yard.....	720 00
112,948	Earth Excavation, @ 17 cents per yard.....	19,201 16
12,000	Under-drains, @ 11 cents per foot.....	1,320 00
900	Rip-Rap, @ \$1.80 per yard.....	1,670 00
1,700	Concrete, @ \$4.....	6,800 00
1,875	First class Masonry, @ \$4 per yard.....	21,562 00
2,488	Second class masonry, @ \$8 per yard.....	19,904 00
690	Paving, @ \$4 per yard.....	2,760 00

\$85,709 00

Add Bridge superstructure (wood).....	3,900 00
„ Proportion of Foundation, \$2,250.....	1,250 00
„ Proportion Road Crossing, \$270.....	100 00
„ Proportion omissions and contingencies, half of \$18,592.....	9,296 00

Total Reductions..... \$99,555 00

To complete Contract according to reduced plans, say \$60,000, add amount paid.

107. In this estimate of reductions which you have submitted, do you include works struck out altogether?—These are the works to be struck out.

108. Is fencing to be done included in your estimate of sixty thousand dollars?—I have not heard anything about it. No rails have been provided, and the impression generally is that the fencing will not be done.

109. What I wish you to do is this:—To distinguish between the works that have been omitted in consequence of the change of plan, and those still undone which it is necessary to do. For example, in the sixty thousand dollars you say it will yet cost to complete the work, do you include fencing?—I include partial fencing.

110. What I wish to ascertain is, the exact value, according to the original schedule price, of the works which have been struck out altogether?—That appears in my statement of the other day. I am not prepared to state just now.

111. The contingencies were originally estimated at \$18,593. For what purpose were these contingencies estimated? What works were they supposed to cover?—The cost of road making, of building houses, and every kind of work which would not actually appear in the construction of the railway.

112. Was the greater portion of work of that sort, so far as contemplated by the original plan, completed?—I think it is already done. The houses, of course, are in a very dilapidated condition now.

113. And the roads, are they all constructed?—I think so; but they are only good when there is sufficient snow on the ground to permit of sleighing. They are quite impassable during the summer time.

114. Supposing \$18,593 were sufficient to cover the entire contingencies of this sort, what would be the percentage of the work done actually, and which was intended to be done according to the original estimate?—I do not think I could say exactly.

115. In making your calculations of the value of reductions, do you calculate anything upon contingencies?—I should say that nearly all the work not to be done has been thrown out. The contract sum was \$206,000, and I have put down the value of the work not intended to be done at something like \$9,000, at schedule prices.

116. You speak of work to the extent of 800 yards of rock excavation as being returned, where no rock existed. What was the character of the formation in that particular locality?—There is a very little shaley sort of substance, a friable free-stone, that comes out easily with the pick. Of course, geologically speaking, one will call earth-rock, but that is not the sense in which it is generally used.

117. Can you give an approximate estimate of the value of the reductions which might have been made without any degradation of the character of the road?—You mean from the original contracts.

118. Yes, without any degradation to the road?—I have not made an estimate of that kind.

119. How many culverts, in your opinion, could have safely been dispensed with, or could any of them have been dispensed with?—Well, I have no doubt that by enlarging the remaining culverts, and building them substantially and well, perhaps, eight, ten, or even fifteen of them might have been struck out without seriously injuring the road, provided proper precaution was used in erecting the structures through which the increased volume of water would have to pass, and the entrances of the culverts were well secured with rip-rap stone. I say I think this might have been done without seriously injuring the character of the road.

120. You say that there was dry work used in many places where stone ought, according to the original contract, to have been laid in cement and lime. Was that the case to any considerable extent?—Yes, upon these eight culverts.

121. Do you consider dry stone work equally as good as work in lime or cement?—No, I do not think it would in this case. Sometimes, when the stones are very heavy, well bedded, and with a good depth into the wall, they make very good work dry. In a case of that kind I would have no objection at all to the masonry being dry. I called Mr. Light's attention several times to the fact that these culverts were being built in dry

stone, but although I urged upon him to give me instructions regarding the matter, he would give me none. I therefore thought it was better to keep by Mr. Fleming's specification. I do not think that dry stone work would be so good there.

122. Is there any stone on the ground now that has not been used?—A very small quantity, sir, I think probably under 400 yards.

123. Is the stone near to the Section?—Some is not, and some is delivered at the culvert sites. There is not enough stone quarried and on the ground now to build the thirteen structures in progress.

124. Can you give the Committee any idea of the quantity yet required in addition to that on the ground?—I could hardly tell. Changes have been so frequently made that I cannot tell what the number of culverts put in may ultimately be. I know there cannot be many now, as embankments have been made over the places where culverts were originally intended to be built.

125. Were you absent from the work any length of time from the period when you first entered upon your duties on the road until you were relieved?—I was absent for a short time on one or two occasions. After I first came down to Newcastle from Peterborough I had occasion at one time to return on account of my wife being very ill. It was upon her physician's advice that I went back to Peterborough. I stayed there for a couple of months, having received a telegram from Mr. Light that there was no particular work going on at the time, which would require my presence. Mr. Fleming fortunately was at Newcastle at the time, and knows these are the facts of the case.

126. As it was, there was no particular necessity for your presence?—No, certainly not.

127. Had you any other section than this under your supervision?—I had not, except the time I referred to in my former examination that I was occupied on No. 6.

128. Those were the four months you referred to as having been absent from section in your examination on Monday last?—Yes.

129. What were your duties upon Section No. 16, as Engineer? Was any part of them to measure work?—I think I explained my duties on my first examination.

130. Did you apply the schedule prices to the quantities returned?—Upon all occasions.

131. Who made up the quantities?—Mr. Garden, the Assistant-Engineer, made up all the quantities, and I returned them exactly as he sent them to me, except indeed during the last three or four months, when I made some little allowance to Mr. Gough, at the special request of Mr. Walsh, one of the Commissioners. I have always done Mr. Gough full justice, and sometimes, perhaps, a little more than justice.

Mr. Mitchell.—I shall reserve my cross-examination of Mr. Fitzgerald for the present.

By Mr. Gordon:—

132. Were you at any time absent five months from this section?—No, sir, I was not.

133. Your absence of two months was upon the occasion you have mentioned, when you were in Peterborough?—Yes, the two months absence was when I was in Peterborough.

134. You decidedly state that the contractors were not put to any inconvenience by you?—On the contrary, the contractors stated to two or three friends, during the time I was absent, that they were very glad I was on the Section at all.

135. Did your absence at any time put you in such a position, as to make you unable to judge of the kinds of work done during your absence?—What was then done could hardly be called kinds of work at all. The work generally going on was making ditches and barrowing material into the bank.

136. A statement was made to the effect that your absence for any length of time would have incapacitated you from being fully cognizant of the work you specify as not being properly done, and especially the mason-work. Is that statement correct?—I had nothing to do with the masonry done during my absence, but what has been done since that time I have seen regularly. Some of it was done against my wishes.

137. Was not mason-work done during your absence, so that when you returned you would not know the class of the work?—There was some of it so, to be sure, but a large portion I could fairly see and judge of on my return, the embankment not having been closed up. The rest, I thought, from seeing it on the outside, as I have stated, was not what it ought to be.

138. Mr. Buck was acting for you during the four months you were absent on Section No. 6?—Yes, Mr. Buck acted for me during that time.

A. L. LIGHT was then called and examined

By Mr. Mills :—

139. You are engaged on the Intercolonial Railway?—I am.

140. In what capacity?—I am District Engineer.

141. What distance is embraced in your district?—Six Sections. It is what is called the Miramichi District, including the Miramichi bridges.

142. What are your duties, Mr. Light, as District Engineer?—To take a general supervision of and be responsible for the works under the Chief Engineer. I have to see that the orders of the Chief Engineer, and the specifications generally, are carried out; to see that the works are performed in the proper manner, and in accordance with the specifications.

143. What number of miles have you in this district?—A little over 120 miles.

144. How many miles are there in Section 16?—About 18½ I think.

145. What is the character of the country in which this section lies?—It is generally a level country, passing over the watershed between the waters of the Gulf and the waters of the north-west Miramichi. It was endeavoured to place the road upon the watershed, the country there being generally very flat.

146. Was that section of the country readily accessible?—No, sir; it was very inaccessible. The nearest highway to it had been, I think, 14 miles away on the one side, and on the other some eight or ten. There was literally no means of getting at it.

147. When did you enter upon your duties on this section?—In April, 1869, I took charge of the Miramichi District.

148. Had the line been located at that time? No, sir, I located the line myself. Preliminary surveys had been made. I located the line under Mr. Fleming's orders and instructions.

149. Who were the contractors upon this section?—Messrs. King and Gough, I think, were the contractors. At least that was the name given to me; and I believe it was the name upon the contract.

150. Do you know the price at which they contracted to build this section?—The contract was given out by Mr. Fleming, but I think it was at \$206,000. I believe that was the contract price. The original contract I have not seen.

151. Who determined the plans of the construction of this section?—Well, I am responsible for all the plans of the district; of course, really responsible to Mr. Fleming. I generally first arranged it myself, and then submitted it to Mr. Fleming for his approval, and he made such alterations as he pleased.

152. Do you know in the original plan how many culverts and structures there were in this section?—This would be easily ascertained from examination of the original schedule. I do not know at this moment, but I think Mr. Fitzgerald has stated somewhere about the correct number.

153. Do you know what the provisions of the contract are with regard to reductions of quantities?—Is there a corresponding reduction in the contract price?—I do not know that. That does not pass through my hands.

154. You are aware of Mr. Buck's being employed as Division Engineer for a short period in Mr. Fitzgerald's absence?—I am aware.

155. Have you heard Mr. Fitzgerald's statement in reference to the striking out of structures and bridges?—I have.

156. Do you know how far that statement is correct?—I should think, in the main,

it was correct. Culverts have been struck out of that work, and although I am not prepared to say that his statement was exactly correct; yet, I think, in the main, it was so.

157. Were any of these culverts returned as completed which were not completed?—There were a few that were so returned. I am not prepared to say how many, but they were the smallest kind of structures, not exceeding two feet.

158. Then the whole 34 were not so returned?—No; I think the number was five or six.

159. Do you know whether payments were made to some of the contractors in the same manner as if these works had been done?—I cannot tell you that. Payments are made through the office of the Commissioners. I pay nothing.

160. Does not the schedule of prices, as applied to quantities, pass through your hands?—Yes, I believe there was some such return in the early stage of the work.

161. Has there been any equivalent work done of any other kind in lieu of these culverts struck out?—I think there was; there was a very considerable amount of ditching done—much more than would be necessary had all the culverts been constructed according to the original contract.

162. Was this a full equivalent in your estimation?—It might, perhaps, be necessary for me to state to the Committee that that section was peculiarly and unfortunately situated with regard to stone. There was no stone upon it at all, and the contractor spent large sums of money in searching for it. He did find some, eight or ten miles at right angles with the section, but it was very difficult of access, and could be procured only during the winter time. It therefore became necessary to consider whether we could not do without some of these structures without any danger of injury to the character of the road; and he therefore requested, in order to save expense, to be allowed to replace these structures by ditching where the road would not be injured thereby. My own impression is that, could stone have been procured at a reasonable cost, it would have been better to put in the culverts in some instances, but in other instances it would have been as expensive and at the same time as useful to make the extra sizes in the ditches.

163. Then a considerable part of the cost of putting in these structures would arise from getting the stone and other material from the quarry to the line all right?—Yes, a very large amount.

164. When you speak about the cost of the ditching being an equivalent, do you mean that it is an equivalent for the construction of the culverts and the delivery of the material upon the line?—No, not in every case.

165. I mean speaking generally?—Yes.

166. You think that the delivery of the material would cost as much as the dressing and building of the stone?—Yes, I think it would.

167. Upon that we can determine the cost of getting the material?—Yes.

168. Can you state approximately what the cost of this to the contractor would have been?—There is a price in the schedule for everything.

169. What I desire to ask is what would be the cost of the number struck out?—\$5 a yard is the price in the schedule for this class of work, at least I think it was \$8.

170. According to Mr. Fitzgerald's statement the number of yards eliminated seems to have been 3,326?—I do not know of that document; it was returned to the Commissioners, not to me.

171. You do not know whether this is an accurate statement or not?—No, it was not returned to me.

172. Would not a large portion of this ditching done along the line of railway have been necessary in order to get material for grading the road?—Not necessarily so. It would have been much cheaper for the contractor to get into isolated borrowing pits. This latter is the system which is in vogue in the United States. It would have been much cheaper and much easier for him than to carry it along the line for great distances, as was necessary in some cases under this system of ditching. I may say that the contractors in the United States, where I have been a good deal, do not adopt this system at all. They generally make holes where material is most convenient, and this does not generally

necessitate the carrying of it for any great distance. However, it makes a very unsightly road, and not nearly so good as the system we have adopted on the Intercolonial.

173. There seems to be a reduction of the bermes on this road. By whose authority was this reduction made?—At the present moment I could not exactly give the authority by whose order it was done. I spoke to Mr. Fleming about the subject, and I think the order was given by himself. At any rate, it was ordered by some competent authority to reduce the bermes in places where it would not be injurious to do so. I am not positive that Mr. Fleming gave the order, but at any rate it came either from the Commissioners' office or his. I will be able to give the authority when my books and papers are sent for.

174. At least you had an authority?—Yes, I did have some authority. I did not do it without authority from my superiors.

175. Do you think the character of the road has in any way been injured by these reductions? I should say not, or if at all, in a very trifling degree. It would perhaps be better to have the bermes ten feet from the foot of the slopes, but it would be very unusual. The general distance, in my experience, has been six feet; very often, in the United States, they are reduced to three feet. To make assurance doubly sure, of course it would be well to have them ten feet. I think, myself, that six feet bermes are very good. Any contractor building a road upon his own account, would never put them more than three feet from the foot of the slope.

176. There was a large number of culverts struck out; was the road injured by that?—I know that reductions have been made in the culverts, with the consent of Mr. Fleming, who is the only gentleman competent to give an order to that effect. Some time last October, I went over the whole section with him, and submitted to him certain reductions which I thought could be made, and he approved of them. I think the structures remaining after these reductions, were amply sufficient, and I am inclined to think that the Government, in taking the works into their own hands, would be justified in making still further reductions.

177. According to this statement of Mr. Buck's, there have been thirty-four structures dispensed with?—I cannot tell you whether that is correct or not, sir; but I could tell you how many were dispensed with if I examined the schedule. When I have done so, I will give you the number I proposed to reduce, and also the original number. However, instead of this reduction being an injury to the road, I think it will be seen that it is a benefit to the road. The number of culverts ought not to be unnecessarily increased. At best, they are but temporary structures, liable to be worn away by the action of the water, to be undermined occasionally, and it might be necessary to replace them from time to time. If you can dispense with them, and the water is carried away in another direction without necessitating its passing under the road, I think the safety of the line, from the incursions of water, is made very much greater.

178. What is the average number of yards in these culverts which are struck out?—They are of all sizes, but the five or six returned as built and not built are very small indeed. I think their average is thirty yards. Some of the largest structures contain from 600 to 900 yards; some of them are as many as 1,600 yards on other sections of the road. These, however, are not what are generally called culverts. The smallest structures on the other hand, are not, correctly speaking, culverts either, but simply arch drains, containing only two and half feet of water way.

179. Is the line perfectly straight through this section?—It was intended to have one curve in it. There are now three curves, which arose from an error of the Division Engineer in charge of it.

180. The intention, however, was that the road should be straight enough except in one portion?—Yes.

181. Do you think that the road has in any way been affected by lowering the grades?—It would have been affected, I think, slightly, if the ditches had not been correspondingly lowered; but the latter are intended to be kept in every case four feet below the surface of the formation level, and I think on this account the lowering of the grade does not

injure the road. If the road had been laid out according to the American style, it would have been an injury, but I do not think it is any injury on the plan we have adopted on the Intercolonial Railway.

182. Is it as good as if it had been carried out upon the original plan?—Practically, I should say it was.

183. What amount of money will it yet require to complete this road?—I have not made an estimate lately, and have not my papers here by me. I would rather not give any estimate at present. However, if you do not pin me down to my words as to the exact figures, I should say that the sum of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 would be necessary. That, however, is a matter which I can more fully ascertain when I get my papers.

184. Are these four feet ditches of which you speak completed?—Not all of them, but a great many of them are.

185. Could you inform the Committee afterwards, if you are unable to do it now, what would be the number of cubic yards to be removed from these ditches in order to fill up the grades?—I cannot tell you now. It will require some time to give a correct answer.

186. You speak about the road being crooked, owing to want of necessary supervision on the part of the Division Engineer. How often do you, as District Engineer visit this portion of the road?—It is not necessary that I should visit it very often. There is a Division Engineer and also an Assistant Engineer. I know the situation of every structure, the character of its foundation, and in fact every part of it; and I have always the plans before me to refer to, and the reports made to me from time to time of the condition and progress of the work. I have been four or five times over the section in question during the last year. When the engineers communicate with me by telegraph regarding any portion of the work, I know exactly what they mean, and what is wanted to be done.

187. After the road has been located you have been dependent entirely upon the Division Engineer and his assistant for information with regard to the progress of the work?—They generally measure up the work and make their returns to me. I depend upon them in that way. There is an inspector of masonry on every section, and I take general supervision. I have seen and examined minutely every foundation of any magnitude upon the road.

188. Can you inform the Committee of the number of structures struck out, the saving to the contractors by the lowering of the grades, and the total amount which this would reduce the original contract price according to the original schedules?—The gross reduction in the quantity caused by the lowering of the grades, if I remember rightly, was about 72,000 or 73,000 yards, and upon the masonry, as I propose to put it now, there would be a reduction of some 3,000 yards.

189. I see here from the statement furnished by Mr. Fleming, that the original estimate for first class masonry was 3,500 yards, that the revised estimate for the same class was 2,517; that the original estimate for second class masonry was 3,810 yards, and the reduced estimate 2,430 yards. Can you inform the Committee where you proposed to put in the remaining structures?—I have sections and lists approved of by Mr. Fleming, who, however, reserved for himself the power of, to some extent, altering his decision if such*was found necessary upon further consideration. When he and I went over the section together, we arranged that these quantities were sufficient. In making remarks upon the section, however, as I have already stated, he reserved to himself the right of inserting any other culverts where he might afterwards think they were required.

190. I suppose when you come before the Committee again you will be able to inform us what it will cost to put in those structures, and you will probably be able to give us an estimate of what amount of money will yet be required in order to complete this section of the road?—I will.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

191. You have been present during the greater portion of this examination? I was not present at the commencement of it, but I have heard a considerable portion of it.

192. You have heard Mr. Fitzgerald's charges. There were charges made before you came in, that gross frauds had been committed in connection with this public work. Whether they attached to the engineers only, or only to the contractors, or to both; or whether they did not attach to the late Government, or to what other parties, I am not prepared to say, as specific charges were not made. However, you have heard the greater portion of the details of these charges and statements made, and I would ask you now to commence at the beginning of this work—from the time you located the line and the contractors got the contract—and give a *resumé* of the work up to the present time, answering as you go along the different charges, statements and allegations made by Mr. Fitzgerald. During the progress of that statement, I will put such questions to you as I may think necessary, in order to show the worthlessness of these charges?

Mr. Holton objected to the question, as out of order, and a discussion ensued.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

193. I wish to ask the witness to give a comprehensive history of the transaction from the beginning to the end, and then I shall put detailed questions to bring out further facts. The question, as I desire to put it, is this: I ask of the witness that he shall give an accurate and comprehensive and truthful statement of the whole transaction in connection with Section 16, from the commencement of his connection with it up to the present time; and, at the same time, having been in this Committee Room during the time the statements of Mr. Fitzgerald were made, I ask the witness to notice in his answers these various statements, and give such explanations regarding them as are in his power. I also desire him to state to the Committee, if he can, the reasons why any alterations have been made in regard to the culverts and other structures, such information as he can as to the causes which led to the changes of grade; what effect these changes and reductions will, in his opinion, have upon the road; the general character of the work done; and the treatment the contractors received from the late Government and their officers.—Before I reply to these detailed questions I would ask if I might be permitted to have a copy of Mr. Fitzgerald's evidence, so that I may have the opportunity of dealing with his statements one by one. I have not my papers with me, and am not sufficiently fortified with regard to the whole subject to be able to give a complete answer at this sitting.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Mitchell it was ordered, that Jacob C. Gough be summoned to attend this Committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,

Monday, 4th May, 1874.

The COMMITTEES met.

Messrs. Fleming, Light and Fitzgerald were in attendance.

Mr. Light, Engineer, read the following statement prepared by him in compliance with the request of the Committee at their last meeting:—

Previous to entering upon the allegations of Mr. Fitzgerald, it is necessary to direct the attention of the Committee to the character of the section in question.

The country transversely is exceedingly level. The line following the water-shed between the North-West Miramichi and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and the surface of the ground being, at the same time, generally covered with bog and vegetable matter. The consequence was that the water remained stagnant, and every indication existed of the necessity of frequent outlets for the water when the line was constructed.

But when the ground was cleared by the contractor and ditches had been constructed, it was evident that this difficulty had been over-estimated. Before tenders were asked for, the instructions of the Chief Engineer were to make the bill of quantities full and liberal; the object being to afford the "lump sum" system of contract as good an opportunity of success as possible, and to avoid any future charge for extras. The theo-

retical requirements respecting the size of structures led the Chief Engineer even to slightly increase the provision made in this respect by myself, when we consulted on the subject, before the quantities were published.

As the work progressed, an extensive system of drainage was found possible; so the water was diverted by side and lateral drains wherever practicable. The consequence is that many structures have been found unnecessary. With two exceptions, the culverts thrown out are generally of small dimensions.

It is a golden rule in engineering practice, never to make an unnecessary opening in the road-bed; and expense is readily incurred to carry out this principle.

In this case, the water having been turned away by drainage, and the openings being reduced, is an improvement in the line, as any engineer of experience will admit.

The amount of masonry so thrown out is 2,963 cubic yards, valued at the schedule rate, \$29,244, being 28 per cent. of the whole masonry.

Whatever influence the change might have on the pecuniary position of the contractor, the Engineer's duty exacted the substitution of the drainage and ditching for the culverts, when it was possible to do so.

At the same time it was apparent that the contractors had under-estimated the character of the work, and had taken it below its value.

They seemed desirous of making the best of the situation, and both the Commissioners and the Engineer considered it preferable to assist them where they could legitimately do so, to avoid the delay and expense of a re-letting. Had the work been taken from their hands and fresh tenders asked for, the prices would have been much increased, to what extent it is difficult to say. Wages on this section were about \$1.50 per diem, and on an average the amount of material moved in the wet, mucky ground, where there was a perfect pest of flies, and where water, as a beverage was with difficulty obtained, was very small.

The grade line was consequently re-examined, and where expedient, it was slightly lowered, but scarcely at any place more than from 2 to 3 feet. These alterations, which can be better explained by reference to the section, amounted to 72,000 yards.

When the drainage had been effected and the water had been carried from the road-bed, it was found that the embankment anticipated in certain places was not required, and hence, at these points, it was thrown out.

These are all the reductions that I am aware of that have been or are contemplated.

Had these reductions not been made and the works re-let, delay and additional cost would have resulted.

Mr. Fitzgerald specifies the entry of 311 yards masonry in the estimates never executed.

The fact is quite correct, but it can be explained by the return having been made by Mr. Buck as an equivalent, to meet the cost of extra work or drainage. Mr. Buck reasoned, that as the work executed took the place of the culverts, that as it was without the contract and no price stood for it, he would return the cancelled work to pay for it.

This matter was brought by me under the notice of the Engineer in Chief, who objected to the proceeding, and it was not repeated.

In the case of the \$6,000 returned for special work, it was taken from the drawback withheld for contingencies.

The contractors were embarrassed. Two of the parties had failed; the third had much difficulty in getting on with the work. He applied for a release of this sum.

I reported favorably on the application, as much of the work where contingencies were anticipated was done; and the request was acceded to by the Chief Engineer.

Special work or contingencies was the proper heading under which to make this allowance.

As there was nothing without the work of a special character to call for expenditure, I consider that I was justified in extending this assistance to the contractor.

The character of the masonry I consider generally good. With the exception of two or three 2½ box culverts, there is nothing to complain of.

The rock was a matter of calculation, and it turned out more favorably than was expected.

Had the quantities exceeded the amount estimated, the contractor would have been bound to remove it.

The contract, it will be seen, is perfectly clear on this point.

In conclusion, I unhesitatingly say, that, so far as the contractors have carried their work, it is in excellent condition.

By Hon. Mr. Mitchell:—

194. Would you tell me how long you have been an Engineer; what works you have been employed on, and in what capacity?—I have been an Engineer for upwards of thirty years. From 1842 to 1846, was employed by the Board of Works of Canada, under the Hon. H. H. Killaly. Was then employed two years on the Great Western Railway, under Mr. Roswell G. Benedict; afterwards, two years in the State of New York, under General Charles B. Stewart, on the New York Central Railway, the Erie Canal, and the Brooklyn Dry-dock. From 1850 to 1854, was Chief Engineer of the St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway. During 1855, was Engineer of the Calais and Lewys Island Railway, in the State of Maine. From 1856 to 1860, Chief Engineer of the European and North American Railway; and in 1861, appointed Engineer of Railways for Nova Scotia. In the winter of 1861-2, was appointed by the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Richard Airey Consulting-Engineer to the Royal Engineer Department in bringing troops to this country in affair of the *Trent*. In spring of 1863, was appointed Engineer to the Intercolonial Railway by the Duke of Newcastle, but this work having been then suspended, went out to Brazil for Mr. Brunlees, as Engineer to the Saint Paulo Railway, a very heavy and expensive line.

195. What was your salary upon that work?—£3,000 sterling per annum and expenses. At the end of 1864 I returned to England, and made the preliminary survey for Messrs. Brunlees, Fell & Brassey, of the Mont-Cenis Railway in Italy. During 1865-6-7, in connection with my partners, Messrs. A. M. Rendall and George Barclay Bruce, carried some fifteen railways through the British Parliament; but the crash of 1866 causing a suspension of such work, I again returned to Canada; and, in the spring of 1869, was appointed District Engineer to the Miramichi District of the Intercolonial Railway, where I have since been.

196. Do you consider, when you received the appointment of District Engineer on the Intercolonial Railway, that you had sufficient experience to enable you to make a judicious location?—I think so.

197. You made the surveys of the different sections on the line?—The preliminary surveys had been previously made. The locations were made under my supervision, subject of course to Mr. Fleming's instruction and revision.

198. In laying out with Mr. Buck the location of Section 16, did you go over that survey with him?—Yes; but not entirely until after the works were let. This is the only section I did not get entirely over prior to the letting.

199. Did you think Mr. Buck an Engineer of sufficient ability for the work?—Yes; I have known him for upwards of twenty years.

200. You consider him a man of experience and judgment?—I do

201. The character of the country is generally swampy, I believe; of such a kind as to retain the water?—It is.

202. You say it was difficult at first to determine, in a location of this character, the exact number and kind of culverts that were required?—I do; but when the trees and logs and other obstructions to the streams were cleared off, it gave me facility for judging of the area of water-way required.

203. You say the character of the country there is swampy?—Yes.

204. Being swampy, you saw the effect of the drainage upon it. Will you state what that effect was?—It dried up the boggy country almost completely.

205. If it had been living springs instead of swampy water, what would have been the effect?—The ground would not have been so completely drained.

206. After the road-bed was opened up, and the effect of the drainage seen, what conclusion did you arrive at?—Some time after these things had been done, I wrote to Mr. Fleming that they could be reduced.

207. What did Mr. Fleming think of your recommendation?—He did not take final action until he had looked over it himself, which he did in October, 1873.

208. Did you point out to Mr. Fleming the different points where you proposed to dispense with the culverts?—I marked the culverts that could be dispensed with on the profile, and we discussed each point as we went along.

209. Will you tell me what the substitutes were for these culverts?—Additional side and lateral ditching, rendering many culverts unnecessary. The culverts that were retained were amply sufficient for the purpose they had to fulfil.

210. Did you consider the enlargement and deepening of the ditches as calculated to make the work more safe and secure than it was in the original profile?—It would make the road-bed drier and firmer, and therefore better.

211. Can you inform me how much was included in the contract for contingencies?—There was \$18,592.

212. And how much of this work had been performed up to the time the contract was taken from the hands of the contractors?—About three-fourths.

213. This would make about \$14,000 of the contingency work done, for which the contractor has only got one third?—Yes; about one third, or a little over.

214. What was the condition of the work when Mr. Fitzgerald went there?—I think the contractors had just begun operations.

215. How often did Mr. Fitzgerald visit the section in the performance of his duties?—I cannot tell. If I had his diary return I could tell.

216. Did he visit it once a week or once a month?—I do not know; but it is recorded in the district office.

217. Do you consider that Mr. Fitzgerald was giving the work that supervision which he ought to give it?—I think not.

218. Did you tell him so?—I requested him to do several things he did not do.

219. Did he ever refuse to carry out your orders?—Not directly, but practically he did so.

220. Did you ever find him insubordinate, in neglecting to obey orders?—Latterly so, very insubordinate.

221. Were there ever any representations made to you by the contractors in relation to the treatment Mr. Fitzgerald gave them?—There were constant representations of this kind.

222. How long at a time have you known Mr. Fitzgerald to be absent from his work?—From the time he last visited the section until he returned to the section again a period of six months must have elapsed. On this point, however, I only speak from memory.

223. Did he ask leave from you?—He asked for one month's leave, but he did not return until about the end of six.

224. Do you recollect whether Mr. Fitzgerald ever informed you that, during the first year he was there, he travelled over this section?—I do not recollect.

225. Did he ever tell you himself he travelled over that section?—I should think he did.

226. How many times?—I cannot say unless I had the book here.

227. Would you state what general instructions you gave to the Engineers under your charge, as to the conduct and management of the work?—There were special and full printed instructions given by the Chief Engineer.

228. What was the nature of the instructions?—Very full with regard to general management.

229. Did Mr. Fitzgerald frequently refuse to obey your orders?—He frequently disobeyed; that is the practical answer. He did not refuse, yet did not obey.

230. Did he ever, in any of his letters, tell you he did not do it?—He did.

231. How long have you known Mr. Fitzgerald as a Railway Engineer?—I know nothing of him. Never heard of him as an Engineer before his advent on the Inter-colonial.

232. Did he never tell you his experience?—Never. Was very chary on this subject.

233. How many yards of rock-work has proved to be in the section?—I cannot say, not having personally measured it.

234. Could you give us an approximate estimate?—I cannot. The assistant will do so when he arrives.

235. If there had been no rock there at all, would it affect the bulk sum of the contract?—Not in the least. The contract is clear on this point. The contractors were told to judge for themselves; had there been more rock than stated, they would have to remove it.

236. Is there any arrangement made by the Engineer-in-Chief as to the bulk sum, or *pro rata* sum for payment, as the work progressed?—There is, after the contracts are let, and these sums are used in making monthly payments for the work done.

237. Mr. Fitzgerald has stated that Mr. Buck was sent out to go on with contract in his absence. How was Mr. Buck sent out?—I understood the Commissioners sent him there with rather an independent charge.

238. Did you ever, directly or indirectly, have any collusion with the contractors or Mr. Buck, to the detriment of this section at any time, from the time you have been in charge?—Never.

239. Did the Commissioners get a revision of the quantities of the work to be done?—The Commissioners sent Mr. Buck there to report upon the matter independently of me.

240. The total amount of the work done up to the time the contract was taken out of the hands of the contractors, was how much?—About \$133,000.

241. When was the work taken out of the hands of the contractors?—About the end of February.

242. Were they still working on the section when the work was taken from them?—I cannot exactly say.

243. Was there a considerable quantity of teams delivering material, while the work was going on?—I presume so.

244. The balance of the sum left to build the section was \$73,000?—Yes, according to my returns.

245. This includes the \$7,000 you returned, which you considered was about one-third of the contingencies?—Yes.

246. You stated, in answer to statement by Mr. Fitzgerald, that masonry returned by Mr. Buck, which was not done, was returned in consequence of compensation being made for it in extra drainage, for which no special charge was made?—Yes; but was not aware at the time that work undone had been returned. Learned this afterwards from Mr. Buck.

247. Did you consider the compensation sufficient?—I did, and not so much in excess. Had stone been easily procured, the culverts could have been built nearly as cheaply as the extra ditching and grubbing. On Section 21, the contractor was allowed the same option in several cases, and he built the masonry in preference.

248. Mr. Fitzgerald says there were six culverts returned as built?—There were six small culverts returned as built that were not built, containing some 311 yards, which, at schedule rate, equals \$2,488. This is the whole of the work not done that has been paid for.

249. Will you tell me if these are the six culverts you consider ditching as compensation for?—They are.

250. Mr. Fitzgerald says that rough stone had been returned as dressed. What about this?—I am not aware of it.

251. You do not know of rough stone having been returned as dressed stone?—I do not know.

252. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that he thought the earth work returned was largely in excess of the work done. What about this?—As soon as I heard this, I questioned Mr. Buck and Mr. Garden, and the latter wrote a letter flatly denying the charge. About this time I received instructions from Mr. Fleming to direct Mr. Fitzgerald to make careful personal measurement of all the work done, so as to satisfy himself on this head, and in future to return nothing but work actually done. Had there been any previous excess he should then have cut it out; and, if he did not do so, he is responsible, as, with the exception of the \$7,000 already mentioned, I have never altered his returns.

253. Is it his duty to measure the work?—It is the most important part of his duty, and I look upon it as a great neglect having left these important measurements to an assistant, especially if he had doubts, as he said he had.

254. When did you hear this statement from Mr. Fitzgerald?—In October, 1872.

255. This was the first you heard of it?—Yes.

256. You at once endeavoured to see about it, and what did you find?—I found some 311 yards of masonry had been returned that had not been done; but this has not been repeated, and should have been cut out by Mr. Fitzgerald, as already stated.

257. Mr. Buck, you say, has only thrown out six culverts, and not thirty-four as Mr. Fitzgerald states?—Yes; six only have been thrown out and paid for, but it is intended to throw out several more.

258. Mr. Fitzgerald says that there were 60 or 70 per cent of the whole masonry struck out. Is that correct?—It is proposed to throw out about 38 per cent in all.

259. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that eight of the culverts were very inferior dry-work. What is your answer?—The smallest culverts only are dry masonry; similar masonry has been put on most of the other portions of the district with few exceptions. Sections 10 and 22 only are laid in mortar, and there are some dry structures here also.

260. Of what size are these culverts?—Several of them $2\frac{1}{2}$ box culverts.

261. Can you tell how many of these culverts were of this size?—I cannot at present say, but I will prepare a list.

262. What was the character of the culverts that were built?—They were built of good, serviceable, dry masonry, hammer dressed, and laid with large stone, and close jointed.

263. Was the character of the masonry, as Mr. Fitzgerald says, very inefficient?—It was good, sound masonry, with trifling exceptions.

264. Would you consider it substantial work or not?—I would consider it better masonry than is to be found on any other railway in this Dominion, except on the Intercolonial.

265. Is it better than the general run of masonry in Canada or in the United States?—It is, decidedly; the joints are about from three-eighths to half-an-inch, and the stone unusually large.

266. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that he always expressed disapproval of the departure from the contract. Did he express such disapproval to you?—Yes; he expressed disapproval of some sort or other, ever since I have known him.

267. When you heard of his various objections in relation to the contract, did you see about the truth of them or not; and, what was the result?—When I went over the work, some time after receiving the letter, I was surprised at the exaggerated tone of his statements. One culvert he represented as being laid too high. I found it, however, to be an excellent culvert, built of hammer-dressed granite, laid in cement, and about two feet below the surface of the ground. I waded half way to my knees to go through that culvert. In the culvert where it was stated the water was not running through it, the embankment had not been brought up to it; and, therefore, it was not possible for the water to run through it.

268. In some other culverts, Mr. Fitzgerald states the water-ways were too limited in their passage capacity. Is this so?—No; the water-ways were, in my opinion, ample in every instance.

269. Do you think the number of them was sufficient?—Yes, amply sufficient. Mr. Fleming and myself arranged them.

270. Mr. Fitzgerald says he had orders to advance \$6,000 on the work, where no work was done. What was this for?—This was for special work. It was taken from the drawback for contingencies, (that is a percentage retained to cover contingencies for works not specified.)

271. Mr. Fitzgerald said something objectionable about the Red-Pine Bridge. Give me your opinion about it?—The work was similar in every respect to two other bridges nearly completed, and of the same character and size, except that their piers were much higher. These latter were nearly completed, and I was quite satisfied with their design.

272. Mr. Fitzgerald also states about these piers being insufficient?—He certainly favored me with some communications on this head, and I spoke to Mr. Buck about it, who had prepared the first draft, and told him he had better prepare another, with cut-waters; for although Mr. Fleming's draft left this question optional with the District Engineers, (and they were really unnecessary on so small a stream), yet, as they gave additional lateral stability as buttresses, and were a leaning on the side of safety, for the sake of peace I would put them, although I privately considered it just so much masonry wasted.

273. Mr. Fitzgerald has spoken of the stone-work for the culverts and bridges upon this section as being of loose freestone, of a character easily split, and not fit for the work. What is your answer?—I thought the stone among the best in the district.

274. Would freestone have satisfied the terms of the contract?—The whole six sections are laid in freestone, with this one exception, and I consider this stone one of the best in the lot.

275. How many of these structures are built of granite?—The large Red-Pine Bridge is built of granite, which is about one-fifth of the whole work. It is one of the best structures in the whole district, not even excepting the Miramichi bridges.

276. You consider it first-class work?—Yes; extra first-class.

277. How much extra would it cost per yard to put in granite in place of the freestone?—I would say about \$5 a yard more.

278. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that it would take \$60,000 to complete the work. Is that correct?—Reserves answering this until the correct quantities are received.

279. Mr. Fitzgerald also stated that the reductions on the schedule price of the work would be \$99,000?—Will not say as to this at present until I receive the quantities. Will submit an estimate. It is greatly exaggerated.

280. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that amongst other things there was no fencing on the section. Is that true?—There is no fencing on the section.

281. Was there a settlement or house within five miles of this section, and how far is it away from any settlement?—This section is entirely in the wilderness, and many miles away from a settlement.

282. Do you consider any fencing on this section necessary?—It would be more safe if it was fenced in case of express trains at night.

283. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that, in March last, there was only a small quantity of stone on the ground?—I do not know anything beyond his returns. I told him to make proper returns.

284. Have the contractors had extraordinary difficulties in connection with the work?—They have had extraordinary difficulties, and the price was far too low.

The further examination regarding Section 16 was referred to a Sub-Committee, composed of Messrs. Mills, Scatcherd, Metcalfe, Archibald and Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

The Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

TUESDAY, 5th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Mr. Scatcherd in the chair.

Messrs. Light, Fitzgerald and Fleming were in attendance.

Mr. Light was examined by Hon. Mr. *Mitchell*, and requested to submit estimate required to finish the contract, also list of culverts built and to be built, list of culverts dispensed with and gross value of work deducted from the contract.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

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COMMITTEE ROOM,

WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Fleming, Light, and Fitzgerald were in attendance.

Mr. Light cross-examined by Mr. *Mills* :—

285. Were you aware that Mr. Buck reported the striking out of these 34 culverts?
- Not officially.

286. Do you know whether the striking out of the 36 culverts was reported to the Chief-Engineer?—I do not, sir.

287. When you say there were 28 struck out, by whom were they struck out?—By myself. I mean by direction of the Chief-Engineer. I mean we consulted together.

288. Did you act on Mr. Buck's report?—No. I never looked upon them as fixed until I got the Chief-Engineer's approval.

289. Upon what information did you proceed?—I examined the work and acted on my own personal information and such information as I was able to procure from others.

290. Have you gone over this line often?—Yes, I went over the line two or three times a year, perhaps. I am not sure that I went over the work every year during the progress of the work. It is possible that I did not.

291. Was it necessary that Mr. Fitzgerald ought to have remained on the work all the time?—Yes, it was the Commissioners' order that he should. They built him a house; they desired me to request him to live there; he positively refused to do so. He resides in Bathurst, ten miles from the extreme end of the work. I mentioned his refusal to Mr. Walsh. I am not aware what action he took in the matter.

292. Are you aware that the Commissioners sent Mr. Fitzgerald to Section No. 6?
—I am not aware.

293. You said that Mr. Fitzgerald had leave of absence from you for a month?—I gave no leave. I only referred the matter to the Chief.

294. Did Mr. Fitzgerald ever ask you, during his leave of absence, if he was required back?—I think, during his first absence, he did apply to me; and I wrote him there was not much doing.

295. When did you decide there were 28 culverts to be struck out?—About the 14th October, 1873, when I accompanied the Chief-Engineer over the work. He was the only person, I conceive, that had the authority to make such changes.

296. How many would that leave to be constructed according to the original estimate?—About 26; there may be 30 or 25. I do not say within a few culverts.

297. Do you know how many culverts have been completed?—I do not know; but I suppose if Mr. Fitzgerald says that there have been 8 completed, and 5 under way, he is correct. Three of the culverts nearly completed contain nearly half of the whole reduced quantity of masonry.

298. You say that Mr. Fitzgerald took strong objection with reference to the dimensions of the pier of Red-Pine Bridge?—Yes. The piers as constructed were not of the size contained in the original plan; the original plans were general plans. Specific plans were afterwards furnished adapted to iron bridges, which reduces the length of the pier materially, also the quantity.

299. Are you aware that, by the terms of the contract, a reduction of the quantities reduced the bulk sum?—I think the contract refers to that.

300. What was the practice in regard to cutting and grubbing out stumps?—The specification refers to that where the embankments were under two feet, the stumps were to be grubbed out; when the embankments were four feet, they were to be chopped.

301. Was any portion of this grading done before the Engineer-in-Chief lowered the grade?—Yes, very likely; and stumps in that case, where the grade was low, may not have been grubbed out.

302. Were the 28 culverts struck out by you embraced in the number struck out by Mr. Buck?—I cannot say. I never studied Mr. Buck's report.

303. What would be the value of the work done according to the revised prices?—\$133,000 about.

304. Are you aware that \$164,000 has been paid to the contractors?—I know nothing of this payment.

305. Was dry masonry done in this work, where the same required to be done with lime and cement?—I am aware that such was the case; and I consider that good dry masonry, such as this is, in small culverts in wet places preferable to masonry laid in lime; and it allowed the contractors to work 12 months in the year,—the other description of work only allowed them to work 5 months. It was free stone it was no saving to the contractors, as I insisted on the value of the extra work being expended in the larger sizes and dressing of the masonry.

306. Were the stone for these structures upon the ground before the change in the contract was made?—I do not know. There were some stone on the ground, no doubt.

307. If the stone was on the ground, no difference in size could be made?—If on the ground, no difference could be made. The stone was of extra size, and too good for the work.

308. Were the stones dressed?—Some of them were.

309. You say the Commissioners appointed Mr. Buck to take charge of the work in Mr. Fitzgerald's absence?—Yes; I think so. He was not appointed by me.

310. Did the Commissioners interfere in this particular section?—Not with me, I had no communication with them.

311. You say no action was taken in Mr. Buck's report, striking out the culverts. Were not the contractors paid upon progress estimates given in this report?—Yes; I think so. I know nothing about it.

312. If the contractors were paid in Mr. Buck's progress estimates, they would be paid for the culverts struck out?—Yes; if they were paid in his estimates. I know nothing about it.

313. Do you know whether Mr. Buck was paid for his services while on this work?—I heard him say some six months' afterwards that he had not been paid.

314. Did you ever caution Mr. Fitzgerald not to quarrel with the contractors?—No.

315. Did you ever say to Mr. Fitzgerald that if he did he would make an enemy of Peter Mitchell?—I do not remember. I do not think I ever did.

316. Is this line of road located at the apex of the water-shed?—Generally it is.

317. Does the water run both ways?—Yes, at the eastern end.

318. You spoke of there being a crook in this section?—Yes, there are two bends where there should not be.

319. Who laid out this section?—The location survey was made by Mr. Buck.

320. Was the work begun on the section before Mr. Fitzgerald was appointed?—I don't remember. There may have been some small amount of work done; he was appointed in 1870.

321. Who is responsible for these defects in the road?—Mr. Fitzgerald, decidedly.

322. Was there any time for two years together you were not over this road?—I cannot tell you. I should think not. My reason for saying Mr. Fitzgerald is to blame for the bends in the road is, that it is very difficult in the first survey of a line in the woods to run it exactly straight, and afterwards, when the road-way is cut out 125 feet

in width, it is the duty of the Engineer in charge, like Mr. Fitzgerald, to straighten up the line. In this case, I directed him to do so several times, and he neglected to do so; he did not do so.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

23. Do you understand that in unsettled parts of the country fences are required, even under the contract?—They are not generally put up in such parts, where not required.

By Mr. Mills :—

324. The fencing is always embraced in the schedule of prices?—It has been in this district in all cases. There were no fences done in this section.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

325. Is this section in a wilderness country?—Yes, in a very wild and inaccessible country.

Mr. James Fitzgerald was then called and further examined.

By Mr. Mills :—

326. Who located the line in Section 16?—It was all located before I went on the section, and work commenced on both ends.

327. Is the section crooked?—There are two small bends besides a curve which was located.

328. Do they, the bends, injure the road?—Not to a great extent. They, the bends, ought not to be there. I am not responsible for the bends, because the line was cleared, except, say half a mile; and earth-work, to a considerable extent, was commenced at both ends before I assumed the active charge of the construction; I mean by active charge that I was not in charge until I made the estimates under my own name, which was in or about January, 1871; until then Mr. Lynch was in charge.

329. Had you any difficulty with Mr. Light?—I had no difficulty with Mr. Light until my report of the 21st October, 1872, referring to six culverts of masonry which were returned as built, that are not built now; to return for rock excavation, that had no existence; to return of dressed stone in large quantities for rough; and to other gross irregularities in regard to the conduct and management of the work during my absence. From that time to the present Mr. Light and I have not been on very friendly terms.

330. Was it your duty to apply schedule prices to quantities?—I got instructions from Mr. Light with a schedule of prices, which I applied in all occasions to the actual estimate of work done.

331. Are you aware whether these culverts struct out have been paid for?—I do not know.

332. What was the total water-way of the culverts Mr. Buck recommended to be struck out?—225 feet.

333. Are the 13 culverts being built diminished in size?—They are 35 feet in water-way, 1,375 yards in masonry, 427 yards paving, 3,590 yards in foundations; the total reduction in each, made upon the 13 structures in progress, is \$17,179, computed at the Chief Engineer's original schedule prices, and all calculations have been made on those prices.

334. What is the actual value of the work done on these 13 structures?—The value of the actual work done on these 13 structures, including all masonry, paving and foundations, is \$26,220.50. It will cost to complete them on revised plan, at the original prices, \$4,000. There is not sufficient stone on the ground to complete them,—at least there was not on the 31st March, 1874.

335. If 26 structures are completed, will \$60,000 be sufficient to complete this section, according to contract?—It will not.

336. Is the road located at the apex of the water-shed?—It is not; all the water flows one way; the general outlet is one way.

337. Was it possible to reduce the *bermes* from ten to six feet, the grading by 72,000 cubic yards, the water-way from 54 to 26, without permanent injury to the road?—It certainly was not.

338. If the contractors have received \$164,000, how much have they been over

paid?—Roundly they have been paid over the actual work done in the contract, \$84,000.

339. Were you ever cautioned against disagreeing with the contractors?—The only caution I received was from Mr. Light, to the effect that Mr. Gough, one of the contractors for the section, was the step-son of Mr. Mitchell; that I should take care and not make an enemy of him, as he was a dangerous man.

340. Have you anything to say about the piers of Red-Pine Bridge?—Yes; they are now being constructed on a plan submitted by me to Mr. Light, which he approved of.

341. What objections had you to the reduced plan sent you?—I considered the base insufficient for the height of the piers; they would vibrate with heavy loads passing over them. I have and produce a letter of Mr. Light's to me, dated December 2nd, 1872; referring to this matter he says:—

“Though not of great use for purposes of ice or water in so small a stream, yet they form important buttresses to the masonry and stiffen the pier materially.”

By Mr. Mitchell to Mr. Light:—

342. What have you to say about Mr. Fitzgerald's statement with reference to having been cautioned by you?—I do not remember of ever making such statement to Mr. Fitzgerald. I do say that Mr. Mitchell has never in any way interfered.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned:

COMMITTEE ROOM,
THURSDAY, 7th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Fleming, Light, and Fitzgerald were in attendance.

Messrs. Gough, Garden, and Buck appeared in answer to the summons of the Committee. Mr Fitzgerald handed in and read the statement prepared by him in compliance with the request of the Sub-Committee at their last meeting, which is not to be used as evidence until revised by the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald further examined.

By Mr. Archibald:—

343. During the absence of Mr. Light, which you say was from 5th April, 1871, to 13th or 14th July, 1873, was there a large amount of work returned as executed?—Not a large amount.

344. Has Mr. Light been in a position to see that the foundations of these culverts were properly laid?—I am not aware that he has seen the foundation of any single structure on the section.

345. Have you seen these foundations?—I have seen the foundations of all the masonry that has been done, except a couple of culverts which the contractors built entirely irrespective of me, and I think contrary to the orders of Mr. Light himself.

346. After the twenty-eight or thirty-four culverts (as the case may be) were struck out, you say the balance of the culverts were reduced in size. Could you give me any estimate as to the reduction?—They have been reduced in masonry from 1,000 to 325 cubic yards; in water-way, 35 feet, and the cash value of the deductions on the schedule price would be \$17,179.

347. Are you aware whether any culverts now built are too small to carry off the water?—There was one which, I understand from the Assistant-Engineer, who saw it before I left Bathurst, was required to be taken out, and a large amount rebuilt. I had not myself seen it choked with water. It was put there against my representation.

348. How far is the water shed from where this section is located?—At one place the water-shed is twenty miles north of the line.

Mr. Sandford Fleming called and examined.

By Mr. Mills:—

349. When were you first appointed Chief Engineer of this railway?—In August, 1863.

350. What were your duties as such?—General charge of the engineering matters.

351. Had you anything to do with letting of the contracts?—Nothing, excepting furnishing information.

352. When was the contract for Section No. 16 let, and when was the work to have been completed?—In the spring of 1870: and the work was to have been completed on the 1st of July, 1872.

353. Were there any other persons tendering for the construction of this section except Messrs. Gough & King?—Yes; a great number.

354. Was Messrs. Gough & King's tender the lowest?—I think so.

355. What was the amount of Messrs. Gough and King's tender?—\$206,000.

356. What steps did you take with regard to the supervision of the construction of the road?—Engineers were appointed by the Commissioners for this purpose.

357. Is it usual for Commissioners to appoint the subordinate Engineers upon a railroad where there is a responsible Chief Engineer?—It is a very unusual thing, but it was the rule adopted on the Intercolonial.

358. Would it not have been much more in accordance with sound principles that the Chief Engineer should have the responsibility of the appointment of subordinates?—I always thought so.

359. What was the class of Engineers appointed who were entrusted with the supervision of the work?—*First*: The District Engineers, who were all appointed with my approval. *Second*: Division Engineers. *Third*: Assistant Division Engineers.

360. What was the principal duties of District Engineers?—They were to have the supervision of everything done in each district, and receive instructions from me with regard to engineering matters, and see that they were carried out.

361. Was it necessary that they should exercise general supervision over other districts?—It was.

362. What was the principal duties of the Division Engineers?—Under instructions from the District Engineers, to set out the work for the contractors; measure it up, and see that it was properly executed, and other duties.

363. If any difference of opinion arose between the Contractors and the Division Engineers, how was it disposed of?—By a reference to the District Engineer, and finally to the Chief Engineer.

364. How often did the Division Engineer return the quantity of work done?—Once a month, at the end of each month. The return was made to the District Engineer, and was simply a return of the quantity of work executed.

365. Did you check the return of quantities?—Yes, I may say the whole had to be done by telegraph. We had to send our communications in this way, and a particular plan was adopted to insure accuracy.

366. Was this contract let in a bulk sum?—It was.

367. In order to determine with safety the amount of money to which the Contractor was, at the end of any month entitled to, what plan did you adopt?—I had ascertained the approximate quantities in the whole section under contract. I moneyed out these quantities at such proportionate rates as would bring out the contract sum. When a portion of the work was done, at the end of the month the quantities executed were moneyed out at the rates above referred to, and that was the basis on which the certificate was granted to the Contractor.

368. Did the Contractor receive payment upon your certificate being presented to the Commissioners?—Yes.

369. I notice in your certificate you mark the per-centage of work done upon the margin. Did you continue that practice?—I think not.

370. And why was the practice not continued?—The per centage of the work done placed beside the amount set opposite it might lead to the idea that the contract sum was greater than it really was. There might be a discrepancy between the amount of money paid and the per-centage certified on the margin of the certificate.

371. Did you retain any portion of the per-centage of the moneys earned by the Contractors?—At first a per-centage was retained.

372. By whom was it retained?—By the Commissioners.
373. Do you know what per-centage was retained?—According to contract, 15 per cent., subsequently reduced to 10 per cent., and finally nothing.
374. What were your schedules of prices for work moneyed out under the contract in the first instance? Were they such as you continued?—Not in this case.
375. Do you think your schedule of prices with which you commenced, if continued to the end, would have been much less than the contract sum?—I think not. It would have equalled the contract sum.
376. Were the schedules of prices subsequently increased?—They were.
377. At what time?—September, 1870.
378. Were you asked to increase the schedule of prices?—I was.
379. By whom?—By the Commissioners.
380. Upon what ground did they put their demand?—On the ground that I was their officer to do what I was told.
381. Did they state that the Contractors were being under paid?—They did. They thought the returns made by me were very hard on the Contractors. They asserted that they were not getting as much money as they were earning.
382. Had you any discussion with them on the subject?—Yes, a good deal.
383. Did this change your opinion?—Not in any way.
384. Was it your duty, as a professional man, to obey their instructions?—Yes, when they were right, but not otherwise.
385. You considered yourself responsible for the estimated value of the work done?—I did.
386. Had you obeyed the instructions of the Commissioners without reference to your own judgment, would you have been anything more than a clerk in that case?—Nothing more.
387. Did you ultimately carry out the wishes of the Commissioners?—I did, when they obtained the authority of the Government.
388. In what way did they obtain the authority of the Government?—By getting an Order in Council.
389. Upon what was that Order in Council based?—On the rates recommended by the Commissioners to be used by Chief Engineer in moneying out the contract work done.
390. Have you a copy of the report or statement of the Commissioners to the Government?—I have, and is appended to this day's evidence, and marked (A).
391. Have you a copy of the Order in Council based on that report?—Yes; it will be furnished. Also appended, and marked (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F).
392. Supposing the work had been completed upon the schedule of prices authorized by that Order in Council, what would this work have cost?—Computed at the prices mentioned, the original quantities moneyed out would give \$261,128.
393. That would exceed the contract by \$56,000?—It would.
394. The quantities have been very much reduced?—Yes, a good deal.
395. Has it been usual to reduce the quantities so largely?—It has been usual to reduce them, but not so largely.
396. The quantities have been reduced on all the sections?—They have. To the greatest extent on Section 5, I think.
397. You have lowered the grade considerably at different points on this line. Do you think this affected the work injuriously?—I do not think so. A system of ditching on both sides has been commenced, and in part carried out, which will leave the road finished as good as originally contemplated, or nearly so.
398. Mr. Buck was on this road for a number of months?—He was there part of the time.
399. By whose authority?—By the authority of the Commissioners.
400. Did he report to you the progress of the estimates?—Yes, through Mr. Light.
401. Did you act upon his report?—Certainly.

402. Were payments made upon Mr. Buck's report?—Yes; on the quantities returned by Mr. Buck as executed.

403. Are you aware Mr. Buck returned a number of culverts as executed that were not done?—I learned to my surprise he had done so. The whole masonry returned as executed, which was not executed, was 200 or 300 yards.

404. Of the 54 culverts marked on the original profile, how many were dispensed with in the construction of this section?—I cannot at present say, but will look it up.

405. Was the error committed by Mr. Buck corrected as soon as discovered?—Yes. It is due to Mr. Buck that I should explain the reason why it was done. Mr. Buck rightly or wrongly dispensed with one or more culverts by substituting ditching or other work. He thought when the ditching was substituted that he ought to return the culverts as executed; and did so.

406. Did he make any return of the number of yards of ditching done in lieu of the construction of culverts?—No.

407. Do you think the ditching cost anything like the sum the Contractors saved by it?—I think not.

408. What would the work done, as reported to you, have cost at the contract prices made out according to your own schedule,—not according to that of the Commissioners?—I can only give an approximate estimate. Taking the original quantities in the section, originally published before tenders were received as the basis, it would cost something like \$110,000.

409. What has been the actual amount of money paid to the Contractors?—As informed by the accountant, the amount paid is \$167,000.

410. So that according to the original schedule of quantities and the contract price, there would be an over-payment of \$57,000?—Yes.

411. Are you aware whether any claims have been made by labourers or other parties?—I am not personally aware. I had nothing to do with the making of payments; had simply to make up the amounts payable.

412. Do you think that the work could have been more satisfactorily carried on had you the entire control of the engineering staff on the road?—I certainly think so?

413. Have there been any difficulties thrown in your way by the policy pursued?—Yes; constantly.

414. Would you state to the Committee in what way?—I could scarcely go into this question, as these difficulties spread over such a long period of time, (ever since the Commissioners were appointed,) that it would take me some time to mention them.

415. Were the Government informed by you that a change in the schedule of prices would over-pay the contractors?—They were.

416. Were they informed by you to that effect before the Orders in Council were passed?—Before some of the Orders in Council were passed. On the 26th January, 1872, I wrote to the Secretary of the Commissioners—(App. G.) I did so on the 16th May, 1872, and 10th April, 1873, and several other times. (App. H. and I.)

417. Did you recommend an increase of the contract price to the Government?—I repeatedly did so, because I knew if that was not done the work would have to be stopped; and because it was my duty and desire to carry out the wishes of the Government, and I knew their wish was that the Contractors would finish their sections. I also felt that a stoppage of the work in the middle of the working season, and re-letting it at a greater price, would not be in the interest of economy.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

418. Did you feel that the re-letting of the work would result in having to pay a great deal more than what would be paid by increasing the prices?—I did.

Mr. Mills resumed:—

419. Were you in favor of the lump-sum system of letting the road out? By no means.

420. You expressed disapproval of it?—I did, very forcibly and repeatedly, before the system was adopted.

421. Had you any special reason affecting yourself personally why you should be anxious that this work should not fail?—Not any personal reason, except a natural desire that the Contractors should not break down.

422. Supposing there would have been no increase, do you suppose the Commissioners or the Contractors would have blamed you for the failure? I do not see how they could. I never approved of the system, but it was my duty to endeavor to make it as successful as possible.

423. When was this section taken from the Contractors?—The last certificate which I gave in favor of the Contractors was for the Month of February.

424. Are you aware whether any payments have been made without certificates?—A sum amounting to \$29,000 has been paid over and above the amount certified by me, as the Accountant informs me.

425. Are you aware how that payment was made?—I think advances were made from time to time without any certificates in this and other cases.

426. When advances have been made, do you know whether they have been charged against the work that has been subsequently performed?—There was a desire and attempt to recoup those advances; and an Order in Council was passed directing it should be done. On 16th April, 1873—(App. J)—the matter came up, and I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Commissioners, pointing out that in many cases the contract sums would be exceeded before the work was nearly finished; subsequently the Government passed an Order in Council directing that work thereafter executed should be computed at reduced rates. This Order in Council is dated 24th June, 1873. (App. K).

427. Have you estimated the work to be done on this section?—I have.

428. What will it cost to complete this work?—On the basis that the original quantities of the work to be done on the section and the contract price, it would take about \$60,000.

429. Supposing you had to go now and complete the contract upon the reduced plan, according to the schedule of prices you were paying under the Order in Council, what would it cost to finish the work?—It would cost very much higher.

430. Of the reduced plan, there is a certain amount of work to be done. What would it amount to if moneyed out at the schedule prices paid to the Contractors before the termination of the contract?—At the reduced Order in Council prices it will amount to from \$60,000 to \$63,000. These prices were intended to recoup the advances, giving the Contractor the benefit of all reductions that have been made.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

431. Is it customary to give the Contractor the benefit of a change?—It has been the custom so far on the Intercolonial Railway, but it is not by any means a universal rule.

Mr. Mills :—

432. Did you add anything for contingencies to the last-mentioned sum for work to be done under the reduced plan, and moneyed out at the schedule prices?—Yes; I put in \$4,000 to carry out the system of drainage and \$3,200 for wooden bridges not now required.

433. Did you understand from this contract that, because this section was in the forest, the fencing was to be dispensed with?—No. If not now erected, the fencing will have to be built sooner or later. Many other railways are passed off at first without fences.

By Mr. Metcalfe :—

434. Have you given any instructions to persons now under charge of the work to put up the fencing?—No; I have given no instructions. I do not see any great necessity for putting up fencing just now, although, after the line is opened, there may be some necessity.

By Mr. Mills :—

435. In the schedule, the fencing is \$6.60 per 100 lineal feet?—I moneyed it at \$6.

433. If this fencing were not built, would there be a deduction of the schedule price from the contract sum?—Yes; I should say so.

(A.)

COPY *Report to Council.*

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
 COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
 OTTAWA, 20th September, 1870.

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway have to report for the information of the Governor in Council, that some of the contractors for the different sections, complain that the estimates upon which they are paid are insufficient, and do not fairly pay them for the work done.

The system upon which the estimates are made up is, as the Commissioners understand it, as follows:—

The Engineer, in stating the gross quantities of work to be done, added a percentage to the results of the measurements, to cover possible errors or deficiencies. In making the monthly measurements of work done, the actual quantity executed is measured bare, no allowance being made for the additions made to the gross amounts. This will affect the percentage returned by the engineer, from 5 to 10 per cent. Having thus ascertained the quantities, the engineer works them out at the schedule of rates, each item of which is reduced by 10 per cent. to cover possible errors, omissions and contingencies, and the result is that the amount certified by the engineer is from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. less than the value of the work really done during the month. From the amount thus certified by the engineer, the Commissioners deduct, as provided by the contracts, 10 per cent., so that before the money reaches the contractors, it is in reality from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. less than the value of the work which has been done. But it has further to be remembered that the measurements of the work have to be begun about the middle of the month, and the amount of the certificates is not paid until about ten days after the end of the month for which the certificate is made out, so that the Government has always nearly three weeks work done beyond the amount of the certificates when the money is paid for them. The Commissioners believe that the security retained is far more than is required, and that it is not strictly fair or reasonable to the contractors, and they recommend that the engineer be instructed to make the returns of quantities actually executed fully equal to the work actually done each month, and that he do not make a deduction from the schedule prices of 10 per cent. for errors, omissions and contingencies.

This plan will give Government the security of the 10 per cent. retained under the contract, the percentage added to the gross quantities upon which the contracts were based, and nearly three weeks' work done by the time the money is paid, which is equal at the present rate of progress, to about \$125,000 per month in all the contracts now let.

(B.)

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 23rd September, 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the communication dated, 20th September, 1870, from the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, representing the hardship to the contractors of the present system upon which the monthly estimates of work done on several sections are made up, and the heavy percentage thereby unnecessarily retained from them, and recommending that the engineer be instructed to make the returns of quantities actually executed fully equal to the work actually done each month, and that no deduction of 10 per cent from the schedule prices be made for errors, omissions and contingencies.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, advise that the foregoing recommendations be approved and acted on; and that in the certificate required to be given by the Chief Engineer, that officer be at liberty to state

that the percentage is relinquished in compliance with instructions from the Commissioners.

Certified.

(Signed) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(C)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, October 29th, 1870.

SIR,—As I shall be prepared to make out certificates for work done to the end of the month, early next week, I have to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a copy of the Order in Council, recently passed, establishing rates for moneying out the quantities done, together with copies of any report of the Commissioners to the Government recommending the same.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) SANDFORD FLEMING.

C. S. Ross, Esq., Secretary.

(D.)

COPY of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 26th Oct., 1870.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the memorandum from the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners reporting that they have carefully gone with the Chief Engineer into the question of the basis upon which the estimates for the different contracts should in future be made out, and they submit a report from the Chief Engineer giving the basis as agreed upon, except for contract No. 20, and recommend the adoption of that basis for the present. On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee advise that, as suggested by the Commissioners, the basis submitted by the Chief Engineer be adopted for the present.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(E.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, Oct. 31st, 1870.

SIR,—I have no correct copy of the prices recommended by the Commissioners as the basis for future certificates. Will you therefore be so good as to send me a perfect copy as adopted.

Will you also send me a copy of a report of the Commissioners to Council on the same subject, dated 20th September. I find it referred to in a letter which I recently received from the Honorable the Minister of Public Works.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) SANDFORD FLEMING.

C. S. Ross, Esq., Secretary.

(F)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, Nov. 10th, 1870.

SIR,—I now enclose certificates Nos. 127 to 145 inclusive, made up in accordance with the terms of a Minute in Council, dated Sept. 20th; also, certificates Nos. 146 to 163 inclusive, calculated at the schedule rates established by Minute of Council, dated Oct. 26th, on the recommendation of the Commissioners. With regard to certificates Nos. 127 to 145, you are aware that although they are only now issued, the amounts were made up by me during the Commissioners' late tour; and a memorandum thereof handed to you in Halifax on 7th Oct. last. The certificates were prepared under directions received from the Honorable Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, who telegraphed to me a Minute of Council, of date Sept. 20th. I find that the Minute of Council was passed on a report of the Commissioners of the same date, in which they represented to the Government that the amounts certified by me previously were very much less, some fifteen or twenty per cent., than the value of the work really done. They further represented "that the measurements of the work have to be begun about the middle of the month, and the amount of the certificates is not paid until about ten days after the end of the month for which the certificates are made out, so that the Government has nearly always three weeks' work done beyond the amount of the certificates, when the money is paid for them."

It is natural and proper that I should desire these statements to be corrected. I have always instructed those under me to have the work measured up for progress certificates, not at the middle of the month, but at the very end of the month; and in the event of any measurements being made a day or two earlier, an allowance must be added sufficient to cover the work done up to the last day of the month. This is the general rule, and it has been invariably carried out as far as I know.

I adopted all other means which I considered necessary to make the certificates fairly and fully represent the correct value of the work actually done up to the end of each month under the terms and conditions of the contracts, and in this, I believe, I generally succeeded.

I desire also to correct an impression that appears to be conveyed in a communication from the Commissioners to the Government, dated October 24th ult. This communication reads as if I fully concurred with the Commissioners in a change in the system in which the certificates should be made out, and that I sent them a report furnishing and recommending a new basis for making out future certificates for work done on each contract. This may not be the impression intended to be conveyed, but it may be so read, and I desire therefore to explain that the new basis originated with one of the Commissioners, and that the schedule of prices for each contract (being the basis referred to), although prepared in my office, were prepared at the dictation of that gentleman, and at his special request, were, when completed, transmitted by me to you.

My only object is to set myself right in this matter, and I need scarcely add, that I shall be very happy to make up my certificates for work as it is done, at the schedule of rates now established, or which may hereafter be established, the responsibility of deciding the terms and rates of payment to contractors not now resting with me.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed,) SANDFORD FLEMING.

C. S. Ross, Secretary.

(G.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, Jan. 26th, 1872.

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing an Order in Council,

passed on the 20th instant, respecting increased certificates in favour of the contractors for Sections 3, 6, 9, and 15.

This Order in Council is based on my letter, dated January 15th, to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, in which I pointed out that the contractors required their prices increased at least 20 per cent. to give the relief they needed; and unless they obtained this relief it would be very difficult, if not impossible, for them, as I was informed, to proceed with the work.

I observe, however, a condition attached to the Order in Council, which, while approving of increasing the certificates as indicated, stipulates the bulk sum of the contracts must not be exceeded. In November last I received from the District and Resident Engineers a return of the work remaining to be done on each of these sections after a given date (Nov. 1st.)

I moneyed out the quantities so returned at the prices fixed by Order in Council dated July 27th, at least as far as such prices were applicable.

The estimates so made out for the four sections were as underneath, and I submitted the results so obtained in my letter to you, dated Nov. 29th.

Contract.	Value of work executed Nov. 1st, 1871.	Value of work to be done Nov. 1st, 1871.	Total.	Bulk Contract sums.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Contract No. 3	175,000 00	337,539 75	512,539 75	462,444 00
do No. 6	160,000 00	329,091 00	489,091 00	456,946 00
do No. 9	143,000 00	173,352 00	316,352 00	354,897 00
do No. 15	143,000 00	289,879 00	432,879 00	363,520 00
Totals .....	.....	.....	1,750,861 75	1,637,807 00

It appears from the best information in my possession, furnished by the Resident Engineers, appointed by the Commissioners, the work still to be done, added to the work executed, both being moneyed out at prices fixed by the Government, amounts to \$1,750,861.75 on the four sections, while the contract sums amount to \$1,637,807.

From this it is clear that the contractors are now paid at rates which will exceed the bulk sum of the four contracts, and if 20 per cent. be added to these rates, it is equally clear that the contract sums will be still more exceeded.

Before making out new certificates, I think it is my duty as Chief Engineer to point this out to the Commissioners for their guidance, and to ask for further instructions.

I need scarcely add that I shall be very happy to make out certificates at any rates which the Government and the Commissioners may authorize; but I do not clearly see my way to do so on the Order in Council which you enclose as it now stands, at all events without definite instructions.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

SANDFORD FLEMING,
Chief Engineer.

Ralph Jones, Esq.,
Secretary.

(H.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.
OTTAWA, May 16th, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—The total work on sections has been computed at the rates adopted in

making up certificates to contractors for work done up to this date, and the result is shewn in the second column. The contract sums are given in the third column.

No. of Section.	Total Quantities at rates now used.	Contract Sums.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Section No. 5.....	538,255 10	533,000 00
do 13.....	988,802 00	934,933 00
do 14.....	260,115 00	245,475 00
do 17.....	550,339 20	440,000 00
do 18.....	819,146 20	648,600 00
do 19.....	432,200 10	395,733 00
do 3.....	574,781 80	462,444 00
do 6.....	557,497 50	456,946 00
do 9.....	394,848 40	354,897 00
do 15.....	478,416 40	363,520 00
do 16.....	261,128 00	206,000 00
do 10.....	431,528 00	365,920 00
do 21.....	501,730 00	483,195 00
do 22.....	409,910 00	331,000 00
do 23.....	308,511 00	276,750 00
do 7.....	628,468 32	557,750 00
do 12.....	680,678 17	597,600 00

Yours very truly,
(Signed)

SANDFORD FLEMING.

A. Walsh, Esq.,
Chairman.

(L)

OTTAWA, 10th April, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—Mr Burpee will hand you a memorandum of certificate amounts this morning, made up from the quantities returned, and the Order in Council prices authorized to be used.

I think you should draw the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that these prices are in several cases so high that the contract sums will be reached very soon, although there will still remain a considerable proportion of the contract work to be performed.

I have given the contract sums in pencil opposite the certificate amounts, for ready reference.

Yours truly,
(Signed)

SANDFORD FLEMING,
Chief Engineer.

Ralph Jones, Esq.,
Secretary, I. C. R.

(J.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, April 16th, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 12th inst., I now submit the following statements made up from the best information in my possession :

Statement No. 1 gives the value of work still to be done on several of the contracts, moneyed out at the *Order in Council* rates now employed for making up my certificates.

Statement No. 2 gives the balance of the contract sums unpaid to the contractors; these amounts are made up by adding the advances given in the Commissioners printed Report, dated March 8th, to the total amounts last certified. From these two statements, placed in parallel columns, the Commissioners will see that the amounts paid in several cases are very nearly up to the contract sums, while a considerable portion of work still remains to be done.

Contract.	Value of work still to be done at present O. C. rates.		Balance of Contract sums unpaid.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Contract 13	297,597	00	205,933	00
do 14	37,716	00	26,475	00
do 17	301,927	00	213,000	00
do 18	414,460	00	320,600	00
do 19	193,200	00	146,733	00
do 3	114,662	00	10,444	00
do 6	174,922	00	77,946	00
do 9	53,644	00	10,897	00
do 15	136,416	00	1,520	00
do 10	153,528	00	66,897	00
do 21	228,730	00	210,195	00
do 22	176,910	00	98,000	00
do 23	87,511	00	40,750	00

Yours very truly,
(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING.

Ralph Jones, Esq.,
Secretary.

(K.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 24th June, 1873.

On a report dated 14th June, 1873, from the Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway, stating in reference to the schedule of rates to be paid contractors for work now in progress, that, as regards Sections 13, 17 and 18, they recommend the schedule of prices upon which the progress estimates have been made up to the 1st May last be continued for the present, and the Chief Engineer authorized and instructed to apply these rates in making up his monthly estimates for these three sections.

That in reference to Section 19 they be authorized to divide the contract, making the bridge across the Restigouche separate from the rest of the work; and that the price of the bridge be fixed with regard to the Order in Council as to the stone to be used, and also as to the extra price caused by the foundations proving so different from what was originally proposed.

That with reference to Sections 14, 16, 10, 20 and 21, they recommend that the Chief Engineer be instructed to reduce the schedule rate last authorized by Order in Council, to be used in making up certificates as follows:—

On Section 14, rates to be reduced 30 per cent.

do	16,	do	10	do
do	10,	do	50	do
do	20,	do	7	do
do	21,	do	8	do

These reduced rates to be applied to all work done upon these sections after the first day of May last. On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, the Committee advise that the Report of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners be approved and acted on.

Certified.

(Signed,)

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk, Privy Council.

(L)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
OTTAWA, December 13th, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I mentioned to the Chairman that I had a moment's interview with the Premier to-day, when, upon pointing out to him that the contractors would in all probability be pressing for money to pay last month's wages before the Government would be able to take up the subject of my letter of the 10th, respecting certificates, he (the Honorable Mr. Mackenzie) said that under the circumstances those contractors not materially over-paid had better receive the amounts due them under existing Orders in Council respecting certificates. I enclose a statement shewing the work executed, valued at rates in force in each case, also the amounts which each contractor on the list has received, and the balances due or over-paid.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,)

SANDFORD FLEMING,
Chief Engineer.

Ralph Jones, Esq.,
Secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WORK EXECUTED AND AMOUNTS PAID 1ST DECEMBER, 1873.

Contract.	Value of Work executed.	Paid.	Due.	Overpaid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Number 13.....	891,000	969,000	.....	78,000
do 14.....	227,000	227,000	Nil.	Nil.
do 17.....	321,000	335,000	.....	14,000
do 18.....	512,000	542,000	.....	30,000
do 19.....	129,000	125,000	4,000	Bridge balance.
do 19.....	226,000	231,000	.....	5,000
do 16.....	130,000	152,000	.....	22,000
do 10.....	333,000	329,000	4,000	.....
do 20.....	526,000	506,000	20,000	.....
do 21.....	369,000	363,000	6,000	.....

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
SATURDAY, 9th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Fleming, Light, Fitzgerald, Gough, and Garden were in attendance.

Mr. Hazlewood appeared in answer to the summons of the Committee.

Mr. Sandford Fleming further examined :

By the Hon. Peter Mitchell :—

437. What was your maximum estimate and minimum estimate for the construction of Section 16 ?—The minimum estimate was \$231,000, and the maximum \$304,000.

438. Were the contracts generally taken at sums under the minimum estimate ?—Do not know.

439. How many sections of the Intercolonial Railway have been finished in terms of original contract, and taken off contractor's hands ?—Not one. There is scarcely a section completely finished yet.

440. How many of the sections were substantially finished within the contract time ?—Not one, that I know, within the time.

441. Were there any of them, considered substantially built, finished within the amount, and how many ?—I am not aware of any that has been or will be finished within the contract price. The contractors may not have got more than the contract money, but they claim a good deal more.

442. Has there been any one section on the Intercolonial line in which changes have been considered necessary by you, and ordered to be made ?—On several sections I considered changes necessary ; on some sections very little, on others considerable changes.

443. Was it a universal custom of yours, where changes could be made which would promote and not impair the efficiency of the work, to make those changes when it would assist the contractors ?—Undoubtedly.

444. This was general over all the sections of the road ?—From end to end.

445. Did you show any particular favor, or direct your officers to do so, on Section 16, more than on any other section of the road ?—Not that I am aware of.

446. Was any deduction from the bulk sum ever recommended by you, in consequence of deductions from the original bill of works, so long as the general good character of the Road was preserved ?—The question never came up, that I remember.

447. Do you know whether the Commissioners ever decided, or contemplated, upon making this deduction ?—The Commissioners contemplated, and, I believe, decided on giving the contractors the benefit of all the deductions that could be made.

448. You have already stated you have been but once over Section 16. When was that ?—Last October.

449.—How many times have you travelled over the Intercolonial from one end to the other, save this section ?—Scores of times.

450. What was the reason you never travelled over Section 16 ?—It was very difficult to get at.

451. The inaccessibility or impossibility of travelling over it prevented you from getting there, did it ?—I did not go because I did not care to waste my time on it, being so hard to get at and the works not being of much importance. There were some twenty miles of swamp to travel over, and until recently very little work indeed to examine. I knew one mile of swamp would just look like any other mile of swamp.

452. Was this season a very dry one ?—I cannot tell just now.

453. Had the contractor or your officers to keep regular diaries of the weather, so that you could tell the state of the weather ?—They were all instructed to keep records and diaries of everything that went on. Mr. Garden will be able to give the character of the weather.

454. If it is proved, in after evidence, that the summers of 1871 and 1872 were exceptionally wet, and last summer exceptionally dry, would that be a reason why, on this section, the work could not go on as rapidly as on other sections ?—The weather would affect other sections as well as this section, but perhaps not to the same extent.

455. When travelling over that section last fall did you observe whether or not the structures and works were sufficiently built, and whether the drainage was sufficient for the carrying off the water?—I did. That was my object in going over the section.

456. And were you satisfied that they were?—My decision was that very material reductions might be made in the number of culverts.

457. Without impairing the efficiency of the work?—Yes.

458. When you saw for yourself you decided upon making some deductions?—Yes.

459. What is Bathurst?—A little town or village of from five to six hundred inhabitants.

460. How near did Mr. Fitzgerald live to the hotel?—I cannot say.

461. Did he live close at hand?—I do not know.

462. When did you arrive at Bathurst?—I arrived there with Mr Hazlewood at 8 o'clock at night. It was then dark; I had travelled a great deal that day over sections to the west of Bathurst. At 7 o'clock in the morning Mr. Light came into my bedroom, from Miramichi, and woke me up. I told him I had yet to go over portions of Section 15, but would be ready to start on Section 16 at 1 o'clock, and requested him to send word to Mr. Fitzgerald.

463. How long were you at Bathurst?—We arrived at Bathurst about 8 o'clock p.m., and finally left at 1 o'clock next day.

464. Did you see Mr. Fitzgerald at all during that time?—No.

465. Did any of the Division Engineers know you were going to visit their works?—I think Mr. Fitzgerald was about the only one I sent a message to.

466. Mr. Fitzgerald did not come?—He did not come.

467. And the others came without being sent for?—Yes.

468. Did the Division Engineers all appear with the exception of Mr. Fitzgerald?—They did, as far as I remember.

469. Were you satisfied with the general character of the work, as far as performed?—I was, much more so than I expected, as I had heard reports that everything was bad.

470. From whom?—From Mr. Fitzgerald through Mr. Light.

471. Did you see any communications he had written to the Commissioners?—I saw a great number of communications of various kinds—more than I ever read. I had not time to read them all.

472. Mr. Fitzgerald has stated that the whole work was of an inferior character; what have you to say to this?—I saw nothing particularly wrong; I was satisfied with the work. I examined every piece of masonry on the line; and judging, from the size of the stones and character of the work from the outside, they seemed to me substantial.

473. The character of the stones and general work were substantial and good?—Yes.

474. What about the freestone of Tabusintac Quarry?—There is a good deal of freestone on the line that is not quite so good as I would wish, but I believe it is the best the country produces. There is a long stretch of line from Bathurst to south of Amherst, where the stone is not the very best; but we always insisted on using the best stone that each locality could produce.

475. How far did the contractor in this case haul the stone?—I cannot say.

476. Was it a very considerable distance?—Yes.

477. Was the stone the best that could be got on the Section?—I have no doubt of it. On Section 15 granite was used, but it would have been impossible to haul granite along the whole of the section without the grading being done first.

478. Did you see any better work than that at Red Pine Bridge, along the whole line?—I would not like to say I did not. There is some work better perhaps, or as good; but the work at Red Pine Bridge is quite good enough for the purpose.

479. Who accompanied you over that Section?—Messrs. Hazelwood, Light, Gough, Garden and Munro.

480. Mr. Fitzgerald declares, in a report dated 21st October, 1872, which has been before this Committee, that several culverts, some commenced and some completed during his absence in 1872, were inferior in materials and building.

He says :

“The work is not as far advanced as I expected. It is not well together, and I doubt if a finished half-mile could be picked out on its length.

“The masonry on most of the culverts is badly executed. At station 1289,50, a box culvert, 28ft. $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ dry masonry is returned finished. The embankment is not yet run over it, so I had a fair chance to examine the work.

“I consider the masonry very inferior, and such as should not be allowed. The backing is thrown up of rough stone, loosely put together and pinned with small stuff. The covers do not join close enough, nor are they filled properly between, to prevent dropping from the embankment. Some of the covers are laid on edge, and come too near formation. The paving is high, and consists of irregular, small, unhammered stone laid flat-wise on the earth.

“At Station 1,314, box culvert, same size, is built in dry masonry. The embankment is made over this culvert, and except the backing, which I could not see, the same remarks apply to it.

“At Station 1,327, box culvert, 25ft. $2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ is built, dry masonry also. The above remarks apply equally to it.

“I am of opinion that structures of this class, situated in very wet places, should be built in good mortar or cement, a foot or so above freshet height, and that the coping, which should be heavy, should also be laid in good mortar or cement, so as to keep the work together, and create and preserve bond in the dry masonry below.

“As all the freestone hauled on the contract is readily injured by wet and frost, it should be as little as possible used in exposed situations, and I would therefore suggest that granite coping be used for all structures.

“I shall not be surprised to see, after the approaching winter, the natural effect of frost produced on those structures and the material composing them.

“The masonry is very second class, poorly bonded, and I should say, from appearance, contains few headers.

“Some face stone are shaky and split through, and the backing is very roughly put together. The coping or steps done is light ; is not all through stone, and therefore liable to loosen and admit water through the joints.

“The mortar in this culvert is not good, owing to inferior sand being used.

“There is no rip-rap at the inlets or outlets of these culverts.

“At Gordon Meadow Brook the masonry for 12 feet arch culvert, first class, is commenced at west side, near outlet, although foundation for the other end is not yet out. I believe all foundations should be cleaned out, and examined and approved as a whole before masonry is allowed to commence.

“About 10 feet long of invert course is laid.

“The masonry beneath is rather light, but if the stone were sound I would consider it passable.

“In fact I do not consider any of the stone from Tabusintac quarry as fit to make first-class work, and my opinion in this respect, expressed to you on previous occasions, are the more confirmed by my late examinations of it after a season's exposure only.

“Of course the stone will live better in work than out of it, but anywhere it is soft, friable, liable to cleavage, and destitute of body and strength.

“I do not think I over-estimate the proportion when I say that fully fifteen to twenty per cent, of the stone delivered on the contract last winter are now defective in various ways, and unfit for solid and substantial masonry.

“At Station 2016,70, culvert, 25 feet 4×5 is built in granite. It is placed nearly 100 feet too far north from a good and free outlet. It is not square with centre line, and the paving, composed of flat, irregular stone, is too high. Possibly foundation is also high. The culvert shows a good face, and is built in mortar and cement.

“The foregoing are the structures finished and in progress on the Section up to this date, and for their stability and workmanship I do not hold myself in any way responsible.

“At Red Pine Brook the foundations for east abutment and pier of bridge are being sunk, and when approved, the masonry, I hear, will be commenced. The foundation will require to go down a good deal yet, however; and I doubt if much can be gained by pushing the masonry at this advanced date of the season.

“I observe, by the profile lent to me by Mr. Garden for use on the Section, that during my absence on contract No. 6, grades have been altered in several places, in such a way as to materially reduce the embankments; also, that a number of culverts, previously considered necessary, have been struck out.

“With these changes I, of course, have nothing to do; but I will say here that the railway is not improved by lowering its already low bed on this wet, flat, hemmed-in section, and that the reduction of culverts proposed will encroach too much on the water-way of the remaining structures, even though their capacity is considerably enlarged.”

481. What is your opinion as to the character of these works, and whether your attention was particularly called to them as you passed through them?—The Granite Box, No. 2,016 I examined very carefully, and I left with the impression that it was a good piece of work, and quite good enough for the purpose. I am not prepared to say that it was entirely up to the specification; yet it was considered very substantial masonry, and as good as the average on the line.

482. What about the other points against which objection had been made by Mr. Fitzgerald?—My attention was called to certain points which I was informed were objected to by Mr. Fitzgerald, but I regretted he was not present to point out at each place what he objected to; at one point near the middle of the Section I saw some work which I found fault with.

483. What number was that?—I do not remember. At one point I was informed the contractor had taken the matter into his own hands, and refused to obey instructions of those over him. I condemned the work at that point.

484. Are you aware whether that was altered or not?—I do not know.

485. In going over Section 16, where the culvert was put in the wrong place, and an inferior description of culvert was started, what was done?—It was condemned on the spot.

486. Was the work altered in accordance with your instructions?—I do not know, I think the contractor refused to carry them out.

487. Was the objection to the culvert an objection of character or of size?—Both to the character and size of the work.

488. Had you an Inspector of Masonry?—Yes.

489. What were his duties?—He had to see that work was properly put together.

490. Did he attend to that duty?—I cannot tell. I hope he did.

491. Have you ever heard any complaints against him?—I have not.

492. Have you ever heard any complaints from the Inspector of Masonry as to the character of the work?—I may have had. I do not remember any special complaints. Inspectors on all sections had to make complaints until the matter complained of was set right.

493. Did Mr. Fitzgerald complain against it?—I cannot say. He may have done so, but I do not recollect at present.

494. On that 12-foot arch culvert at the Gordon Meadowbrook, Mr. Fitzgerald says it is not built of first-class stone. Did you observe it?—It is quite impossible for me to say anything about it now without my notes. I rode through that culvert, and none of the culverts I rode through were unsatisfactory.

495. Do you recollect examining the granite box culvert complained of?—I do.

496. What was the character of the work?—It was quite good enough for the purpose. I would be glad to see all the culverts on the line equally as good.

497. What did you think of the banks, as far as completed, looking to the general character of the work?—They were satisfactory, as far as completed.

498. Was the system of ditching very thorough, making the road bed hard and dry? —When the system of ditching and draining is completed, as commenced and intended, it will make a good road bed.

499. What would be the effect of that system upon the road bed when completed? —It would make a splendid road bed if completed according to the design.

500. Was it in process of being completed in accordance with the design?—It was.

501. Did Mr. Fitzgerald pursue a course different from other Engineers on the line, in ignoring the District Engineer and yourself?—I do not think he entirely ignored the District Engineer or myself. He sometimes wrote letters to other parties, but I could find no fault with him for writing letters.

502. You said, I think, you were not aware of having your attention called to some of Mr. Fitzgerald's letters. Would you state whether you have read Mr. Fitzgerald's letter to Mr. Brydges, of date 22nd July, 1873, in which, referring to the contractor, the following is found:—"He is never on the works, and he knows too much of everything to learn anything. It is out of the question to think that he will finish the contract next year if left to him. Groaning under a load of debt, and suffering from an unenviable reputation, men will not trust him or work for him.

"There is not a pick, shovel, barrow or plank fit for use. Not one barrel pork or one bushel oats, except as begged and bought in piecemeal.

"The contractor has no supplies of his own, and but for storekeepers here, who advance him, the contract must long ago have fallen through.

"I trust, sir, you will not imagine that I overdraw the picture. I do not indeed, for a great deal more might be said.

"These matters I have frequently called Mr. Light's attention to, but to no purpose. With this history I should hardly trouble you, but as you have, at the eleventh hour, opened the door to listen to me, I think it proper to lay before you, frankly and fully, some facts connected with this contract, its condition and prospects if carried on under existing management.

"Should a change be made, I should feel grateful by bearing me in mind, and will undertake to complete the contract in a manner to meet your approval for the sum named and within the time specified?"—I never heard of it until this moment.

503. Would you infer from the latter clause of that letter that Mr. Fitzgerald wanted to take the contract himself?—It would appear that Mr. Fitzgerald was quite prepared to take the contract if Mr. Brydges was desirous of giving it.

504. Did you read that letter to Mr. Brydges, of the 29th September of same year, about taking contract from Gough? He says:—

"Owing to the conversation between us during your visit last July in reference to this unfortunate Section 16, and to the recent orders of the Commissioners to remove me to Section 10, Mr. Buck of that section to take my place, I feel it necessary to say a few words, for which I beg you will excuse me troubling you. The impression left on my mind at that time was, that should the contract be taken from Gough, although I did not believe it would, and a re-letting take place, I would get a chance of doing the work. I think the estimate I subsequently made out by your instructions was suggested in a way to leave that impression?"—I never heard of it before. I did not know a correspondence of that kind was going on.

505. Would you infer from that letter Mr. Fitzgerald was anxious to get the contract?—It points in that direction.

506. Had you ever your attention called to this of the same date:—"I repeat, Gough will never finish the contract, even if allowed to be his own engineer and make out his own estimates. He is not fit to take out a common cellar, 10 x 20 feet. I trust too, sir, you will believe that had this change been brought about in the ordinary way to effect any arrangements the Commissioners might choose to make in the interests of the work or the railway, that I would be no impediment; but forged out as this has been at the instigation of a common leaser, a public nuisance, who has defrauded the country and

"debauched the moral sentiment of the communities to enable him to rob the public exchequer, I would suffer to perish myself and family rather than submit to it?"—I never saw or heard of it before.

507. Would you consider, if your attention had been called to these things, that such an animus, existing on the part of the Divisional Engineer towards the contractor, would make it undesirable, in the interests of the public, to retain the engineer on the section?—I think such a thing should be remedied as soon as possible. If the statement made by the engineer was true the contractor should not be there; if untrue, the engineer should not remain.

508. In moneying out schedule rates, did you allow the ten per cent. usually allowed by contractors for contingencies?—It depended upon the work, sometimes five per cent., sometimes ten.

509. How much in this case would it be?—In this case it would be ten per cent.

510. In your examination in chief, you said that according to the original quantities, and at the recent Schedule rates, there would be an overpayment on the contract of \$57,000. How would the contract, have come out estimating it on the recognized changes?—The cost of the section, at the rates given by Commissioners, would have been \$261,128 on original quantities.

511. Can you state what the contract would have come out at, estimating it on the reduced changes?—Not at present.

512. You say you informed Government a change in the schedule of prices would over pay the contractors. Did the Government take any steps to keep the contract price under the amount estimated?—In the month of May, 1873, I represented this matter to the Government through the Commissioners, and soon afterwards an Order in Council was passed, authorizing and directing me to apply reduced prices for the work executed after that time, so that the contract sum would not be exceeded when all was done.

513. Was this Order in Council sent you immediately after you made your recommendation?—Yes; it reached me before any more payments were made.

514. Did the Government at once take action as soon as you called attention to the matter?—Yes; almost immediately in this instance.

515. You said that your reports recommended an increase in price. Would such increase, if adopted by the Government on your recommendation, be more or less than the sums which would have been put in the increased schedule prices made?—In some cases the increased price on my recommendation would have been more.

516. What would the effect upon this contract have been?—On section 16, it became necessary to reduce the rates ten per cent. in order that the contract sum would not be exceeded, over all works done after 1st May, 1873. The increased rates would be ten per cent. over the reduced rates.

517. Would it be liberal treatment to the contractor to have reduced the Schedule rates which were payable in May on this Section (16)?—That is a matter of opinion.

518. Having already recommended increase of rates, do you not think it was harsh treatment?—I think contractors have been very liberally dealt with on every section on the line.

519. Will you state what was your object in recommending an increase of the price. Did the extraordinary rise in material and labour in 1871 and 1872 influence you at all in that?—Undoubtedly it did.

520. Do you know Mr. Buck, engineer of Section 16?—I do.

521. What is his character in relation to ability and experience? Is he reliable?—I think so; never heard anything to the contrary.

522. What have you heard regarding Mr. Fitzgerald's experience? Was he engaged on public works in this country as an engineer?—I think he was engaged as a land surveyor.

523. Who sent Mr. Buck to that work?—The Commissioners; the orders may have come through me.

524. What was the purpose of sending him there?—To look after the section in the absence of Mr. Fitzgerald.

525. Was Mr. Fitzgerald absent on duty?—He was sent up to another of the sections to take the quantities. During his absence Mr. Buck was sent to take charge of his work.

526. Was Mr. Buck engineer of the adjoining section?—He was.

527. Then were his duties extended over both sections?—Yes.

528. At any increase of cost to country?—I do not know.

529. His duties were simply extended to two sections in place of one?—Yes.

530. Was Mr. Buck directed to make a revision and report?—I could not say. I have learned Mr. Buck has made reports and estimates for the Commissioners without my knowledge.

531. Do you know whether he was requested to do so or not?—Very likely he was.

532. Did he ever do it without being requested?—I do not know.

533. Did you ever see the report that Mr. Buck made in consequence of his examination of the work at that time, in which Mr. Buck showed that on the reduced quantities at the schedule rates which you were paying in May, that the contractors were actually overpaid?—I do not think I ever saw that. I have seen returns of Mr. Buck showing that the work could be very much reduced, but what these returns were for I do not know.

534. Mr. Fitzgerald has made reference to rock which is alleged to exist in the section which turned out did not exist there, and which, after the excavation was done, was paid for as rock?—The whole of the rock in the section originally estimated was 1,500 yards, the rock returned as executed is 1,200 yards, leaving some 300 yards to be done. I am told about this rock that it is not firm solid rock, but a sort of loose rock; some might, indeed, class it as earth, but it was returned as rock, and moneyed out at rock price. The returns should show exactly the kind of work; if there was no rock, no rock should be returned.

535. Mr. Fitzgerald has spoken of the character of the dry masonry—that dry masonry was not allowed on the contract. Has dry masonry been allowed all over the line in certain cases?—It has, certainly.

536. Is it within the limit of the specification?—Quite.

537. The construction of dry masonry is not a violation of the contract?—Not at all.

538. Have you ever been exceptionally favorable to Section 16, or shown the contractors any more leniency than to other contractors?—I have not. I have been extremely careful to show no exceptional favor to Section 16.

539. Have you ever been requested to be exceptionally favorable to it?—I do not think so.

540. Is it customary for contractors, when they are taking the contracts, to judge for themselves in relation to the character of the country?—I do not know that it has been customary on the Intercolonial Railway.

541. In one of your answers you say difficulties had been thrown in your way by the policy pursued, and interferences made by Commissioners. Do you mean to say Government did this?—No. Nothing reached Government except through Commissioners. The Commissioners were part of the machinery established to carry out the work.

542. The Government had no more power to deal with the matter than you had yourself, in one sense?—The Commissioners were the machinery created to do the work. All the responsibility finally rested with the Government.

543. You say you repeatedly recommended a different system for letting contracts. Who recommended the system adopted?—I believe it was Mr. C. J. Brydges. I mean it was adopted on the official recommendation of the Commissioners, but it originated with him.

544. You thought it would take \$63,000 to complete the work. Was this on the original or reduced scale?—On the reduced scale.

By Mr. Mills :—

545. By whom did you send message to Mr. Fitzgerald to accompany you over the road?—Mr. Light. As soon as I saw Mr. Light in Bathurst, I asked Mr. Light to let Mr. Fitzgerald know I was there, and would leave for Section 16 about six hours afterwards.

546. You are not aware whether Mr. Fitzgerald was informed of your wish?—I am not aware; I assumed he was.

547. Did Mr. Light tell you whether Fitzgerald had seen him?—He told me he had not seen him, and expressed surprise.

548. Were you aware whether any difficulties had existed between Mr. Fitzgerald and the contractors?—Yes, fully aware.

549. You say the other Division Engineers met you. Did you take any steps to meet with them; or was it mere matter of accident that you met with them?—Mere matter of accident. I do not remember a single case where I telegraphed, unless it was necessary to stop with them over night. In such cases I let them know I was coming.

550. Have you reason to suppose Mr. Fitzgerald purposely avoided you?—I have no reason to think so. I do not know why he should.

551. Who was Inspector of Masonry on this section?—Mr. Quigley; I think. Williams was there before Quigley.

552. Who appointed the Inspector of Masonry?—Appointed by the Commissioners.

553. What were the duties of the Inspectors of Masonry?—To see that masonry was properly executed, and specifications satisfactorily carried out.

554. Was it their duty to examine material at the quarries?—It was certainly part of their duty.

555. To whom did they report?—They reported first to the engineer in charge of the Division who sent the reports to the District Engineer, and they were then sent to me.

556. When was Mr. Williams superseded upon this Section?—I cannot tell.

557. Are you aware why there was a change made?—I am not aware.

558. Did his reports as to material and masonry coincide with the reports of Mr. Fitzgerald?—I do not remember. It is barely possible for me to say.

559. Were you aware the Commissioners were carrying on private correspondence with engineers in reference to their duties?—Yes; from time to time I strongly objected to it, and thought all correspondence on engineering matters should pass through me.

560. You spoke of Mr. Buck being sent upon the line. Was he sent there in the interests of the contractors?—I do not think so. I think he was sent there by Commissioners, Mr. Fitzgerald having been taken away at his own request.

561. If Mr. Buck was ordered to re-measure the work and revise the quantities already reported by the Division Engineer, would that have been acting in the interests of the contractors?—I do not know that it would.

562. Are you aware that Mr. Buck was so ordered to revise Mr. Fitzgerald's work returned?—I am not aware.

563. Are you aware whether the contractors asked to have this done?—There were numerous applications of various kinds that something might be done, but impossible to remember all.

564. You say Mr. Buck recommended very much larger reductions than you would assume the responsibility of making?—Yes.

565. Do you think the reduction recommended by Mr. Buck would have degraded the character of the road?—I think it would.

566. Do you think such reduction is compatible with sound judgment, as an engineer?—I think Mr. Buck was wrong in this instance.

567. Did you ever hear if Mr. Gough forwarded a cheque for \$500, to Mr. Fitzgerald and asked to have \$5,000 worth of work improperly returned?—I never heard of it till this moment.

568. Are you aware whether Commissioners acted upon Mr. Buck's report?—I do not think they did.

569. Do you think the Division Engineer, without any instruction from you, would have had right to authorize the contractor to put in dry masonry where mortar and cement were required?—If he had any doubt he could get instructions in twenty-four hours.

570. You heard Mr. Fitzgerald's statement with regard to water-courses, and that of Mr. Light. Are these statements accurate?—Both might be literally correct, and yet not substantially.

571. Have the Government been in the habit of paying laborers not paid by contractors or Commissioners?—Yes; this has been found necessary, I believe, in Nova Scotia particularly. On 28th October, 1873, I received a letter from Mr. Jones, Secretary of Commissioners, to this effect:—

"I am directed by the Chairman to inform you that Mr. James W. Fitzgerald has been selected to proceed with the re-measurement of the work remaining to execute on Section No. 17. It is the desire of the Chairman that he will prosecute the work as economically as possible, and that accuracy is of more importance than despatch.

"I am also directed to request that you will be pleased to give him instructions accordingly."

At that time there was some difference of opinion between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Buck about the quantities on the Section. I wanted to ascertain exactly the quantities of various kinds of work done and to be done and objected to Mr. Fitzgerald being taken away until the matter was settled. On 15th December I sent Mr. Fitzgerald telegram objecting to him leaving until the matter of dispute in Section 16 was settled. He made application repeatedly to be moved from Section 16.

572. And was it in consequence of these applications that his wishes were complied with?—I suppose so.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

MONDAY, 11th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Light, Hazlewood, Gough, Garden, and Fitzgerald were in attendance.

Mr. Garden examined.

By Mr. Mills:—

573. You are Assistant-Engineer on Section 16, Intercolonial Railway?—Yes.

574. When did you enter upon your duties?—July, 1870.

575. Were you upon the section in 1872, while Mr. Buck was Divisional Engineer?
—I was.

576. Who measured the quantities of work done on the section?—I did.

577. Are you aware that considerable reduction in the original estimates was made as to quantities?—I am.

578. Were those reductions made at one time?—I think they were.

579. Upon whose recommendation?—I don't know.

580. Were you in any way consulted in regard to them?—Yes, I was.

581. By whom?—Mr. Buck.

582. What statements did Mr. Buck make to you in reference to these reductions?—He thought it would be advisable to lower grades when he thought it possible.

583. Did he say at whose instance he was considering the propriety of lowering the grades and reducing quantities?—I think he said Mr. Fleming thought the change advisable.

584. Do you know what conclusion Mr. Buck came to in regard to reduction of quantities?—72,000 cubic yards earthwork; about 3,300 cubic yards masonry. Some portion of reduction of masonry due to substitution of iron for wooden bridges.

585. Are you aware of the amount of reduction Mr. Buck reported to the Commissioners?—I am not aware.

586. Are you aware of the number of culverts and other structures that Mr. Buck recommended to be struck out?—About thirty. I do not remember exactly.

587. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Buck in reference to the reductions he was about to make upon this section?—I had.

588. Did you concur in his report of what you knew he intended to report?—I did.

589. Are you aware that the Chief-Engineer disapproved of the proposed changes as degrading the character of the work?—I am aware now, but was not until the Chief-Engineer stated so to the Committee.

590. Do you know whether dry masonry has in any instance been substituted where lime and cement were required by the terms of the contract?—I am not aware that dry masonry has been substituted where other was required.

591. Do you know that during the months of June, July, August and September, 1872, a number of culverts were returned as completed where no masonry work was done?—I do.

592. Did you approve of these returns?—I was ordered to do so. I also approved of them.

593. By whom were you ordered?—By Mr. Buck.

594. On what grounds could you approve of work as done that was never done?—Other work had been substituted, of equal value to the road.

595. Was there any great difference as to the monetary value of substituted work?—Considerable.

596. Have you made any estimate of the respective value of original and substituted work?—I have not.

597. Have you the *data* by which you could do so now?—I can give an approximate value.

598. Mr. Fitzgerald states that, on "resuming his position on Section 16, in October, 1872, he examined returns, and also the work done upon the contract, and found that a number of culverts, which had been returned, were not then and are not now commenced; and that, notwithstanding the statement in the return that 598 yards of masonry done, when 262 only were done, and 125 yards of paving were done, when only 15 yards were actually done?"—At the end of October, 598 yards masonry were returned, and 125 paving. Masonry built, 262 cubic yards; paving built, 15 cubic yards.

599. Do you know if that was in excess of what was actually done?—Yes.

600. And you considered it proper to return all such works as done, whatever might be their cost if done, and whatever might be the cost of the substituted work?—I consider it proper.

601. Did you examine all those structures along the line that have been built?—I did.

602. What do you think of the character of the work?—Good.

603. Did you have any discussion with Mr. Fitzgerald with regard to the kind of work done on the section?—I had.

604. Did you agree?—Not always.

605. Do you know the actual quantity of work that has been returned up to the 1st of March, 1874, to Chief Engineer?—I do not. My returns are made to the Divisional Engineer.

606. What is the actual value at the original schedule prices of the work returned?—I never made it out—it was not my business.

607. Did you ever apply the schedule prices to the quantities?—No.

608. Have you the quantities returned?—I have. Up to the end of January, 1874. 284,482 yards, earthwork; 1,200 yards, rock; 2,566 yards, both kind masonry; paving.

609. How much rock was there actually excavated upon the road?—Not so much as here returned, for reasons before given.

610. How much masonry was actually done?—Not so much as returned, for reasons already stated.

611. Was there half as much?—More than half; about seven-eighths.

612. Can you give an approximate statement as to the amount?—About 2,000 yards of masonry.

613. Are you aware of the price paid for this masonry?—I do not know.
 614. What saving to the Contractors do you say there was on this masonry?—\$12 to \$15 per yard.
 615. Was this work pushed on continuously by the Contractors?—Has been pushed nearly all the time with slight intermissions.
 616. How was it that the time specified in the Contract was so exceeded and the work undone?—Labor was scarce, section inaccessible, and hard to keep laborers upon the work.
 617. Mr. Fitzgerald says that the diminution in the amount of work is about 1,785 yards of first-class masonry, and 2,488 in the amount of second-class masonry, and 600 or 700 yards each paving and rip-rap?—Yes; it appears so.
 618. Is this a correct return of Mr. Buck's?

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, SECTION NO. 16, MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

LIST of Culverts to be Dispensed With by Side-ditching generally, 10 feet bottom; Materials taken to make up Banks.

No. of Station.	Arch and Beam size.	Box Size.	Masonry, cubic yards.	Paving, cubic yards.	Where diverted through Side-ditches, or otherwise.	Station.
2,034		4 × 2½	36	9	Carried west on Section 15.	
2,011		4 × 2½	45	9	West to culvert	2,016 (enlarged.)
1,988		4 × 2½	49	10	do	do
1,970	8 ft. beam.		39	8	do	do
1,932-25	6 ft. arch.		221	14	do	1,954, 20 ft. beam.
1,919-50	20 ft beam.		**302	91	do	do
1,900	8 do		72	19	do	do
1,883	8 do		45	8	do	do
1,863	8 do		45	8	East to Red-Pine Brook	1,855.
1,849	5 do		274	14	West do	
1,830	8 do		45	8	do do	
1,810	8 do		45	8	East to bridge at do	1,775-50, 20 ft. span.
1,788	8 do		45	8	do do	do do
1,718-50		4 × 2½	49	10	West to culvert, Little R.-P. B.	1,751, 16 ft. beam.
1,671	8 ft. beam.		88	19	West to culvert at	1,681, 10 ft. beam.
1,656-50	8 do	4 × 2½	44	9	do do	1,664, enlarged
1,643	8 do	4 × 2½	49	10	do do	do
1,619		4 × 2½	49	10	do do	do
1,608	6 do		33	7	East to culvert at	1,589-80 10 ft. beam.
1,562-50		4 × 2½	40	9	West do	1,574, 8 ft. arch.
1,522	10 ft. beam.		147	25	do do	1,552, 10 ft. beam.
1,487	8 do		88	19	do do	do do
1,460	8 do		45	8	do do	do do
1,424	12 ft. arch.		**598	48	By stream diversion	1,433, 12 ft. arch.
1,417	10 ft. beam.		**228	25	do do	
1,379		4 × 2½	58	10	do do	1,387, 8 ft. beam.
1,359	10 ft. beam.		142	26	do do	do do
1,304		4 × 2½	36	9	West to culvert	1,314, 4 × 2.6 box.
1,262	10 ft. beam.		72	21	East do	1,226, 10 feet beam.
1,202-50		4 × 2½	84	12	West do	do do
1,191	10 ft. beam.		72	21	West to bog.	
1,179-50		4 × 2½	24	41	do	
1,100	8 ft. beam		72	19	West to culvert at	1,124, 12 ft. beam.
1,062	8 do		45	8	East on Section 10.	
			3,326	580		

NOTE.—The quantity of masonry in Red-Pine Brook Bridge, according to printed schedule, is 996 cubic yds.
 Howe Truss, originally and according to modified drawing..... 682 "
 Iron superstructure, with reduced quantities..... 314 "

This surplus, together with the reduced quantities in other culverts, occasioned by recent change in grades, it is thought will give sufficient margin for enlarging culverts to which diversions are carried.

Certified.

(Signed), WALTER M. BUCK,
Engineer in Charge, *pro tem.*

NEWCASTLE, July 4th, 1872.

—Yes, it is.

619. What percentage upon the whole masonry work would this work struck out be?—Nearly 50 per cent.

620. Are you aware of the number of yards by which the contemplated structures have been reduced?—I am not aware.

621. Have you formed any estimate of what it will cost to complete the section?—I have not.

622. Have you the necessary *data* upon which to found an estimate?—I have not here.

623. Mr. Fitzgerald says that it will cost \$60,000?—I think it will not cost so much.

624. Are you aware as to quantity that has been quarried on the ground at present?—I am not.

Mr. Garden, cross examined

By Mr. Mitchell:—

625. Have you been continuously on the ground since the work commenced?—I have.

626. All the time in the capacity of Assistant Engineer?—I have.

627. You said it was your duty to measure the work on this section?—I did all the measurement on the section with assistance.

628. Did Mr. Fitzgerald do any measurements?—Not that I know of.

629. Is it likely he could without your knowing it?—Not likely.

630. Did he ever assist you in any of the measurements?—I think not.

631. Did you ever see him use an instrument all the time he was there?—Not to my recollection.

632. Are you aware whether he is competent to do it?—I am not.

633. Have you seen any evidence as to his competency?—I have not.

634. Mr. Fitzgerald stated in his evidence that he has been employed on railways in Ireland. Did you ever see his credentials?—I did not.

635. Do you think he would have been likely to exhibit credentials if he had had them?—I don't know.

636. Is he a kind of man apt to display them?—Don't know.

637. In reply to Mr. Mills' question you stated that there were considerable reductions made on the section?—There were.

638. You stated that you were consulted by Mr. Buck in regard to these reductions?—Yes.

639. Was this on the section itself?—Yes.

640. Did Mr. Buck say to you he had come to section to revise quantities and ascertain true state of work?—He did.

641. Did he say from whom he received his orders?—I do not remember.

642. Did he request you to accompany him on the section?—He did.

643. Did you examine the section from end to end, and all the work upon it?—We levelled, measured and surveyed it from end to end.

644. What was your decision after a thorough examination, measuring, levelling, and surveying it from end to end as to condition of the work, whether the grades in cases could be lowered, and whether any of the structures be dispensed with, without detriment to the section?—He thought it might be done.

645. What was your opinion?—I agreed with him.

646. Did Mr. Buck revise the quantities?—He made a measurement of the work and found out the quantities done and to be done.

647. You said, I think, that Mr. Buck said it was done at Mr. Fleming's instance?—I think that Mr. Buck said Mr. Fleming thought it advisable. I speak in relation to grades.

648. Do you know whether or not the lowering of grades was done entirely with Mr. Fleming's directions?—I do.

649. Who from?—I heard so from Mr. Buck for one.

650. Do you know how much of the masonry changes, about which you gave the answer some time ago, is due to the change of iron for wooden bridges?—I do not.

651. Are you aware whether the iron bridges were substituted for wooden at the direction of the engineer?—By the engineer, I understood.

By Mr. Mills:—

652. You understand from whom?—No one in particular; generally understood throughout the line.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

653. Did you see the list of changes Mr. Buck proposed after they had thoroughly examined the section together?—I did.

654. Did you thoroughly approve of those changes?—I did.

655. Was it after careful consultation and thought with yourself and Mr. Buck that you jointly arrived at those changes?—It was.

656. In relation to these changes what proportion were carried out that Mr. Buck recommended?—So far as road has been built they have been carried out with slight changes.

657. Has there in any case been dry masonry substituted for wet masonry to the detriment of the work?—There has not.

658. Is the dry masonry put in on that section so costly as the wet?—Not quite, owing to the distance from which the materials have to be drawn.

659. What is the character of the materials for dry masonry?—Freestone, up to that time.

660. Are they as good and substantial for the section as wet masonry would be?—I think so.

661. Do you consider that any dry masonry put upon the section as at all deteriorating the character of the section?—I think not.

662. You have spoken of a number of culverts in the months of June, July, August and September, 1872, which were returned, where no masonry was done?—I was told to return, by the Divisional Engineer, Mr. Buck, and he said it was the general practice where culverts were ditched out to return the masonry.

663. What do you mean by ditched out?—Water carried alongside the line by ditches instead of passing over.

664. Was that done in this case?—It was.

665. Do you, or do you not, consider that it improved the character of the road by substituting the ditches for culverts?—I do.

666. State the size and dimensions of the ditches?—They varied in width from three feet to twenty feet at the bottom.

667. State to what depth they were carried below the road-bed?—Some places eight or ten feet below the top of road-bed, and at others not so much.

668. Did it take a considerable sum of money to do that ditching?—It cost something more than ordinary borrowing.

669. You state that in reply to 598 yards in masonry said to be returned in October, in excess of what was done, is the same that is referred to in the previous question in which ditching was substituted for it?—It was. This 598 yards includes masonry returned, of which 311 was not built.

670. Whether when a culvert appeared upon the profile and other work substituted in place, you return the culvert as built. Why do that?—I did so by Mr. Buck's orders as Divisional Engineer.

671. You say that it was customary to do so on the railway?—I understood it to be customary.

672. Do you consider the structures, from end to end of this work, as good as any other?—Generally as good.

673. Have you seen the river bridges across the Miramichi?—I have.
674. Is the principal bridge structure at Red Pine Brook, which comprises, I believe, nearly one-third of the whole masonry on the section as good as the Miramichi bridges?—I should judge so.
675. Is it not, as a matter of fact, better inasmuch as this material being granite is more durable?—In that particular it is.
676. Do you know a single defective structure upon that section?—I do not.
677. Have you a closer personal acquaintance with those structures than any other officers on the road?—I have.
678. What were the points of difference between Mr. Fitzgerald and you on this?—Several.
679. Will you state what they consisted of?—He sometimes objected to the style of masonry; the flaws in the stones; and opposed having dry masonry.
680. What were the objections to the style of masonry?—We would not have disagreed if I did not think he was wrong.
681. Did you think his objection to the flaws in the stone as sound or otherwise?—I do not think they were.
682. Describe the character of the workmanship on the stone for dry masonry?—They were generally one-quarter inch joints, hammer-dressed and chisel drafted. Were in fact prepared for cement masonry.
683. Can you tell approximately how near the contractors had stone enough to finish contract?—Very nearly enough.
684. How much do you suppose would be required?—Very little. I was informed there was enough, except 20 yards, to finish the road on the plan the Government are doing it.
685. Have you or Mr. Fitzgerald the best opportunity of gaining information as to quantity of stone on the road?—I don't know who has the best opportunity.
686. You say there was more rock returned than was executed. Explain why that was?—Because rock was supposed to exist as shown on profile, and when the cutting was finished rock was returned as shown on profile.
687. Was there any rock in the cutting?—There was loose rock.
688. Is this shaly rock?—Yes, a small portion.
689. Was the rock which you state as returned and the masonry over and above what was excavated and built only so returned in such cases where substituted work was done?—It was.
690. Was this contract continued on a lesser or greater degree of progress?—It was with certain intermission.
691. What was the cause of the intermission?—Strikes, want of provisions, deep snow, bad weather generally, and scarcity of labour.
692. Whether or not was Section 16 peculiarly infested with flies. Was not that the cause of some men leaving?—It was.
693. Was it at times or was it not almost impossible for men to live on the section?—On account of the flies, very hard indeed.
694. Do you know as a matter of fact that a great many men left on account of flies?—Some men left on that account.
695. Do you know of the contractor having imported labour from Great Britain?—I do.
696. Do you know of his having imported from Cape Breton?—I do.
697. Was labor very scarce and very difficult to get on that section?—Yes.
698. The section had no road when you first went to it?—Nothing but a portage road.
699. Was the portage built by the contractors?—Yes, partially.
700. Was it or was it not difficult to get to the section?—It was difficult.
701. How near was it at the eastern end to any highway?—Thirteen miles.

702. How far was it from the nearest point at the western end from a road?—About two miles.
703. Was it not almost impossible to get over the section?—Very hard indeed. Almost impossible.
704. Did or did not the contractors use great efforts to carry on the work?—Sometimes the work was not being prosecuted very vigorously, but they made efforts.
705. I think you have stated that the character of the work on the section was good?—Yes.
706. Mr. Fitzgerald declares that the structures of stations, 1,314, 1,327, 1,389, were inferior in material and building. What do you say?—Not inferior.
707. Did Mr Fitzgerald ever see this while in course of construction?—Not that I know of.
708. Could he have come and examined them without you knowing it?—He could not.
709. Mr. Fitzgerald finds fault with the 12ft. arch culvert, at Gordon Meadow Brook, and granite box culvert at Station 2,016. What do you think of them?—Very good masonry, built of large granite.
710. How often did Mr. Fitzgerald see these structures while building?—I don't know.
711. Was Mr. Fitzgerald a frequent visitor over section 16?—Not very.
712. Every week?—No.
713. Every month?—Much as ever.
714. Has he not been so much as two months without going over section?—Can't say.
715. Did Mr. Fitzgerald, while being Divisional Engineer on the section, ever practically lay out any work on section?—He did not.
716. Did he ever cross-section or superintend any of it?—Not that I know of.
717. Who did?—I cross-sectioned and laid out the work.
718. Did he ever practically revise, with instrument, any of your work?—No.
719. Did he ever lay out culverts on the work?—No. I did.
720. In fact, you laid out and superintended the whole work?—I did.
721. Mr. Fitzgerald states that, coupled with the reduction in culverts, the reduced *bermes* would be very seriously affected by the water in the ditches, and that it will detrimentally affect the embankment?—I consider the *bermes* sufficiently wide.
722. You have had an opportunity of noticing the effect of spring freshets upon them daily?—I have seen them during freshets.
723. Do you consider them substantial and sufficient?—I do.
724. Are the culverts and bridges now upon the work sufficient for the volume of the spring freshets?—I do in all cases but one.
725. What case is that?—Station 1,954.
726. What culvert?—Box culvert, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 feet, which it has been decided to alter for the purpose of remedying the defect.
727. Is that the only instance?—It is.
728. Mr. Fitzgerald states that he always disapproves of dry masonry being used. Did he to you?—He did.
729. Did he afterwards allow it himself and return it?—He told me so; the very same masonry he ordered me not to return.
730. What is the structure at Portage River like?—A good, substantial culvert, 3 + 5 of dry masonry.
731. Did Mr. Fitzgerald know the nature of the construction?—I can't say.
732. Do you know, as a matter of fact, if he ever was there while building?—Not that I know of.
733. Could he have gone there without your knowing it?—He might possibly.
734. What is your opinion of that particular piece of work?—Well done.
735. Mr. Fitzgerald states that the work at Station 1,293-50 was so inferior that it

was removed. Will you state why that structure was removed?—For the purpose of having the stone at Station 1,224, the water at 1,289 to be diverted.

736. Was it, or was it not, considered detrimental or otherwise to the line?—It was not.

737. Did Mr. Fleming order that to be done?—It was sent us on a profile with Mr. Fleming's initials.

738. Did you always obey the orders of your superior officers?—I did.

739. In relation to answer 94 in Mr. Fitzgerald's evidence, is the water-passing capacity of Red Pine Bridge in any way lessened?—Not at all. I always understood the structure was to be three spans of 40 feet each.

740. Do you consider the water-passing capacity of that bridge sufficient?—I do.

741. How many springs have you noticed and observed in that stream?—Four.

742. You are satisfied that it is ample?—Yes.

743. Are all the streams that can be diverted through it?—One additional one.

744. Is it ample for that additional water?—It is.

745. Is it not ample for double the quantity of water?—It would be ample for double the quantity of water with a little rip-rapping, and perhaps it would not require it.

746. Mr. Fitzgerald declares the water way is insufficient?—I say it is sufficient.

747. Could you, so far as your judgment as an engineer, lead you to know, improve upon the passage of the water?—I could not.

748. Have you closely observed and supervised the building of it?—I have.

749. Is it bad, medium or first-class masonry?—It is first-class.

750. Have you seen any better masonry?—I don't know that I have.

751. Mr. Fitzgerald ordered some additional work on the piers of that bridge, did that improve, in your opinion, the character of the structure?—It made it stronger.

752. Was it strong enough before?—I think so, but not sure.

753. Did you examine the foundation of the northern abutment of this bridge before any masonry was made?—I did.

754. How far did the contractor carry the foundation down, and of what is the bottom composed?—Rocks about 5 or 6 feet; on the lower side, 4 feet, and solid rock foundation.

755. Did the Inspector of Masonry examine it?—He did.

756. Was he satisfied? He was.

757. Were you satisfied?—I was.

758. Did Mr. Fitzgerald find fault?—I heard he did.

759. Did he ever give you any notice of his finding fault?—No.

760. Was it his duty to have given you notice if it was objectionable?—He could do as he likes about that.

761. Do you know whether he objected to the master builder?—I heard so.

762. What is the character of the rock?—Solid at the back of the abutment. Rest of it was hard *shale*.

763. You considered it good foundation?—I did; and Mr. Fitzgerald never objected to it to me.

764. Is the statement in Mr. Fitzgerald's evidence in answer 100, in relation to stumps, accurate?—I know of no case where stumps crop up where the embankment is finished. I mean grade on embankment, and the ballast will go on top of that again.

765. Is it or is it not a fact, in any completed embankment, that any stumps are sticking out?—There are on one embankment two or three that would cost a dollar to take out.

766. Has the lowering of the grade detrimentally affected the road with regard to stumps?—No; it has not.

767. Have you an opportunity of judging freestone?—Not much. My only experience has been on this section.

768. What is the comparative character of the freestone on this section, and others that you have seen?—This is just as good.

769. You have seen the Miramichi Bridge, is this stone as good?—Yes; in the same class of masonry.

770. How far on an average had the contractors to draw the stone?—Eight miles, the nearest point.

771. What would be the average distance of the different structures from quarry?—Nine to ten miles.

772. Was it the nearest quarry, and was it easily and cheaply worked?—It was an expensive quarry to work. The only quarry known in the neighbourhood.

773. Do you know whether the contractors thoroughly prospected for stone in the country?—They did.

774. Were they a long time at it?—I don't know. They opened two quarries that I know of, but had to abandon them.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
TUESDAY, 12th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Light, Fitzgerald, Garden, Gough and Hazlewood were in attendance.

Mr. Garden's examination continued:

By Mr. Mitchell,—

775. Have you the printed evidence given by Mr. Fitzgerald?—Yes, I have.

776. Have you noticed the letter of July 22, 1873, to Mr. Brydges? Mr. Fitzgerald there states, amongst a great many more things, in setting forth the neglects of Mr. Gough, among a great many other things, in which he indicates a desire to get the contract as soon as taken from Mr. Gough, that the earth-work had only been done at the easiest points?—The earth-work at that time had been commenced and carried on at all the points of the line, and not at the easiest points only.

777. Is it or is it not the case, that the heaviest and most difficult portions of this contract were carried on from the first?—Yes, they were.

778. Is it or is it not a fact, that at the time the letter was written by Mr. Fitzgerald, the largest portion of the work remained to be done?—With the exception of one or two points.

779. Where is what is known as the Big Bog situated on this section?—On the third mile on the eastern end of section.

780. Do you look upon it as amongst the most difficult part of the section?—No; I do not consider it the most difficult.

781. What portion do you consider the most difficult?—The portion furthest removed from the road.

782. How far was the bog from any road?—Fifteen miles, the nearest way they could get at it.

783. Was it difficult of access that way?—Very difficult.

784. What was the distance of the nearest house or hut?—Fifteen miles. Harris' nearest I know of.

785. Was not the work commenced upon the bogs as well as any points of the section?—Amongst the first earth-work.

786. Was it not important to start the work upon the bog early, so that the actual settlement and shrinkage of it might be known early, in order to get it ready for ballasting?—It was.

787. Was it not almost impossible to keep men at work upon that bog, owing to the wet, mucky nature of soil, the pest of flies, and the almost impossibility of getting provision for supplies while the work was going on?—It was.

788. And yet, after the gangs repeatedly left, did not the Contractor still persist and persevere to get that part of the work driven on?—He did.

789. You say it was fifteen miles from Harris' to that part of section. How much

further had the contractor to haul provisions from the nearest market?—Twenty-two miles.

790. It was then thirty-seven miles altogether from Chatham or Bathurst to the bog?—Yes.

791. There was no road over the bog at that time?—No.

792. The fifteen miles of road from the bog out to Harris', the contractor, had to make?—A great portion of it.

793. If the contractor had desired to slight his contract, and do the easiest part of it first, as Mr. Fitzgerald says, might he not have saved thousands of dollars in postponing the commencing of the most inaccessible and difficult part of his work until after the easier portions were proceeded with?—He might.

794. Mr. Fitzgerald speaks of the contractor never being upon the works. Was not the work principally done by sub-contract, and had he not an agent on the work?—The work was principally done by sub-contractors last autumn, and the contractor had an agent on the section.

795. Who were the agents Mr. Gough had there?—He has had three or four.

796. Do you know them?—Campbell, Dunlop, Munro, and Melvin.

797. Were the two latter there the greater portion of the time?—Yes.

798. What is your opinion of Mr. Melvin's capacity to carry on the work?—He is very competent.

799. What is your opinion of Mr. Munro's?—He is also competent; the other two only a short time on the work.

800. Do you or do you not know if the contractor had his time pretty largely occupied by furnishing supplies and attending to the business portion of the duties which such a contract demands?—I understand it so.

801. Did you frequently see Mr. Gough on the section?—Occasionally.

802. As often as Mr. Fitzgerald?—Very nearly.

803. And latterly the last year very much oftener?—I can't say.

804. Mr. Fitzgerald implies by this letter and evidence that the fault of the men not staying on the section was attributable to the contractor. Was the difficulty not found insurmountable when every possible provision was made for their comfort?—It was difficult to get men at any time.

805. With the work going on at the section at either end, did not the men prefer working at the section at either end in the open country to working upon such a troublesome section as 16?—They did.

806. Could this section be worked any better in summer than winter?—I think it could.

807. Was the snow there very deep in winter?—In 1871, 1872 and 1872-3, the snow was very deep.

808. Does the snow or does it not, as a matter of fact, fall deeper on the height of land between the water-shed along that section than in any part of the surrounding country?—I never saw the snow deeper anywhere.

809. What was the average depth?—One winter, in March, the snow was five feet level in the woods. The only measurement I made I remember of.

810. What were the summers of 1871 and 1872 like as regards rain?—Very wet.

811. Exceptionally so?—Yes.

812. Considering these difficulties from rain and flies in summer and snow in winter, was it or was it not difficult to make progress on that section?—It was.

813. Would this state of things or would it not most seriously affect this section of the Intercolonial Railway more than any other you know of?—It would, owing to swamp.

814. Do you consider that Mr. Gough used, during 1871, 1872, and 1873, every endeavour to advance the work?—I think he did.

815. If Mr. Fitzgerald or yourself had been the contractors do you think you could have done better under the adverse circumstances?—I think not.

816. What was the last summer and the last winter like?—Very favorable, both summer and winter.

817. Was the work pushed on much faster during last summer?—In the first part of the summer, until autumn months it was not.

818. How was it pushed on in autumn?—Vigorously.

819. At the same rate of progress that the work was going on and the autumn season closed, how long would it have taken to finish?—About five or six months.

820. In that remote section do you conceive it necessary to put up fencing?—I should not consider it necessary.

821. Was it or was it not a matter of fact that in clearing the section that fencing materials were laid along the line?—Materials for snake-fencing were piled in case they were required.

822. Are you aware that Mr. Fitzgerald states in his testimony that no rails have been provided?—I am aware rails have been provided.

823. As a matter of fact, where?—Rail, spruce and pine, were provided; that is, poles on the cleared portion of the line where such timber grew.

824. Could Mr. Fitzgerald have missed seeing those, if passing in summer?—He could not. He might have last summer, because they were burnt up.

825. How did they get burnt?—Destructive fires; probably some set on fire. Some of them being piled the fire got into them and burnt them up.

826. Did the fires rage there during the summer you were there?—Last summer they were very bad.

827. Did they extend along the section?—Not for the whole distance.

828. As a matter of fact, if the fence had been up last summer, would it not have been burnt?—Yes; a great part of it.

829. Would you think it a judicious expenditure of public money to build a fence along the line?—I think not.

830. Mr. Fitzgerald states in his answer to question 107, that there were reductions made on the section amounting to \$99,555, made up as stated therein. Is it or is it not a true statement?—I don't know. I never made a calculation of that kind.

831. Look at the item of excavation. Do you know if 112,948 yards of earth excavation were saved on that section?—I only know of 72,000 effected by change of grades.

832. Could any other deduction have been made without your knowledge?—No.

833. This statement of Mr. Fitzgerald must be untrue?—Don't know how he gets it.

834. Look at the next item, 12,000 yards under-drains. Is that correct?—I don't know.

835. Do you know of any under-drains deducted, and if so, how much?—I don't know of any deducted or made either.

836. If there are none deducted, and the Section incomplected, is it a fair statement for Mr. Fitzgerald to put 12,000 yards as deducted?—I don't think they are intended to be made.

837. May not the Chief Engineer order them at any moment?—He may.

838. Do you think they are necessary?—I do not think 12,000 lineal feet necessary of under-drains.

839. You think that an exaggerated statement?—I think it is exaggerated to strike out the whole 12,000 feet.

840. Had you any orders not to put in the under-drains, or make any reductions?—I had no such order. I am not aware that such reductions were to be made.

841. Are any under-drains struck out?—I am not aware of any. I know of no reduction of under-drains.

842. The under drains being included in that statement of Mr. Fitzgerald, does it not show an exaggeration? Is Mr. Fitzgerald in error?—As far as I know no reduction was made in under drains.

843. Look at the item concrete, in which Mr. Fitzgerald estimates 1,700 yards deduction. Could you have used concrete judiciously in the structures on that section?—It was not necessary except in one structure, and there not absolutely needed.

844. Was it for the purpose of putting money into the contractor's pocket that the concrete was left out, or was it that it was not required?—It was not required.

845. Did it save money to the contractors?—It did.

846. Look at the last item of contingencies, in which Mr. Fitzgerald estimates \$9,296 as proportion of contingencies saved. Do you think that when you consider that all the roads are now made,—all the shanties, barns, storehouses, and hovels have been built to bring the road to its present condition, that it was a fair thing for Mr. Fitzgerald to add to his estimate, as a deduction, half of whole contingencies provided in the contract?—I think the contractor was entitled to more than half.

847. Did this form part of the contingencies?—The only contingencies.

848. How much would be a fair estimate for reduction for contingencies yet to be done?—About one quarter, provided the whole cost \$18,000.

849. The statement in relation to that item you also think an exaggerated one?—I should.

850. Mr. Fitzgerald states that changes referred to could not be made without degrading the character of the road. Do you think the character of the road has been degraded?—I think not; not materially.

851. The Chief Engineer having stated his minimum estimate for construction of Section 16, to be \$231,000, and the maximum \$304,000, and the contractors' tender being \$206,000, do you think they have money out of it?—I don't think they have.

852. Do you or do you not think they have lost money?—I don't know.

853. What is your opinion?—I have no opportunity of knowing.

854. Refer to page 4 in Mr. Fitzgerald's letter to Mr. Brydges, of 22nd July last, in which he says of the contractor: "He is never on the works, and knows too much of everything to learn anything. It is out of the question to think he will finish the contract if left to him, groaning under a load of debt and suffering from an unenviable reputation: men will not trust him or work for him." Was that a fair representation of the contractor?—I think not.

855. Is it not a gross exaggeration?—Yes it is.

856. In a subsequent part of same testimony, Mr. Fitzgerald states, "that at that time there was not a pick, shovel or barrel of pork fit to use on Section, and that men would not work or trust the contractor." Is that a fair or truthful statement?—Partly true. The men would not work for the contractor.

857. When you say the men would not work for him, was it when his partners went into bankruptcy?—About that time.

858. Did they when Mr. Gough subsequently took over the management himself?—They did.

859. Did the men subsequently work for him?—They did.

860. About how many men were working on the section in the months of September, October and November?—About 150.

861. In Mr. Fitzgerald's letter to Mr. Brydges, dated 29th September last, he characterizes Mr. Gough as a "common loafer, a public nuisance, who has defrauded the country, debauched the moral sentiment of the communities to enable him to rob "the public exchequer." From what you know of Mr. Gough is that just?—I think not.

862. Is it not a gross misrepresentation of his reputation and character?—It is.

863. Have you ever known anything dishonorable of him?—I have not.

864. How long have you known him?—Three years and over.

865. Does he occupy any official position in the adjoining county?—He is a member of the Provincial Parliament.

866. Do you know he has been a member for the last six years?—I think I do.

867. In the letter of Mr. Fitzgerald to Mr. Brydges, dated 22nd July last, in which Mr. Fitzgerald maligns the contractor and represents him as utterly unfit to do the work. Mr. Fitzgerald states the following:—"Should a change be made I should feel grateful by "you bearing me in mind, and I will undertake to complete the contract in a manner to "meet your approval for the sum named and within the time specified." Does that express a desire on the part of the Engineer to drive off the contractor and get the contract

himself, and do you consider such conduct general on the part of the Engineer to do such a thing?—Never heard of such a thing before.

868. Mr. Light, in his examination, stated that the line was on a water-shed or hogs' back, and the water ran both ways. Mr. Fitzgerald, in question 337, was asked if the road was located at the apex of the water-shed, and answered, "It is not; all the water flows one way; the general outlet is one way"?—The line runs on the water-shed and divides the two flows of water as nearly as possible.

869. Then Mr. Light was right and Mr. Fitzgerald was wrong?—Yes.

870. Have you better information on this point than either of these gentlemen having been constantly on the ground?—I should have.

By Mr. Scatcherd:—

871. Did you reside on the Section 16?—I did from the commencement.

872. Did the contractors or either reside on the section?—Neither did.

873. Did they do the work themselves or by sub-contractors?—Greater part sub-let.

874. Did you make all the measurements for payments?—I made all the measurements; but do not know if the certificates for payment were based on my measurements.

875. Who represented contractor on the work?—Agents.

876. Were there any disputes between you and agents respecting measurements?—No.

877. In returning your measurements you would send return to Mr. Fitzgerald at Bathurst?—I would.

878. Did you return fencing as being completed?—I did not.

879. Did you return culverts as being built that were not built?—I did. These are the same I referred to before.

880. When did you first hear of Mr. Buck coming on the work?—I don't remember. I think a week before he came. He came in June, 1872.

881. Did you know of his coming before he did come?—I don't remember to a week, but it was not long.

882. You knew he was not the engineer in that section, did you not?—I did.

883. Do know any reason for his coming?—I understood the reason was that Mr. Fitzgerald was away at the time of his coming.

884. Who told you that was the reason?—I don't remember.

885. Had there been any disputes or complaints on this section to make it necessary for him to come?—I don't know of any. I don't think the contractors and Mr. Fitzgerald were on good terms at that time. I am not positive.

886. I thought Mr. Fitzgerald was away when Mr. Buck came there?—He was.

887. Can you state any reason, that occurred to you then, why he came on the work?—He came with orders to measure the work done, with instructions to lower the grade, and find out state of the section.

888. Had there been any dispute about the amount of work done at that time?—I think that Mr. Gough claims that he should have some estimate of work that would not be required to be done.

889. Could you not have given that estimate?—I could, with considerable trouble.

890. What would have been the trouble?—I had not the experience of an older hand to make a measurement of that kind.

891. What experience do you consider it necessary to make a measurement of work that has not been done?—Does not require much experience after seeing it done once.

892. State what is necessary to do in giving such a statement?—It is necessary to find out what has been done and deduct it from the total amount.

893. Have you ever been applied to, by the contractor or agents, to give them an estimate for works not required to be done?—Not that I remember.

894. Were you then not surprised when Mr. Buck came on the ground?—I was not. Mr. Buck came there to change the grades.

895. Who have you heard speaking of changing the grades first?—I don't remember. I have heard several.

896. Did you hear any conversation of changing the grade before Mr. Buck came on the road?—I did.

897. Who was speaking of it?—I heard several.

898. Did you speak of it; if so, to whom?—I have to several parties. Mr. Fitzgerald.

899. Had you spoken to Mr. Fitzgerald before Mr. Buck came on the ground about change in the grades?—I don't remember any particular conversation. Very likely.

900. Who had you the conversation with?—I am not certain of any one in particular. I spoke to Mr. Gough.

901. When did you first speak to Mr. Gough?—I can't remember.

902. Did you speak to Mr. Gough, or did Mr. Gough speak to you?—We both spoke.

903. What did Mr. Gough say about changing the grades?—I can't remember his words; thought it might be lowered in places.

904. Did he frequently speak of changes in the grades?—He frequently spoke of changes in the grade, and that he was trying to have them changed.

905. Did he say he had any difficulty about getting them changed?—He did not. There was a necessary form to go through.

906. What was the necessary form?—Getting permission from the Chief Engineer.

907. Did he ever say he had applied to Mr. Fitzgerald about it?—I don't remember.

908. Did he mention anything then about Mr. Buck coming on for that purpose?—I don't remember.

909. Did Mr. Gough ever say that Mr. Buck was coming on for the purpose of measuring up the work, and lowering grades?—He may have said so. I am not sure.

910. Can you say if Mr. Buck's coming on that section had anything to do with Mr. Fitzgerald's absence, or whether Mr. Fitzgerald's absence had anything to do with Mr. Buck's coming there?—Mr. Buck came there to revise the quantities, and take the place of Mr. Fitzgerald.

911. How do you know that he was to revise the quantities?—I heard so.

912. Who from?—He told me.

913. Did you say to him the quantities were correct and required no revision?—I told him my measurements were correct. I mean by revision of quantities—ascertaining the work remaining to be done and required to be done, and work done also.

914. Have all the reductions for the line been to the advantage of the contractor?—In most cases.

915. Will you mention the case it has not been an advantage to the contractor, and the amount?—The case where it was necessary for extra grubbing to be done, and where the grade and where the embankments already thrown up were to be lowered in consequence of lowering the grade, also necessitate much more expense for side ditching.

916. Did you ever hear the contractors, or either of them, say how much they would save by the reductions?—I never did.

917. Did you ever say to the contractors or any other person how much you thought they would save by the reductions that have been made?—I never did.

918. You went over the road with Mr. Buck to see what reductions were made. Were you accompanied by the contractors or either of them?—I think Mr. Gough and Mr. Machin.

919. Was this Mr. Machin agent or sub-contractor?—Agent; I have understood a partner in the concern from general hearsay.

920. How long were you in going over the work; all in one day?—No.

921. How long, then?—I can't tell without my diary.

922. Had you a diary with you while you were with Mr. Buck examining the reductions to be made?—I have, but not here.

923. Were the reductions decided upon as you passed along the work, or afterwards?—Decided upon on the section.

924. Did you not act upon the reduction then and immediately?—I did,

925. Then the reductions were acted upon without any reference from the Chief or District Engineer?—Yes, so far as I was concerned; my instructions I receive from the Divisional Engineer.

926. If it had not been for the making of the revision and the change of grades, do you know of any necessity of substituting Mr. Buck for Mr. Fitzgerald?—I do not; there may have besides been a necessity, but I do not know.

927. After Mr. Buck had gone over the works where did he go?—To Newcastle.

928. How far from the section?—Twenty miles.

929. More distant than Bathurst?—Yes.

930. How long was he on the works, on that occasion, making revision?—About a week.

931. Who did he live with; at whose house?—Lived in several places; not in the contractor's shanty, except when travelling on the line.

932. Did he return to the work after that?—Don't remember.

933. Were you there at the time?—I was nearly all the time.

934. Was it your impression that he did or did not return to the work after that?—My impression is, he did once, and went over the works.

935. What makes you think he came back again; what reminds you?—A disagreeable ride; whether the ride was on the first occasion or second, I do not remember.

936. What quantity of stone was required to complete the masonry on the work?—The way they are finishing it now, about twenty yards; but, personally, don't know exactly.

937. Was the question of fences ever discussed?—Yes, often.

938. Is that one of the things or not, to be done as you passed along the line?—I don't remember.

939. Do you recollect any about the fencing going along?—I think likely we thought it would not be necessary.

940. In what way was anything said in relation to fences?—If alluded to at all, it was likely only as to whether the Chief Engineer would require it or not.

941. Did you and Mr. Buck decide upon the lowering of the grades in striking out culverts upon your own responsibility, but in the matter of fencing you had to consult the Chief Engineer?—I understood that the grades were ordered to be lowered by the Chief Engineer; Mr. Buck was sent there to lower them, and to find out what culverts could be dispensed with; I did not understand anything about fencing.

By Mr. Mills:—

942. Has Mr. Buck's plans and yours, as to lowering of the grades and striking out the culverts, since been departed from?—The lowering of grades have not; in some cases the culverts have.

943. Were did you live before you were appointed engineer on this road?—Woodstock, N. B.

944. By whom were you appointed?—By the Commissioners.

945. Through whose instrumentality?—Governor Wilmot's.

946. Was this your first experience in railway engineering?—Not the first.

947. Where had you been engaged before?—First on the Woodstock Branch Railway, under Mr. Buck and Mr. Hartley, and then on the Intercolonial central preliminary survey, under Mr. Buck.

948. Has the heaviest work, on this Section 16, been actually done?—It has.

949. What did you consider the heaviest work?—Largest embankments and deepest cuttings.

950. You don't consider the big bog the difficult part of the road?—I consider the bog not so much more difficult, but one of the most inaccessible points. It is harder to get men to work in it.

951. Was the bog the most inaccessible part of the road?—The portion beyond the bog was inaccessible from that way, and the embankment over the bog had to be made first to reach it.

952. How high is the water-shed above the sea?—400 to 500 feet.
 953. Which way does it rise?—On Section 16; ground rises going south.
 954. Is the rise considerable?—It is.
 955. How much in the 19 miles?—About 400 feet.
 956. What length of this road is drained through the water-way at Red Pine Bridge?—Four miles; nearly five miles.
 957. Does all the water in these culverts that you have struck out or purpose to strike out, run through the water-way at Red Pine Bridge?—All of them do not.
 958. How many of them do, speaking approximately?—Eleven of them are ditched into the water-way at Red Pine Bridge.
 959. How many of them are ditched out into other culverts?—Eighteen of them out into other culverts that pass through the grade.
 960. The water then in these 29 culverts, that have been ditched out, has not been turned away from the road, but still crosses it?—Yes; in these 29.

The following memorandum was then handed in and read by Mr. Hazlewood, and received as evidence:—

(Memorandum.)

Section 16.—Intercolonial Railway.

In accordance with the wish of the Committee, I submit what I know about Section 16.

By invitation of Mr. Fleming, Chief Engineer, Intercolonial Railway, I accompanied that gentleman on a tour of inspection over the Intercolonial Railway, from River du Loup to Halifax, in the month of October, 1873.

I was very much interested in the various works executed, and also in judging as to how the works upon the other districts would compare with that upon my own, the St. Lawrence District.

We arrived at Bathurst late one night, (in the absence of my diary I cannot give date) and as we had not seen the east end of Section 15, we had an early start next morning to inspect the remaining portion of this section.

We then returned to Bathurst for lunch, and left for Section 16 about one o'clock p.m.

With regard to the character of the work inspected on Section 16, now in dispute, I have to say as follows:—

On reaching Section 16, we walked back to see the Nepisiquette River Bridge, and then returned.

The first structure examined upon Section 16 was a 4 + 5-ft. box culvert, built of granite—said to have been condemned by Mr. Fitzgerald. I examined this culvert pretty closely, and I could see nothing to find fault with; it appeared to me to be a very good piece of masonry.

I think the next structure examined was the Red Pine Brook Bridge, also being built of granite. The two abutments were then, I think, finished, and the two piers were built up considerably above the ground. The masonry in this bridge is of a fine massive character.

I also examined the dry masonry culverts. The work is composed of large good shaped stones, very neatly laid up, having joints well broken. I consider it first quality dry work.

Speaking of the masonry upon Section 16 generally, I have no hesitation in stating that the portion I saw executed will compare favourably with the greater part of the masonry executed upon the Intercolonial Railway, and I am perfectly sure there is no railway upon this continent that will at all compare with the Intercolonial Railway in the matter of masonry, and indeed if comparison was made, I think the Intercolonial Railway would be found to compare well with many of the railways in the old country in this and other respects.

While going over this section, the question of waterway and drainage was fully

discussed by Mr. Fleming and Mr. Light, and from the fact of the matter being in dispute, I paid some attention to it.

I have a distinct recollection of Mr. Fleming ordering openings to be put in where the contractor argued they might be dispensed with. I also observed the system of drainage, then partially carried out, which, when completed, will be very thorough, and the impression left upon my mind, when leaving the section, was, that with the drainage works contemplated and part carried out, the openings then decided upon would be amply sufficient for the passage of the water through and under the railway.

SAML. HAZLEWOOD.

OTTAWA, 11th May, 1874.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,

WEDNESDAY, 13TH MAY, 1874.

The Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Light, Fitzgerald, Garden, Gough and Hazlewood were in attendance.

The following statement handed in and read by Mr. Fitzgerald on the 7th May, having been revised, was ordered to be inserted in this day's evidence.

Mr. Fitzgerald's Statement :—

Agreeably with your request, I now beg to submit the following statement to the Committee in reference to the investigation into the management, character and condition of the work done on Section No. 16, Intercolonial Railway, from the beginning of operations in September, 1870, to end of March, 1874, when the contract was taken out of the contractors' hands, and came directly under Government control. All the quantities and figures that I shall place before you are from actual measurements and calculations, based on the schedule prices fixed by the Chief Engineer, and I shall support my statements by official communications from the District Engineer, Mr. A. L. Light, from W. M. Buck, Chief Engineer, who had charge of this section in June, July, August and September, 1872, during my absence on other duty, and from Mr. G. H. Garden and Joseph Williams, the Assistant Engineer and Inspector of Masonry on the section.

Before touching upon the mass of official evidence in my possession, however, I must respectfully ask the favor of the Committee to allow me a brief period to dispose of the fallacies and sophistries contained in a statement put in by Mr. Light on Monday last.

He commences by classically describing the section as running on a "hog's-back" between the water-shed of the North-West Miramichi and Bay Chaleur.

Any one looking at the map of New Brunswick will see that such is not the case.

Every drop of water upon the section, and for miles around it, flows into Bay Chaleur; and the section, in point of fact, is located as nearly as possible through the centre of this water-shed.

Mr. Light says it was deemed advisable "to make the bill of quantities full and liberal, the object being to afford the 'lump sum' system of contract as good an opportunity of success as possible."

This sounds rather paradoxical, for certainly the larger the bill of quantities the more diminished would the chances of success be if the bill was carried out.

Mr. Light says that by the system of drainage pursued on the section, "the water has been turned away from the line."

The exact opposite is the fact.

The water could not hug the road-bed closer or at greater length than it now does, for, as the culverts through which it would have passed away from the line on reaching it are thrown out, and these places filled by embankment, the water is checked and necessarily husbanded in the ditches along the road, the wearing and washing effects of which, on a *berme* of 6 feet and less, is already manifest in many places.

Mr. Light states the amount of masonry thrown out is 2,963 cubic yards, as the

schedule rate \$29,244, or twenty-eight per cent. of the whole masonry. This is incorrect.

Of the fifty-four structures in bill of works, the quantity of masonry in the thirty-four struck out in July, 1872, is 3,740 cubic yards.

Reduction in the thirteen structures in progress, 1,325 yards, making a total reduction in masonry, 5,065 cubic yards, or sixty-five per cent. of the whole masonry.

These are the correct figures from careful measurement and calculation, and they cannot be disputed.

The balance of Mr. Light's written statement I pass over as a tissue of surmises and evasions, and will now proceed to lay before the Committee official documents to disprove them.

In the course of his evidence yesterday, he stated that he and I had not been at any time on terms of intimacy. This he ascribed to my insubordination, &c.

I produce a letter, dated 4th March, 1872, as follows:—

“NEWCASTLE, March 4th, 1872.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I have received the returns; they are all right and satisfactory.

“The rumour you have heard is, I am afraid, too true, although I have not heard “officially.

“I had a telegram from Mr. Fleming to go immediately to Ottawa, as he wished to “consult me.

“I suspect that Messrs. Keefer and Gzowski, especially the latter, have been report- “ing pretty freely. I am off to-morrow, and will know all about it when I get there.

“It is stated that Hazlewood relieves me, and I Smith.

“I cannot, for the life of me, see what they will gain by my change, any trouble “about borings cannot now be rectified by any one.

“The line is just where it should be, and the gravel at the bottom has been tested “lately to nine times the gross weight of the bridge, with a maximum load on it.

“It is practically better than rock, as the caissons will be more easily bedded and “fitted in it.

“It is pretty hard, however, finding reasons for everything in these days.

“With many thanks for your kind expressions, and hoping we yet may have many “days together.

“I remain, my dear Sir,

“Very truly yours,

“J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq.”

“A. L. LIGHT.

The above was written exactly eighteen months after we had met at Newcastle, and I produce it as a contradiction of the statement in this respect, he yesterday had the hardihood to make to this Committee.

I produce it also to show the Committee that his *animus* was only aroused when I refused to become pliable for his purposes; that he did not consider me incompetent to judge of more important matters than patching up his crooked tangents; and further, I produce it as a proof of his utter incredibility in matters connected with this investigation.

He stated that I was absent from the contract when the works were going on.

I produce the following telegram from himself as one of many similar telegrams on this score:—

“NEWCASTLE, N. B.

“26th May, 1871.

“But eight men on section. Glad see you. However think no great need of hurry.

“A. L. LIGHT.”

“To J. W. Fitzgerald,

“Peterborough.

Mr. Light has frequently stated in his evidence that Mr. Buck had received orders directly from the Commissioners or Mr. Fleming to take temporary charge of Section 16 in 1872; that he knew nothing about it, and that I asked leave of absence for one month only, but remained away six months. I produce Mr. Buck's letter on this point.

“NEWCASTLE, N. B.

“May 21st, 1872.

“MY DEAR SIR,—Mr. Light received a telegram yesterday evening from Mr. Fleming, stating that the Commissioners had placed your services at the disposal of the contractors for Section No. 9, and that Mr. L. was to make arrangements so that his staff on No. 10 could render assistance during your temporary absence.

“Mr. Light left this morning at 6 o'clock in the *Roithsay Castle* for Shediac, and left a letter of instructions for me relative to telegram, and has authorised me to take charge in your absence, and to confer with Garden.

“Please inform me if you intend leaving before measurement or not, so that I can make my assistants look after 10, while I may be engaged with Garden, should you have to leave hurriedly.

“I remain,

“Very truly yours,

“WALTER M. BUCK.

“J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq., C.E.,

“Bathurst.”

I produce a telegram from the Secretary to the Commissioner, Mr. Ralph Jones, authorising my absence on this service.

“OTTAWA, 17th May, 1872.

“You are authorised to place yourself at disposal of Bertrand for measurement of work remaining to be executed by him. Your present salary will continue, and additional allowance made for these extra services.

“RALPH JONES.

“To J. W. Fitzgerald,

“Bathurst.”

I would here beg to repeat that until my report to Mr. Light, dated 21st October, 1872, nothing occurred to mar our friendly relations; but from that date to the present time I have not had a moment's peace from him.

I put in the following copy of the letter to Mr Light shortly afterwards, dated Nov. 8, 1872, as a faithful type of the nature and scope of our correspondence since that time.

“BATHURST, 8th Nov, 1872.

“MY DEAR SIR,—Yours of 6th, enclosing tracing of Red Pine Bridge, I received yesterday; also Mr. Fleming's order respecting the plan of drainage, for which accept my thanks. Yours of 4th also received.

“I quite agree with you as to the points touched on, except perhaps that referring to taking out the ditches in gullet form, and allowing the slopes to settle in time.

“This plan may offer some advantage by giving cart-room, but it will not leave so uniform ditches and slopes, or ensure so smooth and unobstructed a gradient at bottom for a free and easy water-flow.

“In nearly all our side ditches granite boulders are met with, and if these are allowed to hang on the sides of ditches, they will by and by fall in, and so twist and turn the water that it will wear quickly through the *bermes*, and endanger the base of the embankment.

“However, your instructions in this, as in other respects, shall be complied with as far as I can enforce them. Your letter of 4th I do not consider an answer to mine of 21st ult.

“There are a few points, however, that call for a reply, but I have some reluctance to discuss them with my chief.

“I respect you very much, and I should be very sorry if, by word or act, I should interrupt the good understanding which I hope exists between us. But I am an hater of circumlocution and red tape, although I confess to a fair knowledge of both.

“Briefly I will say, then, I do not concur in your supposition that the unsatisfactory state of the work is mainly due to my absence on other duty. There was an Assistant

“Engineer and two rod-men on the contract all the time, competent, no doubt, to put down slope stakes and lay off borrow pits for a few men, and there was besides the supervision of Mr. Buck.

“The unsatisfactory state of the contract is attributable to the want of proper management of supplies; often of non-payment of wages, and to the almost entire absence of authority and control on the part of the contractors and their representatives.

“During the past month I have walked over every foot of the section four times—parts of it twelve times—and on those visits, as nearly as upon all former ones, I have not met a man of the contractor’s with whom to consult about the works.

“Do you consider this state of things calculated to render the condition of affairs satisfactory?

“I quite agree with the frequently expressed opinions of the Commissioners that with works reasonably progressing, an isolated section like 16 can only be properly looked after by the engineer living on it, is the next paragraph I will notice in detail.

“With regard to it I will say that while always desirous to attend to and perform promptly and efficiently all rational and necessary duties connected with my position on the railway, I must respectfully decline to take up my abode permanently on Section 16. But the works requiring my supervision must not and have not suffered on that account. As it is I am not in love with the position, and I may here inform you that my resignation is in the hands of the Chairman almost since I came on the railway.

“I assure you I have been sadly disappointed in having accepted the office, and I only retain it at the special request of Sir John Macdonald.

“In the paragraph quoted you used the words ‘reasonably progressing.’

“Do you consider it reasonable progress that a contract entered into to be finished last May should have but twenty-five per cent. of the work done now six months after the time, with a long bad working season ahead, and not a barrel of food for man or horse on the contract?

“You know better than that.

“In my letter of 21st October, I mentioned that some ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars had been advanced on masonry, material, &c., and asked you to say what I should allow for masonry in future, and if the advances on material should be gradually deducted?

“Am I to return, as has been done in my absence, quantities for masonry, paving, &c., not executed?

“With regard to Mr. Fleming’s contemplated visit over the section I prefer that you would accompany him yourself and point out ‘the objectionable grades, &c.’

“As I have not been consulted as to these or any other changes that have been made on the contract, I do not want to offer an opinion one way or the other; but I shall be ready to meet you on the section with Messrs. Buck and Williams at any time (and the sooner the better) so as to see the works as they really are before the snow falls.

“I will have Mr. Garden to prepare the progress sheets from 10th August, and when ready shall forward them to you.

“I am, Sir, yours very truly,

“JAS. W. FITZGERALD.

“A. L. Light, Esq.,

“District Engineer,

“Newcastle.”

Since my sojourn in New Brunswick I visited Peterborough the first year three times, owing to sickness in my family.

On the first occasion I received permission from Mr. Fleming, who was at Newcastle at the time.

For the two other, and only occasions, on which I was absent, I put in the following telegrams:—

“ March 21st, 1871.

“ Just received telegram from Mr. Fleming, concurring in your leave. Decide amount March estimate, which can be anticipated a little, and you can leave immediately if you wish.

“ A. L. LIGHT.

“ To J. W. Fitzgerald,
“ Bathurst.”

“ NEWCASTLE,

“ September 11th, 1871.

“ Just heard from Mr. Fleming. He will concur in any reasonable leave I can give. Make it as short as possible for reasons already named. You can catch steamer at Dalhousie this week. Mrs. Light and myself will probably come up to-morrow.

“ A. L. LIGHT.

“ To J. W. Fitzgerald,
“ Bathurst.”

Mr. Light in his evidence yesterday said that the free-stone in dry culverts was from six to eight feet long, very good, very sound, and in every way superior stone.

I produce a letter from the Inspector of Masonry respecting this stone :—

“ NEWCASTLE, N.B.,

“ March 20th, 1873.

“ Visited and inspected quarry on Tabusintac River, also stones, not buried under the snow, taken from this quarry to station 1,433.

“ These places were also inspected by the Divisional Engineer.

“ The quarry is not looking as good as formerly, and a larger percentage of the stones are damaged by frosts, from having been quarried in winter, than appeared on previous examination ; and some of them are split right through, and will have to be redressed before they are built up in masonry, and a portion are too badly broken to make even good backing.

“ JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

“ Inspector of Masonry.”

I repeat, the dry masonry built of these stones is not good, but is very inferior, so inferior that Mr. Light had one of the culverts wholly taken out a station 1,289-50, without my knowledge.

Much capital is made about my supposed severity towards the contractors. I will illustrate this by putting in a copy of a letter to the contractor, which is as follows :—

“ BATHURST, 2nd January, 1874.

“ DEAR SIR,—During a recent examination of the works on your contracts, and the quarries used in connection therewith, the following considerations occurred to me as demanding attention, and I beg, therefore, to place them before you.

“ I need not remind you that the time for completing the contract expired nearly two years ago, and that in all probability this present year will be the last allowed by the Commissioners for doing the work.

“ If this be so, you will, I trust, see the necessity for taking advantage of the time left to you, and of making seasonable preparations for the prosecution and due performance of the contract.

“ Although the earthwork generally remaining to be done is not of a character upon which to employ profitably a large force during winter, there are, in my opinion, many points where good work might be done.

“ The gullet might be run through, cutting east of Big Bog, between station 1,151 and 1,168.

“ The cutting for diversion, Gordon Brook, should be carried on with vigor, so as to be ready for the passage of the stream when the freshet comes.

" If this is not done, the culvert built on the old bed of the stream will be washed away.

" The embankment over twelve feet arch culvert at this place should be vigorously proceeded with from the Borrow Pits close by, and the culvert covered simultaneously from both sides as soon as possible.

" Two pieces of embankment near Government House might be also advanced.

" The stretch of embankment at the curve, from station 1738 to 1756, would afford employment for a large force, as would also the embankment at Little Red Pine, and the cuttings east of it.

" The embankment at both sides of Red Pine Bridge require to be raised and widened considerably, and the embankment from 1910 to 1938 would keep employed a couple of good gangs for a month or two.

" The embankment at Black Ash Brook should also be made without delay.

" As the material for embankments at most of these points must be supplied chiefly from Borrow Pits, and good deep falls for getting it out can be made, this class of work can be done now at comparatively little extra cost, if any, and it should not be delayed.

" The balance of the grading not being heavy, and having to be made from side ditching more or less shallow, at present frozen through, might, I think, be postponed with advantage until the dry months of summer. In all, I estimate the earth-work now remaining to be done at close upon 100,000 cubic yards.

" The foregoing, although of considerable magnitude in proportion to contract quantity, can be done this year, but the question of having delivered at the points required before sleighing breaks up, stones sufficient to complete the structures indicated in the list I furnished you some time ago made out from the Chief Engineer's latest order, is one of pressing and immediate importance.

" You are aware that if the necessary quantity of stone be not delivered during sleighing, it will be work of immense labour and expense to do the service by waggons, and the chances of finishing the masonry this year would be very doubtful.

" On careful examination of the stone on ground and in quarries, suitable for all work, I estimate the quantity at about 400 cubic yards, whereas by bill of quantities furnished to you, nearly 2,500 cubic yards are required. Of this, 200 cubic yards are principally dimension stone for the two piers of Red Pine Bridge, and about 500 cubic yards for twenty feet beam bridge at station 1,932. I do not think there is quite 200 cubic yards on the contract, so that you will perceive a large quantity of stone remains to be quarried and hauled within the limited sleighing time now available.

" I submit, therefore, that it is of the first importance that no time should be lost in the matter of stone and other building material, and for this reason request you will at once increase the quarry forces, and put to work a sufficient number of teams to ensure certainty and success.

" I am, dear Sir,

" Yours truly,

" JAS. W. FITZGERALD,

" Engineer in charge.

" J. C. Gough, Esq.,

" Contractor, Section 16, I.C.R."

With the Committee's permission, I will put in copy of another letter to the contractor, as follows:—

" BATHURST, 22nd Jan., 1874.

" DEAR SIR,—I very much regret the necessity of having so frequently to call your attention to the backwardness of all preparation for completing the works on your contract this year.

" I have just returned from the contract, and its condition at the present time is anything but gratifying or assuring.

" The force employed is not half what it should be, and the men do not half work, because, as they tell me, they are not paid.

“To-day they are receiving but a moiety of November pay, although they should be receiving a full December pay.

“I have lately allowed you as liberal estimates as I properly could, and I expected that the poor men doing the work would be fully and punctually paid on time.

“The quarry force at Round Rocks, the only one worked, is wretchedly small, and is almost totally deficient of proper tools or steel to make them of.

“The structures decided on by the Chief Engineer, which must be supplied from this quarry and neighborhood, will require about 1,500 cubic yards of stone, yet up to this advanced period there is not one yard delivered or any preparations made.

“A large quantity of cement will be required to complete Red Pine piers, Little Red Pine bridge, to build twenty feet beam bridge at 1,932.

“This should be provided and hauled in immediately.

“By the Chief Engineer’s orders on the occasion of his late visit, seventeen structures requiring for masonry, paving, and rip-rap, about 3,000 cubic yards—see my revised quantities furnished to you 11th November, 1873—remain to be built.

“I understand from your manager on the contract that your intention is to build but four out of the seventeen, and these on a reduced plan, requiring not more than 300 cubic yards of stone, all told.

“There are numerous other matters in connection with the works, such as the scant supply of plant, material, horse-feed, &c., which demand attention.

“This state of things I of course cannot correct, and I assure you I have no wish to place any embarrassment in your way.

“During the past two or three months I have time and again called your attention to these matters, and I have rendered to you all the assistance in my power to enable you effectually to carry them out.

“I have now only to say that unless the forces are increased, especially in quarry, up to an adequate strength, and a number of teams put on to haul stone, within a week or so, and an assurance given for more satisfactory payments to the men, it will become my reluctant duty to report to the Commissioners the conditions and prospects of the contract. Hoping there will be no necessity for this proceeding,

“I am, Sir,

“Yours truly,

“JAS. W. FITZGERALD,

“Engineer in Charge.

“P.S.—I have further to say that whatever the number of structures, they must be built as ordered by the Chief Engineer, viz:—full size and in cement.

“JAS. W. F.

“J. C. Gough, Esq.,

“Contractor, Section 16, I.C.R.”

I may here state that the contractor and myself had not spoken from the date of my report, 21st October, 1872, till about the end of September, 1873, and that no correspondence took place between us except a little during the early part of the contract.

I now submit a letter from the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Garden, reporting on the character of the freshets on the section, dated 5th May, 1872.

It will be seen that this report was made but a few weeks before the report striking out the 34 culverts was made, and that it furnishes proof why so many should not have been struck out.

“MAY 5th, 1872.

“MY DEAR SIR,—In coming over the line yesterday I found the freshets on the brooks very high, and took notes roughly of all streams south of Little Red Pine Brook.

“I observed about 16 men piling and burning, and perhaps 30 engaged in earth-work.

“The rain-storm of Friday last has obliged them to quit the latter in a great many places.

“ The snow has nearly all gone, and now it is raining, so that the streams will be considerably higher should it continue.”

“ Yours respectfully,

“ G. H. GARDEN,
“ Assistant Engineer.

“ J. W. Fitzgerald, Esq.,
“ District Engineer, Section 16, Bathurst.”

Mr. Light stated yesterday that, with the exception of the two occasions on which he added \$6,000 and \$1,000 to my estimates, all the estimates were returned to the Chief Engineer as sent in by me.

These estimates are incorrect. He added \$1,051 more.

My estimate for all work done on the contract up to 31st March last, and this includes the returns for masonry, paving, foundations, rock, and some work not done, is \$88,360, from which, if these allowances were taken, the actual work done would be in value, as I have previously stated, \$79,662.

Mr. Light yesterday, and the day previous, stated that the last estimate received by him from me amounted to \$133,000.

This estimate I would like to see, and I would like to know what work and service Mr. Light can show for it.

I have here correct duplicates of all the estimates returned for the work from the beginning, and can produce them if necessary.

If required I can produce evidence of this class to almost any extent, but I have no doubt that the Committee have now sufficient of it before them to form a correct opinion.

In conclusion, I will therefore simply give a few palpable facts and figures, which comprise the whole case, and which cannot be refuted by plausibilities or quibbles.

The contract sum for Section 16 is \$206,000.

The percentage of all work done on the contract up to 31st March, 1874, is 42.88 only.

If the allowances referred to for work not done be deducted, the percentage of the actual work executed by the contractor in nearly four years, is under 40 per cent., or two-fifths of the whole, while I understand \$167,000 has been paid for it, being exactly double the value of the work done at the schedule prices.

In other words, the contractor has been paid \$82,000 more than the schedule value of his work.

When the contract was taken out of the contractor's hands there was but 275 cubic yards of building stone on the contract, being 174 yards less than what will be required to complete the structures in progress.

There was no food, cement or plant on the contract worth speaking of, and the men had not been paid for two, three and four months previously.

In the town of Bathurst alone, the contractor owes for supplies, labor, &c., a sum of about \$20,000 and it is said \$20,000 more in Chatham and elsewhere.

These people expect the Government will pay them, and to my personal knowledge a very large amount of this money should be paid to the poor men whose capital, sweat and labour, are in that work.

The ditching which Mr. Light magnifies as having been done in lieu of the masonry thrown out is very trifling, and a portion of it has been done with a view of effecting a still further reduction in the remaining culverts.

Every yard of this work and all other work, however, is included in the monthly estimates, and is paid for like the other earthwork.

The masonry struck off is paid for beside.

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

Mr. Garden further examined

By Mr. Mills :—

961. Did Mr. Buck's report of measurement agree with what you had previously done?—I don't remember.

962. If there was a wide discrepancy between Mr. Buck's measurement and what you had returned, do you think you would have remembered it?—Yes; I think I would. I don't think there was much discrepancy.

963. You told us that you always acted upon the reductions made by Mr. Buck after Mr. Buck's visit?—Yes; with slight changes.

964. Was the contractor in the habit of consulting you with regard to the changes which he desired to have made?—Not always.

965. Did he frequently?—Not frequently.

966. You told us yesterday that you understood it customary to return work struck out as done?—When other work was substituted.

967. What do you mean by saying you understood it to be customary?—I am told so by my superior officer.

968. By any one except Mr. Buck?—No.

969. You understood this return to be made without any reference to the value of the substituted work?—I always understood it to be customary when the work was reduced.

970. That is when the substituted work is of less value?—Yes.

971. Can you tell us this morning what is the quantity of earth-work struck out by the reduction of grades?—Seventy-two thousand yards.

972. By the reduction of cuttings?—Seven thousand seven hundred yards.

973. In how many places were those 12,000 lineal feet of under-drains to be put in?—They were intended to be put in the cuttings and under embankments with wet base.

974. Were any of those under-drains put in?—They were not.

975. Are any portions of the roadway completed where those under-drains were to have been put in?—I do not know where the drains were to have been put in. Places where the under-drains would seem to have been required were drained by the side ditches, and under-drains were rendered unnecessary.

976. Does your profile show where those under-drains were to have been?—It does not.

977. Whose business was it to determine where under-drains were to be put?—I should suppose the Division Engineer, or whoever superintended the work.

978. Was it your duty under the circumstances?—It was.

979. Did you order any to be put in?—I did not.

980. Is any portion of the roadway completed where under-drains in the first instance seem to have been required?—Ditches obviate the necessity of under-drains.

981. Then, as a matter of fact, under-drains have in many cases been struck out?—They have, but may be ordered to be built.

982. You spoke about some of these under-drains being intended to be put in cuttings. Could these be ditched out?—They could.

983. So far as the work is completed, have any under-drains been required in cutting?—They will be required.

984. Have any been made?—No, but ditches have.

985. Have open ditches been put in in every case where under-drains have been dispensed with?—I don't know that; I don't think they have. In cases where the cuttings have not been finished they have not.

By Mr. Metcalfe :—

986. Do you know a single case where open ditches have been made in place of under-drains that would not have been made otherwise?—No, I do not; the ditches being made, the under-drains would become unnecessary.

By Mr. Mills :—

987. Are there not embankments completed upon the assumption that the under-drains were not to be made?—Yes, there are.

988. Were those underdrains in these cases returned as built?—No, not by me.

989. How many structures are wholly completed in Section No. 16?—There are eight culverts, except rip-rap at end and coping on two. It is impossible to put rip-rap on some, being built in winter.

990. How many others are partially completed?—Three culverts and two bridges not completed.

991. How many are yet not at all commenced?—The structures, according to Mr. Fleming's latest revised list, are not at all commenced. I think the number is eleven; I am not sure within one or two.

992. Can you tell how many cubic yards of masonry will be required to complete the eight structures that are not quite completed?—About thirty yards rip-rap and four yards masonry.

993. How many cubic yards of masonry will be required to complete the five structures?—428 yards of masonry, 20 yards of rip-rap.

994. How many cubic yards will it require to complete remaining structures?—I cannot tell the quantities in all the structures not marked on profile, nor have I a list of Mr. Fleming's revised quantities.

995. Can you tell how many cubic yards of stone there are upon the ground?—I don't know.

996. Do you know Mr. Stears?—I do.

997. Do you know his writing? Would you suppose this to be his writing?—I have seen it. It may be his writing.

998. Would you consider that to be a fair estimate,—

99	yards of stone at	Red Pine Bridge.
21	do	Little Red Pine Bridge.
8	do	Station 1,763.
25	do	do 1,753.
70	do	do 1,590.
3	do	do 1,574.

226 cubic yards?—I don't know.

999. Do you know what number of cubic yards there was upon the ground at the time the contract was taken from Mr. Gough?—I don't know.

1000. Do you know how the stone came upon the ground at the time the contract was taken from Mr. Gough?—Part of it was taken there by the contractors, and part of it hauled there under the supervision of Mr. Fitzgerald after work was suspended, and in order to get the stone from the quarry on the opposite side of the river, advantage was taken of the ice.

1001. Did Mr. Fitzgerald ever offer to assist in measuring the quantities on the road?—He did once offer to assist.

1002. What was your answer to him?—We had quite a conversation about it. I told him I could do the measurement, and was willing to do it.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1003. When did Mr. Fitzgerald make this offer?—Some time in the autumn of 1872.

By Mr. Mills:—

1004. How much clearing was there to be done under the contract?—297 acres; twelve close cutting, six grubbing.

1005. This work is all done, is it not?—Nearly; there is some grubbing and close cutting still to do.

1006. There are 196,200 lineal feet of fencing on the contract. How much of this is done?—More than half mile snake fence put up on the western end of section.

1007. There are 1,500 yards of rock excavation to be done. How much of that returned?—1,200 yards returned, as I explained before.

1008. How much of these 1,200 yards were actually rock work?—About 300 solid rock. The remainder was loose rock.

1009. What sort of formation is this that you call loose rock?—Laminated shale.

1010. Is it very soft?—Quite soft.

1011. Is it as difficult to excavate as hard clay?—More difficult in one cutting; in the others about the same as hard clay.

1012. There were 438,500 yards of earth excavation in the original quantities. How much of this has been actually done?—284,482 excavated up to the 1st of January, 1874.

1013. I see that there were a 1,000 yards of rip-rap estimated in the contract. How much of that is done?—None, that I know of. Some is intended to be done to finish the culverts.

1014. I see that there were 3,900 yards of first-class masonry required according to the original estimates. How much has been done?—1,591 yards.

1015. I see that there were 3,810 yards of second class masonry according to the original estimates; how much has been done?—740 yards.

1016. I see that according to the original estimates, there were 1,100 yards of paving; how much of this has been done?—120 yards.

1017. Do you know the original schedule of prices at which this work was monied out?—I have seen it.

1018. Can you give the Committee the value of work already done by the late contractors, according to that schedule?—I never was furnished with any schedule; never had anything to do with making out money estimates; can only give quantities returned by me; have nothing to do with prices of work.

1019. Can you furnish the Committee with the amount of the progress estimates for the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, and any portion of 1874 which may be done?—I can furnish my progress estimates.

1020. Are the roads now in repair that were made to this section?—Yes, very good.

1021. Are there shanties upon the line fit to be used?—Yes, shanties on the line are fit to be used.

1022. What do you say with regard to the cause of strikes; were the workmen paid?—The strikes were caused by the want of pay.

1023. Were they frequently caused on this account?—There were several from this cause.

1024. You think then it would be an impossible thing to complete the nineteen miles of railway in two years?—It would not.

1025. Do you think then that due diligence was used?—I think all the diligence possible was used; it would have required extraordinary diligence to have completed it in two years.

1026. Did you make your monthly estimate before the month expired?—Generally a couple of days before the end of the month.

1027. Never longer than two days before?—Yes, but not often.

1028. Not ten days before?—I did once or twice make up the estimate ten days before; that was about Christmas time. If I over-estimated, it was taken off the next month.

1029. Were you ever asked by the contractor, District, or Divisional Engineer to make your returns before the close of the month?—I was not by them, but by the District Engineer that they might be in at the end of the month; that is the customary practice.

By Mr. Archibald:—

1030. You say that ditches were substituted for culverts, which were returned as work done? Was the earth from those ditches necessary for the purpose of making embankment?—It was used for that.

1031. You say also that ditches were substituted for the culverts dispensed with. So far as these ditches have been made, has not the earth been used also for making the embankment?—In all cases it has not been used in the embankment.

1032. Speaking of the size of these ditches you say they varied from four feet to

twenty feet in width at the bottom ; is there any necessity of taking it at twenty feet ?
—No. It was taken out for the purposes of the embankment.

1033. Would there be, in any case of necessity, of having more than four feet at the bottom for purpose of drainage ?—No.

1034. You said also that the bottom of these ditches were in cases eight to ten feet below the top of the road bed. You don't mean below the top of ditch ?—No.

1035. What would be the depth of the ditch ?—About two feet.

1036. Can you give any idea about how many lineal feet were made as a substitute for the 311 yards of masonry returned as executed but which was struck out ?—8,500 lineal feet about.

1037. Have there been many cases in which the earth from ditches substituted for culverts has not been used in the embankment ?—There have not ; the earth is generally used in the embankment.

1038. Would these ditches have been necessary in order to provide material for the embankment ?—They would if borrow pits were not substituted.

1039. Which would have been the cheapest ?—Not much difference in those cases. This refers only to the 311 yards.

1040. Has there been in reality any work performed by the contractor in lieu of the 311 yards of masonry struck out which involved increased expenditure on his part ?—No ; not on his part.

1041. Has, then, the money received for this work returned and not executed been clear profit, so to speak, to the Contractor ?—It has so, nearly. Ditches as those made for diversion cost more than ordinary borrowing, and to that extent will benefit the road.

1042. Do you not, in your monthly estimates, return both the stone upon the ground as well as that lying in the quarry ?—I do every month. I keep an account of all the materials.

1043. Then would the contractor be unable to receive any advance upon stone laid down at the work or quarried, until it was actually placed in the structures ?—It has been, I believe, the practice. I returned the stone delivered every month.

1044. Do you take no cognizance of the stone until it is delivered upon the work ?—We do.

1045. Have you instructions from your superiors to return all stone delivered in quarry ?—Yes, we are instructed to return stone on the work and in the quarry, specifying where each was.

1046. Have you followed up those instructions, and returned from month to month the stone quarried and delivered ?—I have.

1047. Could you not, then, from your monthly estimates, tell us exactly what quantity of stone is now upon the ground ?—I can tell you approximately. I did not measure every stone.

1048. Could you give us an idea of about how many fence rails were piled on that section ?—Can't tell. There was not enough to fence eighteen miles ?—No.

1049. Was there enough to fence one mile ?—Yes, there was.

1050. Was there enough to fence five miles ?—I think there was, nearly.

1051. Did you ever include these rails in your estimate ?—No ; I did not know the rails were according to specification. I understand the rails were for the fence.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1052. Can you give a detailed statement of the returns made by you to Mr. Fitzgerald each month ?—I can.

1053. Was there a general strike at all on this line prior to July, 1872 ?—I can't remember.

1054. Do you think to the best of your recollection there was ?—I can't remember ; I don't think there was.

1055. Was there ever a strike at all upon it before last year ?—I think not, but can't remember whether it was last year or year before.

1056. Were the men faithfully paid so far as you know up to 1873 ?—They were paid.

1057. Had you an opportunity of knowing this?—I would have heard of this if they were not.

1058. Were there more than three general strikes altogether on this section?—I think not.

1059. Did Mr. Fitzgerald discourage the men and encourage the strikes?—I don't know.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
THURSDAY, 14th May, 1874.

The Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Light, Fitzgerald, Garden, Gough and Hazlewood were in attendance.

Mr. Garden further examined

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1060. Have you seen the statement made by Mr. Fitzgerald; he says: "Every drop of water upon the section and for miles around it flows into the Bay of Chaleur and the section in point of fact is located as nearly possible through the centre of this water shed," is it correct?—It is not correct.

1061. Can you state briefly why it is not correct by giving instances of the flowage of the different streams?—In the first place, some of the water flows into the north-west Miramichi River; Portage River, the eastern end of the section.

1062. Does any other water flow into the mouth of Miramichi River?—The Tabusintac.

1063. How do they respectively run?—The Portage River runs in westerly direction, Tabusintac easterly.

1064. How near do they rise to one and other on the section?—About three-quarters of a mile apart.

1065. Does the line run between them?—It crosses Portage River and through the head of Tabusintac.

1066. How far from the source of Portage River does it cross?—About a quarter of a mile.

1067. How far from the source of Tabusintac?—Just at the source of Tabusintac water.

1068. Do the streams run at nearly right angles from the line?—Portage River runs at right angles from the section, and Tabusintac also after you get down about half mile.

1069. You said that both of them flow into Miramichi waters?—Both of them.

1070. But run in opposite directions?—Yes.

1071. Explain why it is that the streams running different directions both flow into Miramichi waters?—The land falls both ways to Miramichi River.

1072. The Portage River falls into the North West Branch of Miramichi River?—Yes; the Tabusintac into the Miramichi Bay.

1073. The reason why these two rivers fall into the Miramichi River is that the Miramichi River, in the distance of between 50 to 60 miles, makes a turn like a horse-shoe, and the ground falls both ways, east and west. Is it not?—It is.

1074. Was Mr. Light right, so far as that eastern end was concerned, that the line was situated on the dividing ridge or summit?—He was.

1075. How near is the big bog situated from the source of the Tabusintac River?—It is part of its source.

1076. Where does the water flow from that bog?—It flows into the Tabusintac, and for aught I know some of it may flow into other streams.

1077. Is that the receptacle for a great deal of the water on that line?—It is.

1078. Did the contractor make an outlet from this bog?—He did.

1079. What was the size of it?—About half mile long, four feet wide, and various depths from five feet to nothing.

1080. Was that outlet made into the Tabusintac?—It was.

1081. What are the other principal streams which drain this Section?—Gordon Meadow Brook and its branches, and Red Pine Brook.
1082. Do these streams both of them cross the line?—They do.
1083. Do they cross pretty nearly at right angles on the line?—They cross it several times, and after they leave it they run at right angles.
1084. Do these streams run in a serpentine course along the line?—They do.
1085. For how many miles, both streams?—Gordon Meadow Brook for three miles, Red Pine Brook for nearly five. Two other branches of Gordon Meadow Brook cross at right angles.
1086. Where does Gordon Meadow Brook flow into?—Nepissiquit River.
1087. What course does the Gordon Meadow Brook run from the section?—Generally west.
1088. Where does the Red Pine Brook flow into?—Nepissiquit River also.
1089. What course does it run?—In a westerly course.
1090. Where does the Nepissiquit River run into?—The Bay of Chaleur.
1091. How near the section is the source of Bass River?—About a mile and a half east. There is a lake about three quarters of a mile wide at the source of Bass River.
1092. You have been there?—I have.
1093. Where does Bass River flow to?—Into Bay of Chaleur outside Bathurst Harbor.
1094. Does that run or does it not in an entirely different direction to Red Pine River and Gordon Meadow Brook?—It runs nearly at right angles.
1095. And in an entirely different direction also from the Tabusintac and Portage Rivers?—It runs at right angles also.
1096. You mean relatively I presume?—Nearly at right angles.
1097. Have you the slightest doubt about the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Light, that the line generally is located upon the water-shed or summit of the ridge? I have no doubt.
1098. Then when Mr. Fitzgerald stated the contrary he stated what was untrue?—He did.
1099. Were these drains that were enlarged made to flow the water of these several streams where culverts were dispensed with?—They were.
- By Mr. Metcalfe:—*
1100. Were the drains enlarged more than was intended at first?—I don't know that they were. They were in cases of large streams.
- By Mr. Mills:—*
1101. Which drains were enlarged?—Ditches in the nature of diversions going through high points of land required to be made deeper, and would not have been required if the culverts had not been dispensed with.
1102. Explain why the ditches were enlarged?—In order to get the water through the rising ground.
- By Mr. Metcalfe:—*
1103. Have you the measurement of those ditches that would not have been required if the culverts had been dispensed with?—I cannot give that.
- By Mr. Mills:—*
1104. Mr. Fitzgerald states that in October, 1872, he walked over every foot of the section four times, parts of it 12 times. Have you ever any recollection of his being four times over the section in any one month you have been there?—I have not.
- By Mr. Metcalfe:—*
1105. Could he have been over without your having seen him?—I don't think he could.
1106. From the nature of the section, the inaccessibility of it, would it not have been impossible for him to have gone over it without your seeing him?—I think it would.
1107. He states that parts of it he was twelve times over in the month of October. Do you know if he was twelve times on any part of it during any month?—I do not know.

1108. Mr. Fitzgerald states in his paper commenting upon Mr. Light's written statement the following words :—"The balance of Mr. Light's statement I pass over as a tissue of surmises and evasions, and will now proceed to lay before the Committee, &c." The statement to which I wish to call your attention in Mr. Light's testimony and spoken of by Mr. Fitzgerald as above, is this :—

"As the work progressed, an extensive system of drainage was found possible ; so the water was diverted by side and lateral drains wherever practicable. The consequence is that many structures have been found unnecessary. With two exceptions, in the culverts thrown out are generally of small dimensions."

Is that a surmise or an evasion ?—It is not.

1109. Is it not a truthful representation ?—It is.

1110. Mr. Light further states, as follows :—

"In this case, the water having been turned away by drainage, and the openings being reduced, is an improvement in the line, as any engineer of experience will admit.

"It is a golden rule in engineering practice, never to make an unnecessary opening in the road-bed ; and expense is readily incurred to carry out this principle.

"At the same time it was apparent that the contractors had under-estimated the character of the work, and had taken it below its value.

"They seem desirous of making the best of the situation, and both the Commissioners and the Engineer considered it preferable to assist them where they could legitimately do so, to avoid the delay and expense of a re-letting. Had the work been taken from their hands and fresh tenders asked for, the prices would have been much increased, to what extent it is difficult to say. Wages on this section were about \$1.50 per diem, and on an average the amount of material, moved in the wet, mucky ground, where there was a perfect pest of flies, and where water, as a beverage was with difficulty obtained, was very small.

"The grade line was consequently re-examined, and where expedient, it was slightly lowered, but scarcely at any place more than from two to three feet. These alterations, which can be better explained by reference to the section, amounted to 72,000 yards.

"When the drainage had been effected and the water had been carried from the road-bed, it was found that the embankment anticipated in certain places was not required, and hence, at these points, it was thrown out.

"Had these reductions not been made and the works re-let, delay and additional cost would have resulted.

"Had the quantities exceeded the amount estimated, the contractor would have been bound to remove it.

"The contract, it will be seen, is perfectly clear on this point.

"In conclusion, I unhesitatingly say, that, so far as the contractors have carried their work, it is in excellent condition."

So that when Mr. Fitzgerald states that these assertions of Mr. Light's are a tissue of surmises and evasions he states what is untrue ?—He does state what is untrue.

1111. I ask you whether the contractors had or had not already substituted ditches and diversions on their own responsibility before Mr. Buck came there at all, which they intended to offer as substitutes for the masonry ?—They had.

1112. Was that subsequently accepted and considered satisfactory by the Divisional Engineer ?—I don't know.

1113. Had the contractor done work at different points where rock was shown on the profile, but which turned out to be only loose shale, and which the contractor claimed should be paid for as rock. Was this the claim the contractor made ?—It was.

By Messrs. Metcalf and Mills.

1114. How do you know ?—He claimed it by his agent.

1115. How thick were the layers of rock ?—About half an inch.

1116. This substance was claimed by the contractors as shaly rock, and that they were entitled to be paid as such ?—It did turn out nearly rock.

1117. The contractors also claimed that as it was shown on the profile as rock, and

as the contract was in a bulk sum, that having taken out the cutting they were entitled to be paid for it as rock, irrespective of what substance it might be?—That is correct.

1118. Let me first ask you, was all executed as returned?—It was all executed except 300 yards, which I did not return. I only returned rock for the proportions of the cuttings finished.

1119. Mr. Fitzgerald in his statement impugns the truthfulness of Mr. Light's report on the good character of the stone put in the structures, and quotes an extract from a letter which he says he received from the Inspector of Masonry, on the 20th March, 1873, in which the following words are found "The quarry is not looking as good as formerly and a larger percentage of the stones are damaged by frost from having been quarried in winter than appeared on previous examinations, and some of them are split right through and will have to be redressed before they are built up in masonry, and a portion are too badly broken to make even good backing." Supposing the statement of Inspector Williams to be true, did any stones of that character go in the work?—It did not as masonry, but we used it as paving. I consider the stone the best in the District.

1120. Mr. Fitzgerald also produces letter from yourself under 5th May, 1872, in which you refer to the freshets and volume of water upon the line. After your experience of nearly two additional years, are you satisfied that the culverts and the ditches are sufficient to carry off the water from that line?—I am, excepting one case I explained before, in which I stated the culvert required to be enlarged.

1121. How did you view Mr. Buck's recommendations for reduction, and explain how you acted upon, as stated yesterday?—I did not act on them in relation to structures, but only to embankments, until I got the profile with the changes and grades which I understood were sanctioned by Mr. Fleming, and I acted under the authority of my immediate superior officer, Mr. Buck.

1122. Having heard Mr. Fleming's testimony, did you act upon the profile as sent to you from the Department?—I did.

1123. Did you consent to any other changes but what were on that profile?—I did not.

By Mr. Metcalfe:—

1124. Did I understand you to say that you had a very limited experience in these matters, therefore took your orders from your superior?—Yes, that's right. I would have to take orders from him in any case.

1125. You have not been on any railways before at all?—On construction, three or four months on the Woodstock Railway.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1126. Mr. Fitzgerald, in his written statement, conveys the idea that all the masonry struck off or ditched out was paid for. As a matter of fact, did you ever make a return of any masonry not done, except the 311 yards ordered by Mr. Buck, and which has been before explained?—I did not.

By Mr. Mills:—

1127. Did you return any paving as done that was not done?—Only that in connection with the 311 yards of masonry above referred to. I don't know the quantity of paving.

1128. Did it necessarily follow that when he was directed by his superior officer to return the structures before referred to, which were ditched out, that the paving should be included with the masonry?—It did, and it belonged to the structures.

1129. Whether the materials taken out of the ditches and having been used in the embankments, that the contractors had done it under any circumstances. Would it not have been cheaper for the contractor to have borrowed than have taken it out of the ditches?—It would.

1130. In a letter from Mr. Fitzgerald to the Secretary of the Intercolonial Railway Commission, under date 26th September, 1873, the following words appear:—

"All the monthly estimates for the work are from measurements made by the

"Assistant Engineer, a gentleman by no means unfriendly disposed to the contractor. "These estimates I have always returned as received, although knowing them to be "largely in excess of the actual work done."

Did you ever show any particular favor to the Contractor?—No; I never did.

1131. Have you done them any more than what you conceived to be simple justice?—I have not.

1132. Have you ever returned any estimates in excess of actual work done except in the one case referred to in which you acted as before explained, by the direct orders of your superior officer?—I never did.

1133. The Mr. Fitzgerald's statement in that letter is a misrepresentation?—Yes.

By Mr. Mills.

1134. Were all your returns of quantities made after Mr. Buck left the road in accordance with actual measurements?—They were.

1135. This answer applies both to earth-work of all kinds, and to masonry of all kinds?—It does. I might have returned a few yards surplus when making monthly returns, but corrected following months; or it may be that I under-estimated and had to add the following month.

1136. Were the instructions given you by the profile in accordance with the reductions given by Mr. Buck?—They were.

1137. So that the reductions determined by Mr. Buck were sanctioned by the profile afterwards sent as your guide?—They were.

1138. You informed us yesterday of a number of culverts that were drained into Red Pine Bridge water-way. In which direction does the water-way cross the road?—From east to west.

1139. How many of the water-ways to be provided for in these 54 culverts determined upon cross the roadway from east to west?—Thirty seven of the original water-ways run from east to west, two will run either way, and fifteen from west to east.

1140. Of these fifty-four water-ways how many distinct streams are there crossing this section?—Four brooks; but some water-ways besides, and flowing west from the line.

1141. Could all the tributaries of the Red Pine Bridge upon the west side of the road be ditched out?—They could not.

1142. What area do you think that watershed occupies?—It is not a sharp apex; I don't know the exact extent of it.

1143. What is the extent of the table land on the top of this watershed?—One mile east, probably.

1144. Could you borrow advantageously along this section?—Yes, at many places.

1145. I understood you to say yesterday the contractor would gain nothing by borrowing instead of ditching?—Where the ditching was deep it would cost more.

1146. Do you know Brooks, Brown and Ryan?—I have heard of them.

1147. Do you know they are contractors on the road?—I know they are on Section No. 20.

1148. Do you know they were called upon to contribute, and did contribute towards the election \$7,000 in 1872?—I did not.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1149. Do you know that Mr. Brooks, of the firm of Brooks, Brown and Ryan, was called upon to contribute and did contribute, to the returns of Dr. Brouse, South Grenville; Mr. Buell, in Brockville, in the elections of 1872; and that he did use his efforts against the Government of that day?—I know nothing about it.

By Mr. Archibald:—

1150. Do you return on your monthly estimates all the excavation in ditches as so much earthwork?—Yes.

1151. And is it paid for as such?—It is, I believe.

1152. In case there should be any waste would that be shown upon your monthly returns as deductions?—Not latterly. Mr. Fitzgerald and I decided to return it to prevent confusion.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

- 1153. When did you decide it?—Don't know.
- 1154. How long ago?—About September, 1871.

By Mr. Archibald :—

1155. Would the effect of your returning this waste be to give the contractors the earthwork prices for the waste?—It would.

1156. Did you ever make any return in the monthly estimate of a quantity or quantities of earthwork not done as an allowance for reduction of grade?—I did, by order of the Divisional Engineer, Mr. Fitzgerald.

1157. What quantity was there?—Five thousand yards.

1158. You say that the contractors had, previous to striking out of the culverts' substituted ditches on their own responsibility. Was not the earth from these ditches required for the embankment?—It was required, but it would have been cheaper to have got it from other places, as I said before.

1159. In the case of a freshet exceptionally high, say twice as great as anything you have witnessed on that section, would the present water way be sufficient?—The culverts would be sufficiently large to pass any water under the circumstances named in the places likely to be most affected by freshets.

By Mr. Mills :—

1160. Can you give the estimates of quantities asked of you yesterday?—I am unable to give a statement of the quantities asked for yesterday, as to the number of cubic yards of stone required to complete masonry. I have not the necessary data. It is not my business to make such estimates.

1161. How could you then tell the Committee that it only requires 20 cubic yards, in addition to what is upon the ground, to complete the masonry?—I was informed by Mr. Melvin, the foreman on the works, that it would take 20 yards to quarry.

1162. Is this your statement?

(Copy). INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, MIRAMICHI DISTRICT.

CONTRACT 16.

LIST OF STRUCTURES, showing quantities of Masonry and Paving built and to be built in each.

Culvert at Station.	Masonry.			Paving.			Remarks.
	Built.	To be built.	Total.	Built.	To be built.	Total.	
1124-20	107		107	10	Dry masonry	10	3-0 x 5-0 box.
1145-65	46		46		do		2-6 x 2-6 do
1314	43		43		do		2-6 x 2-6 do
1327	39		39		do		2-6 x 2-6 do
1386-80	88	32	120		Mortar		8-0 beam.
1424-50	70		70		Dry masonry		2-6 x 4-0 box.
1433-21	845	69	914	86	Cement, &c.	86	12-0 arch.
1551-15	71		71	3	Dry masonry	3	3-0 x 5-0 box.
1574	76	55	131	7	do	7	4-0 x 6-0 corbelled box
1776	137	100	237		Cement & mortar		20-0 beam.
1854	609	193	802		Cement		Bridge, three spans, 40'-0"
1954-60	112		112	7	Dry masonry	7	4-6 x 5-0 corbelled box.
2016-70	80		80	7	Mortar	7	4-0 x 5-0 do
Totald ...	2,323	449	2,772	120		120	

(Signed)

G. H. GARDEN,
Assistant Engineer.

(Signed)

JAMES W. FITZGERALD,
Divisional Engineer.

Bathurst, 31st March, 1874.

—It is.

1163. Is that a statement of masonry done and yet to be done?—It is a statement intended to be done; it is not according to the revised schedule, but in accordance with suggestions made by the foreman and the contractor.

1164. Was it approved of by Mr. Fitzgerald?—It was signed by Mr. Fitzgerald.

1165. For what purpose did you make up that statement?—I was asked to by the foreman.

1166. What use was to be made of them?—Any use he liked.

1167. You did not send them to the Divisional Engineer as a proper statement of works that ought to be done?—No; I did not approve of them.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1168. How did you come to make it out?—By the request of the foreman, and for his information.

1169. How came you to put your name down to this statement as Assistant Engineer?—I generally sign all documents I send to Mr. Fitzgerald.

1170. How come you to send this document to Mr. Fitzgerald?—I suppose he must have asked for it.

1171. Where did you get the *data* upon which you made up this statement?—I got it on the line.

1172. Hadn't you the *data* of all the structures built and to be built upon this section?—I have marked on the profile.

1173. How were you to measure the quantities upon this section unless you had the size of the various structures?—I had the size of them.

1174. What is your reason for not being able to make up these quantities?—I have not my *data* here, that is the elevation of the beds of streams, &c.

1175. State what is the object you had in making up that statement, and the reasons for it?—To assist the foreman making out calculations of what he thought were going to be done.

1176. Look at that statement, is that countersigned by Mr. Fitzgerald as Divisional-Engineer, and is that his signature?—It is.

1177. Does that statement show, or can you tell from that statement how much it will take to complete the contract?—It will take 449 yards masonry by this statement.

1178. How much of that is delivered at the structures?—I could not say exactly.

1179. Was three-quarters of it delivered, do you think?—I would not like to say.

1180. Do you consider that Mr. Fitzgerald's signature on that document as binding on him as your own?—I do.

1181. Did Mr. Fitzgerald order any extra work on twelve feet arch culvert, Gordon Brook, and what was it?—He did; he ordered the haunches to be raised higher than the original plan, increasing the quantity of masonry by about fifty yards.

1182. Who will suffer the loss of that increase?—The contractors.

1183. Did you see any plans in which such additions were found?—I did not.

1184. How far had the contractor hauled the stone which was absorbed by the additional order of Mr. Fitzgerald?—Eight miles.

1185. Was it needed for other structures?—It was.

1186. Did you think the addition to the structures necessary?—I do not.

1187. Who has charge of this work now?—Mr. Schreiber.

By Mr. Mills:—

1188. Does the tabulated statement accord with the reduced plans of the Chief Engineer?—It does not.

1189. Is the quantity stated in that tabulated statement very much less?—It is.

1190. Was it acted upon?—It was acted upon by the foreman of the contractor at that time, and by Mr. Macdonald, who is now under Mr. Schreiber finishing the work for the Government.

1191. Do you mean to say that the reduced plans of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Fleming, are being disregarded?—They are.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1192. That Fleming has ceased to have control of that work and it has been transferred by the present Commissioner of Public Works to the management of Mr. Schreiber, who is finishing it up upon that plan, with some alterations?—He is. They are working according to the tabulated plan which I prepared for Mr. Gough's foreman above referred to.

By Mr. Mills:—

1193 Did you know the structure at Station 1776. Was it built according to specification accompanying contract?—It was not built according to specification.

1194. Did the Divisional Engineer object to it?—I don't know.

1195. Did you object?—I did. I was not going to return it, but Mr. Fitzgerald told me to return actual quantities built upon it.

The following letter and estimates were here handed in by Mr. Fleming and read:—

CANADIAN PACIFIC AND INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAYS,
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,

May 14th, 1874.

As requested by the Committee, I submit herewith detail approximate estimates, shewing the value of the work executed on Section 16 up to 1st March of the present year. The value of work remaining to be done, and also the value of reductions made or contemplated in the work. These estimates are based on prices which, if applied to the original quantities, would money out the contract sum.

Work executed.....	\$110,000
Remaining to be executed.....	60,000
Reduction.....	36,000
Contract sum.....	\$206,000

SANDFORD FLEMING.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, SECTION No. 16.

ESTIMATE No. 1.

ESTIMATED Value of the Work Executed to 1st March, 1874, computed at prices which, if applied to the original quantities, would money out the contract sum.

Quantities Executed to 1st March, 1874.	Class of Work.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
310	Acres clearing, &c.....	13 00	4,030 00
1,200	Cubic yards rock excavation.....	0 72	864 00
294,091	do earth excavation.....	0 17	49,995 47
1,701	do 1st-class masonry.....	11 50	19,561 50
1,015	do 2nd-class masonry.....	8 00	8,120 00
379	do paving.....	4 00	1,516 00
	Foundations.....		1,000 00
	Works substituted for masonry—say.....		6,000 00
	Materials delivered.....		5,124 00
	Omissions and contingencies.....		14,000 00
			\$110,210.91

ESTIMATE No. 2.

ESTIMATED Value of Work Remaining to be Done at 1st March, 1874, moneyed out at the same prices as Estimate No. 1.

Quantities Remaining to be Done at 1st March, 1874.	Class of Work.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
79	Acres clearing, &c.	13 00	1,027 00
196,200	Lineal feet fencing	0 06	11,772 00
300	Cubic yards rock excavation	0 72	216 00
85,048	do earth excavation	0 17	14,458 16
12,000	Lineal feet under-drains	0 11	1,320 00
1,000	Cubic yards rip-rap	1 80	1,800 00
400	do concrete	4 00	1,600 00
616	do 1st-class masonry	11 50	7,084 00
1,415	do 2nd-class masonry	8 00	11,320 00
421	do paving	4 00	1,684 00
	Foundations		250 00
	Works substituted		4,000 00
	Bridge superstructure		3,200 00
	Road crossings, &c.		270 00
	Omissions and contingencies		4,592 00
			64,593 16
	Less materials delivered		5,124 00
			\$59,469 16

ESTIMATE No. 3.

ESTIMATED Value of the Reductions in Work, moneyed out at the same prices as Estimates Nos. 1 and 2.

Quantities of Work Reduced.	Class of Work.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
59,361	Cubic yards earth excavation	0 17	10,091 37
1,300	do concrete	4 00	5,200 00
1,583	do 1st-class masonry	11 50	18,204 50
1,380	do 2nd-class masonry	8 00	11,040 00
300	do paving	4 00	1,200 00
	Foundations		1,000 00
			46,735 87
	Less value of work substituted for masonry, viz. :—		
	Grubbing	\$416 00	
	Ditching—say	10,000 00	
			10,416 00
			\$36,319 87

Amounts Paid and Amounts Certified, month by month.

Month.	Amount of Certificate.		Amount Paid.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1870.				
October	1,600	00	1,440	00
November	2,500	00	2,250	00
December	1,600	00	1,440	00
1871.				
January	800	00	720	00
February	500	00	450	00
March	500	00	450	00
April	500	00	450	00
May	500	00	450	00
August	2,500	00	2,250	00
September	1,000	00	900	00
October	1,000	00	2,960	00
November	1,000	00	960	00
December	9,000	00	18,100	00
1872.				
February	8,000	00	4,770	00
March	23,000	00	16,530	00
May	2,000	00	2,000	00
June	7,000	00	7,000	00
July			10,000	00
August	5,000	00	5,000	00
September	6,000	00	16,000	00
October	5,000	00	5,000	00
November	4,000	00	4,000	00
December	16,000	00	10,000	00
1873.				
January	2,000	00	2,000	00
February	3,000	00	3,000	00
March	4,000	00	4,000	00
May	1,000	00	1,000	00
June	4,000	00	5,000	00
August	3,000	00	6,000	00
September	3,000	00	8,000	00
October	2,000	00	5,500	00
November	8,000	00	4,500	00
December	7,000	00	7,000	00
1874.				
January	5,000	00	5,000	00
February	2,000	00	2,000	00
March	1,000	00	1,000	00
Total	\$138,000	00	\$167,000	00

Mr. Light then handed in and read the following statements asked for by the Subcommittee on the 5th May :—

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY, SECTION, No. 16.

ESTIMATED Value of Work remaining to be done at 1st March, 1874, moneyed out at original Schedule rates.

Quantities Remaining to be Done at 12th March, 1874.	Class of Work.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
79	Acres clearing, &c	13 00	1,027 00
196,200	Lineal feet of fencing	0 06	11,772 00
300	Cubic yards of rock excavation	0 72	216 00
85,048	do earth excavation	0 17	14,458 16
12,000	Lineal feet of under drains	0 11	1,320 00
1,000	Cubic yards of rip rap	1 80	1,800 00
400	do of concrete	4 00	1,600 00
616	do 1st-class masonry	11 50	7,084 00
1,415	do 2nd-class masonry	8 00	11,320 00
421	do Paving	4 00	1,684 00
	Foundations		500 00
	Works substituted		5,000 00
	Bridge superstructure		3,200 00
	Road crossings		270 00
	Omissions and contingencies		4,000 00
			65,251 16
	Less material delivered		5,124 00
			\$60,127 16

ESTIMATED Value of Reduction on Work moneyed out at the original Schedule rates.

Quantities of Work Reduced.	Class of Work.	Rate.	Amount.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
59,631	Cubic yards earth excavation	0 17	10,091 37
1,583	do 1st-class masonry	11 50	18,204 50
1,380	do 2nd-class masonry	8 00	11,040 00
646	Yards concrete, being $\frac{38}{100}$ of whole	4 00	2,584 00
418	do paving, „ $\frac{38}{100}$ do	4 00	1,672 00
	Foundations, „ $\frac{38}{100}$ do		855 00
			44,446 37
	Deduct the value of the substituted work in lieu of the masonry, viz. :—		
	Grubbing	1,000 00	
	Ditching	10,000 00	
			11,000 00
			\$33,446 37

N.B.—There has already been some 50,000 yards of earth removed in ditchings and diversions of streams to save culverts, which could have been more cheaply obtained from borrow pits. I estimated the additional cost of this earth, at ten cents per yard, caused by working in water and in confined positions, extra hardness caused by additional depth, extra haul, &c.

The additional grubbing is worth \$1,000, and the estimate to finish ditching is \$5,000 more—\$11,000 in all as above.

I would here remark that 1,140 cubic yards of the first class masonry reduced, is not affected by the general question of ditching, 314 yards of it being due to the substitution of an iron superstructure for wood in Red Pine Bridge, and 826 yards more, being comprised in two 12 feet culverts at Stations 1,417 and 1,424, at which points, as well as at Station 1,435, Gordon Meadow Brook, reversed three times across the railway, and it was afterwards ascertained that a stream diversion between the two former points would enable two of these three culverts to be done away with—which was done accordingly. The actual quantities and value of reductions in masonry, at schedule rates, due to ditching, stand thus, viz:—

1,380 cubic yards, second class masonry, at \$8.00	\$11,040 00
443 cubic yards, first class masonry, at \$11.50.....	5,094 00
	16,134 00
Deduct substituted work	11,000 00
	\$5,134 00

This sum of \$5,134 would have been the net value of reductions in masonry due to ditching if stone could have been as easily obtained on Section 16 as on some of the other sections of the District. Stone was very difficult to obtain, and therefore the actual saving has probably been much greater.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. LIGHT,
District Engineer.

Ottawa, 14th May, 1874.

CULVERTS built and to be built.

Stations.	Waterway.	First-class Masonry.	Second-class Masonry.
	Feet.		
*2,016	4 × 5	.....	90
*1,954	4 × 6	.....	174
1,933	20 × 0	350	.....
1,863	4 × 0	.....	30
*1,855	80 × 0	780	.....
*1,776	20 × 0	350	.....
1,762	2½ × 4	.....	45
1,751	4 × 6	.....	174
1,718	2½ × 4	.....	50
1,708	2½ × 4	.....	44
1,691	4 × 5	.....	174
*1,664	10 × 0	.....	180
1,590	4 × 6	.....	204
*1,574	6 × 0	.....	254
1,551	10 × 0	.....	160
*1,488	4 × 5	.....	113

* Culverts built or in progress.

CULVERTS built and to be built.—*Continued.*

Stations.	Waterway.	First-class Masonry.	Second-class Masonry.
	Feet.		Feet.
*1,434	12×0	837	.....
*1,424	2½×4	.....	120
*1,392	8×0	.....	175
*1,327	2½×2½	.....	32
*1,314	2½×2½	.....	40
1,224	10×0	.....	127
*1,145	2½×4	.....	45
*1,124	4×6	.....	174
1,062	8×0	.....	45
25	293½	2,317	2,430

* Culverts built or in progress.

CULVERTS dispensed with.

Stations.	Waterway.	Stations.	Waterway.
	Feet.		Feet.
2,034	2½×4	1,619	2½×4
*2,011	2½×4	1,608	6×0
1,988	2½×4	1,562	2½×4
1,970	8×0	1,522	10×0
1,926	20×0	1,460	8×0
1,900	8×0	1,417	12×0
1,883	8×0	1,379	2½×4
1,849	5×0	1,359	10×0
*1,830	8×0	*1,304	2½×4
1,810	8×0	1,290	2½×4
1,788	8×0	*1,262	10×0
1,771	8×0	1,202	2½×4
1,656	2½×4	*1,190	10×0
1,643	2½×4	*1,179	2½×4
		1,100	8×0
		29	183

* Culverts that were allowed by Mr. Buck.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
SATURDAY, 16th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Light, Fitzgerald, Garden, Gough, Hazlewood, Buck and Fleming were in attendance.

Witness—Mr. Buck, examined,—

By Honorable Peter Mitchell :—

1196. Are you an engineer?—I am.

1197. How many years have you been so?—Since 1845.

1198. What works have you served upon?—I have served upon preliminary surveys in England, and afterwards upon the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway. I was next engaged on the Leeds and Dewsbury Railway up to 1852, when I came to this country. I was contractor's engineer on the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, and was shortly afterwards appointed chief engineer on that road.

1199. Did you construct the Saint Andrews and Quebec road?—A portion of it.

1200. How long were you chief engineer?—For a period of four years.

1201. What was the length of that railway?—About eighty-eight miles from Saint Andrews to the Woodstock Terminus.

1202. What else were you engaged in after this?—I held the position of chief engineer of the St. Stephen Branch Railway. After I left this road, I joined Mr. Fleming's service.

1203. How were you employed?—I was employed making a personal inspection of the country, with the view of getting a location for the Intercolonial Railway on the western side of the Province, during the battle of the routes.

1204. Were you adverse to the views I entertained in relation to the route of that road?—Not particularly.

1205. Your efforts were engaged in trying to secure a route on the west side of the Province, as a continuation of the railway from Woodstock?—Yes.

1206. When did you become connected with the Intercolonial under Mr. Fleming?—In 1867, when I was engaged by Mr. Fleming to make the exploration of a central route.

1207. How long were you engaged on that?—About four months.

1208. Did you do all you could to find a suitable line?—Yes; I did my best.

1209. When did you commence on the Intercolonial?—I received my commission in May, 1869.

1210. In what capacity?—As an Engineer for survey.

1211. What kind of survey?—For the purpose of deciding the location of the line; which I did under the service of Mr. Light, the District Engineer.

1212. Where did you go first?—I went up the Miramichi River.

1213. What surveys did you make?—I made several surveys and explorations.

1214. Did you locate Section 16?—I assisted in locating Section 16; I did not locate the whole. I located the end next Section 10. Mr. Peterson located from the Bathurst end to where I stopped locating.

1215. How many miles of the section did you locate?—About 10 or 12 miles.

1216. Did you use your best efforts to get the most suitable location? I did, most decidedly.

1217. What was the character of the country?—Flat and swampy.

1218. Where was that location placed in relation to the watershed; was it located upon the watershed?—It took a straight line through the country with very slight curvature. It was a very favorable line.

1219. Was the location on the summit level?—It was.

1220. In locating the line, did you locate along the summit level of the water-shed or on an average of the summit level?—I did. We were cutting the line from 6 to 8 feet in width in endeavoring to get the summit level as nearly as we could.

1221. After you made that location survey what work were you next put to?—I

was employed to complete survey on Section 10, and afterwards on the construction of Section 10. I was the first engineer appointed under Mr. Light on the construction of Section 10.

1222. Does Section 10 join Section 16?—It does.

1223. Were you at any time directed to perform service on Section 16?—I was.

1224. By whom?—By the Commissioners.

1225. Have you your instructions?—I have. (Exhibits instructions). I was appointed by Commissioners to make measurements of Section 16 with a view of ascertaining the amount of work remaining to be done to complete the section.

1226. What was the object in appointing you to do this?—I understand it was in consequence of an application by the contractors to the Commissioners to have the work measured, with a view to a revision of the quantities.

1227. Did you receive written instructions from the Commissioners authorizing you to do so?—I did.

1228. Did you perform the duties charged to you by the Commissioners?—Yes, in company with Mr. Garden.

1229. What did you do in relation to this matter?—I made instrumental measurement of the work where it was absolutely necessary, to arrive at a correct calculation of the work remaining to be done. Other portions of the work that were graded had been previously measured by Mr. Garden, and did not require re-measurement, the work having been measured in detail by him. I examined his books and accepted his measurement.

1230. In your instructions, were you directed to suggest where improvements might be made?—I got no such instructions.

1231. Was it in consequence of this telegram that you sent in the report?—

“JULY 4th, 1872.

“By telegraph from Belleville Station to Walter M. Buck.

“You must make a written report of the result of your examination of Sixteen, and “send it to the Secretary at Ottawa at once.

“(Signed) C. J. BRYDGES.”

Yes.

The following copy of a telegram was here put in by Mr. Jones, Secretary of the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners:—

“JUNE 6th, 1872.

“By telegraph from Ottawa to J. C. Gough.

“Have telegraphed Light—Buck estimate work if can be spared.

“(Signed) RALPH JONES.”

1232. Have you any other instructions?—No.

1233. I wish you to make a statement of all you did with reference to the work from the time you went there until you made your final report?—I produce a written statement of what I did which is as follows:—

MEASUREMENT of work remaining to be done on Section No. 16.

Station.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Content.	Content.	Profile Quantity.	Balance to be done.	Masonry and Paving.
	' "	' "	' "	Cubic feet.	Cubic yds.			
2034	35 0	20 0	5 7	3,990 0	2,377	3,025	148	
2016-50	40 0	25 5	10 9	1,111 8				73
2013	75 0	13 5	3 0	3,037 5				
<i>Instrumental Measurement.</i>								
2000		20 0	1 5	} 1,200 0				
1999-50	50 0	20 0	1 0					
99	50 0	21 0	1 0	1,050 0				
98	100 0	23 0	3 3	7,590 0				
97	100 0	22 0	4 0	8,800 0				
96	100 0	23 0	4 2	9,660 0				
95	100 0	23 0	3 0	6,900 0				
94	100 0	20 0	4 3	8,600 0				
90-75		27 0	2 8	} 8,662 5				
90	75 0	28 0	5 6					
89-50	50 0	25 0	5 0	6,250 0				
89	50 0	29 0	4 3	6,235 0				
88	100 0	30 0	3 6	10,800 0				
87		16 0	4 6	} 5,290 0				
86-50	50 0	30 0	4 6					
86	50 0	23 0	5 3	6,095 0				
85	100 0	25 0	4 3	10,750 0				
84	100 0	24 0	3 0	7,200 0				
83	100 0	14 0	2 4	3,360 0				
82	100 0	10 0	0 7	700 0				
81	100 0	17 0	1 5	2,550 0				
80	100 0	17 0	1 4	2,380 0				
79	100 0	17 0	1 4	2,380 0				
78	100 0	15 0	0 8	1,200 0				
77	100 0	13 0		560 0	4,532			
				Periodical Measurement	11,500	20,564	4,532	
1974		18 0	0 4	} 660 0				
73	100 0	15 0	1 7					
72	100 0	13 0	1 2	1,560 0				
71	100 0	12 0	0 5	600 0				
70	100 0			300 0				
69	100 0	9 0	0 8	360 0				
68	100 0	11 0	1 0	1,100 0				
67	100 0	12 0	0 9	900 0				
66	100 0	12 0	0 6	720 0				
65	100 0	12 0	1 1	1,300 0				
64	100 0	11 0	0 7	770 0				
63	100 0	14 0	0 5	700 0	332	2,166	1,834	
62	100 0	13 0		270 0				
61	100 0	10 0	0 6	600 0				
60	100 0	10 0	0 8	800 0				
59	100 0	20 0	1 8	3,600 0				
58	100 0	11 0	2 7	2,970 0				
57	100 0	12 0	3 3	3,960 0				
56	100 0	14 0	5 1	7,140 0				
55-50	50 0	16 0	5 1	5,227 5				
		25 0	5 1	} 12,160 0				
55	50 0	32 0	7 6					
54-80	20 0	32 0	7 6	4,864 0				235
54	0 0	16 0	4 1	} 5,400 0				
53	100 0	24 0	1 4					
52-50	50 0	13 0	2 4	6,247 5				
		28 0	7 4	} 8,400 0				
52	50 0	28 0	6 0					
51	100 0	28 0	6 4	17,920 0				

MEASUREMENT of work remaining to be done on Section No. 16.—Continued.

Station.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Content.	Content.	Profile Quantity.	Balance to be done.	Masonry and Paving.
				Cubic ft.	Cubic yds.			
50	100 0	28 0	6 4	17,920 0				
49-60	40 0	28 0	6 0	6,720 0				
49	60 0	27 0	7 0	11,340 0				
48	100 0	21 0	3 9	8,190 0				
47	100 0	15 0	1 2	1,800 0	4,278	8,968	4,690	
1946	100 0	17 0	1 5	2,080 0				
45	100 0	19 0	2 6	4,940 0				
44	100 0	15 0	1 9	2,850 0				
43	100 0	15 0	5 9	8,850 0				
42	100 0	15 0	3 5	5,250 0				
41	100 0	17 0	1 6	2,720 0				
40	100 0	17 0	1 3	2,210 0				
39	100 0	20 0	1 4	2,800 0				
38	100 0	19 0	3 2	6,080 0	1,398	2,502	1,104	
37	100 0	16 0	4 3	6,880 0				
36	100 0	21 0	4 1	8,610 0				
35	100 0	17 0	2 5	4,250 0				
34	100 0	26 0	3 7	9,620 0				
33	100 0	28 0	4 0	11,200 0				
32-55	45 0	27 0	7 0	8,565 0				
27	555 0		Side ditching	19,062 0				
27		23 0	5 5					
26	100 0	34 0	2 6	11,400 0				
25	100 0	20 0	6 7	13,400 0				
24	100 0	27 0	6 0	16,200 0				
23	100 0	18 0	2 7	4,860 0				
22	100 0	20 0	5 1	10,200 0				
21-50	50 0	20 0	5 1	5,100 0				
19		28 0	6 5					
18	100 0	25 0	8 2	19,345 0				
17	100 0	25 0	3 4	8,500 0				
16	100 0	23 0	4 4	10,120 0				
15	100 0	20 0	4 1	8,200 0				
14	100 0	22 0	3 1	6,820 0				
13	100 0	19 0	1 5	2,850 0	6,856	27,814	20,958	
<i>Periodical Measurements.</i>								
1889-1879-50	Side ditching.....				1,827	8,942	7,115	
75-50-50-62	Cuttings and ditches.....				1,012	2,888	1,876	
59-57	Bank topping.....				1,747	1,947	200	
56-53	Borrowing pit.....				200	14,894	14,694	996
53-43	Nothing done.....					13,763	13,763	
36-22	Side ditch.....				1,614	10,325	8,711	
1797-97-50	do.....				1,031	6,818	5,787	
60-50-78-40	Borrowing pit.....				1,109	9,215	8,106	436
63-60 50	Nothing done.....					723	723	45
54-50-44	Borrowing pit.....				1,003	11,616	10,613	167
36-22	Side ditch.....				222	4,743	4,521	
22-16	Nothing done.....					1,947	1,947	91
9-1676	Cutting and borrowing pit.....				5,264	14,776	9,512	228
73-70	Side ditch.....				155	451	296	
68-62-40	Borrowing pit.....				906	3,307	2,395	
56-53-20	do.....				650	13,054	12,404	
1597-91-50	Cutting.....				1,155	5,633	4,478	253
82-72	Cutting and borrowing pits.....				2,240	6,294	4,054	330
54-50	Borrowing pit.....				1,668	6,342	4,774	128
17-13	do.....				755	14,149	13,394	
9-1495	Cutting.....				366	1,640	1,274	
35-32	do.....				2,076	10,920	8,844	954
27-22	Cutting and borrowing.....				6,012	7,763	1,751	
21-16	do.....				1,512	2,057	545	
12-1395	Side ditching.....				653	2,229	1,576	

MEASUREMENT of work remaining to be done on Section No. 16.—Continued.

Station.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Content.	Content.	Profile Quantity.	Balance to be done.	Masonry and Paving.	
				Cubic feet.	Cubic yds.				
<i>Instrumental Measurements.</i>									
1395	0 0	18 0	2 8	4785 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	100 0	15 0	3 1						
3-50	50 0	15 0	3 1	2,325 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	50 0	17 0	3 6	13,060 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	100 0	23 0	5 9	13,570 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1391	100 0	24 0	4 4	10,560 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	100 0	26 0	3 7	9,620 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	100 0	24 0	4 8	11,520 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
88-60	40 0	24 0	4 1	3,936 0	.....	.....	.....	144
86-75	0 0	29 0	6 0	11962 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	75 0	26 0	5 7						
5	100 0	26 0	5 1	13,260 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	100 0	24 0	3 9	9,360 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	100 0	21 0	2 3	4,830 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	100 0	21 0	1 1	2,310 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1-20	80 0	21 0	1 0	1,680 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	0 0	25 0	3 2	6,757 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
9-50	50 0	28 0	7 0						
9-0	50 0	36 0	8 5	15,300 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	100 0	35 0	8 0	28,000 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	100 0	33 0	8 2	27,060 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	100 0	29 0	7 7	22,330 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	0 0	31 0	9 3	27,840 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	100 0	33 0	8 2	15500 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	50 0	31 0	10 0						
3	50 0	28 0	9 6	13,440 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	100 0	30 0	8 1	24,300 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	100 0	38 0	7 0	26,600 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	100 0	25 0	6 0	15,000 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	100 0	26 0	4 1	10,660 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	100 0	25 0	3 7	9,250 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	100 0	20 0	2 4	4,800 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	100 0	28 0	1 8	5,040 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
64-75	0 0	26 0	4 0	8,970 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	75 0	26 0	5 2						
1363	100 0	26 0	4 7	12,220 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	100 0	25 0	0 5	1,250 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	100 0	28 0	4 8	13,440 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
60-50	50 0	28 0	5 0	7,000 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	19 0	2 0	2,357 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	50 0	22 0	2 6						
9-50	0 0	28 0	6 5	9,280 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	50 0	30 0	6 3						
8	100 0	28 0	3 4	9,520 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	100 0	24 0	1 8	4,320 0	15,677	26,549	10,731	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141			
<i>Periodical Measurement.</i>									
1333	Excavation to spoil			.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....
27	Bank filling			.....	.....	1,093	1,393	91
1299-1270	Cutting and ditching			.....	.....	7,142	*7,642	45
69-63	Ditching			.....	.....	614	914	50
63-2-50	do			.....	.....	15,400	28,711	13,311
1202-1196	Off-take from drain bog			.....	.....	1,500	4,000	2,500
96-98	Borrowing pit			.....	.....	3,500	3,852	352
52-36	Cutting and ditching			.....	.....	3,480	7,453	3,973
36-1989	Cutting			.....	.....	1,987	5,000	3,013
78-1056	do and borrowing pits			.....	.....	4,600	23,832	19,232
.....	Ditching			.....	.....	1,734	2,034	300
Totals				121,718	354,849	233,131	4,915

Certified.
(Signed)

WALTER M. BUCK,
Engineer in Charge, *pro tem.*

Newcastle, July 24th, 1872.

1234. After going carefully over the work and making measurements, is this statement the result?—It is.

1235. Did you recommend any changes on that work?—I did.

1236. Why?—I thought I had a right to do it.

1237. Explain to Committee what changes you recommended, and why?—I made some reduction on masonry work; and I thought I was justified in making report as to how the work could be improved by reductions, and facilitated in its completion. That was my idea. When I had authority to ascertain what was the work remaining to be done, I thought I had perfect liberty to make any reductions I thought proper, with regard to amount of masonry; and to make recommendations where I thought they were necessary in the interests of the road.

1238. Would you state how it came that you took upon yourself to recommend reductions?—I did so because I thought the works were unnecessary. I was asked to report upon the work actually remaining to be done, and I recommended the reductions, in the interests of the road.

1239. Did you absolutely make reductions or recommend them?—I made reductions, and reported to Commissioners and Chief-Engineer. I sent up a tabulated statement both to the Commissioners and the Chief-Engineer. I furnished also a copy at the time to the District Engineer.

1240. Who was he?—Mr. Light.

1241. Was Mr. Garden Assistant-Engineer at the time when these reductions were made?—Yes.

1242. Had you any reply from the Commissioners or Engineer-in-Chief, or District Engineer, as to whether your reductions were approved of?—I had no reply at the time.

1243. Did you make any reduction in the earth-work?—I made no reduction in the earth-work except in some cases where there was a certain amount in the schedule for subsidence, which I thought unnecessary, as the work was then built.

1244. And did any subsidence take place?—I do not think so.

1245. Did you throw out any culverts?—I did.

1246. How many?—I cannot tell the number at present.

1247. Is this exhibit (already handed in) a statement of the reduction in culverts recommended to be dispensed with in Section 16?—It is.

1248. Will you state why you recommended them to be dispensed with?—Because I thought, by means of making diversions of the streams, they were rendered unnecessary.

1249. Does it not improve the character of the road to lessen the number of water-courses going through it where they can be diverted favorably?—It does.

1250. Was it this that influenced you in making these reductions?—In making these reductions I was influenced entirely by the knowledge that the diversions could be made favorably to the character of the road, and would not degrade it.

1251. Was it specially to favor the contractors that this was done, or in the interests of the road?—In the interests of the road, and in consequence of the statement that was required of me by the Commissioners.

1252. Was there any one recommendation you made that would have the effect of deteriorating the character of the road?—I think not. I may state, after I had made that survey and inspection and reported to Government, that Mr. Light was called upon to confirm what I had done; and, in consequence of instructions from Chief-Engineer, both Mr. Light and myself went through the whole work of revision. There was some difference between us regarding the masonry. Mr. Light thought some masonry ought to be left in that I had recommended to be thrown out. The result was that Mr. Light and I made out a less amount of first-class masonry, and an increase of second-class masonry.

1253. You are certain Mr. Light and you went over these recommendations of yours together under order from the Engineer-in-Chief or the Commissioners, with a view of seeing whether Mr. Light approved of reductions so made, or found them correct?—Yes.

1254. What was the result?—The result was that some alterations were made, and then Mr. Light practically confirmed my recommendations. This was subsequent to the report.

By Mr. Mills :—

1255. Was that in the same year?—Yes.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1256. Did you ever hear if Mr. Fleming disapproved of extent of reductions made?—I cannot say he did. I got my instructions from the Commissioners, and Mr. Fleming as Chief-Engineer, was anxious to have what I had done properly confirmed by District Engineer. Mr. Light, accordingly received instructions to go over work of revision with me, and we went through the whole matter from the beginning.

1257. Are you aware of what has taken place at this examination for the last few days?—I have not read all the evidence.

1258. Have you read this letter from Mr. Fitzgerald, dated 29th September, 1873, which says :—

(Copy.)

BATHURST, 29th September, 1873.

Owing to the conversation between us during your visit here last July, in reference to this unfortunate Section 16, and to the recent orders of the Commissioners to remove me to Section 10, Mr. Buck of that section to take my place, I feel it necessary to say a few words, for which I beg you will excuse me troubling you. The impression left on my mind at that time was that, should the contract be taken from Gough, although I did not believe it would, and a re-letting take place, I would get a chance of doing the work. I think the estimate I subsequently made out by your instructions, was suggested in a way to leave that impression. You remarked, too, that some change must soon be made. I little expected it would be to remove me and let the contract go on as before, indeed worse. It is rather a serious matter for me, this is, considering that I am not charged with having done any wrong or neglected my duty. The object, or at any rate, the consequence, is evident. In plain language, it is to enable Gough and his ring at Newcastle, by means of false estimates, such as were returned by the same Mr. Buck when acting on Section 16 before, during my absence on No. 6, to draw the money and do no work. If I would but enter the partnership, or consent to be made the scape-goat, all would go on smoothly.

Had I taken the "interest in the contract" repeatedly offered to me by Gough; had I returned *thousands of dollars* for "special works" never performed and never will be, and "obeyed orders without comment" from Mr. A. L. Light, all would be well; but not a cent would now be left for you to finish the work with, although a *third* of the actual contract is not yet done after three years.

Yourself and colleagues, Mr. Brydges, owe me gratitude instead of harsh and unjust treatment. I have in my possession the writings and orders to prove what I here state, and if put to it, I am prepared to establish, on oath if necessary, facts in connection with some, at least of the contract in this district, that will bring some prominent personages down here to grief. I don't want to be driven to do this, for many reasons; and I hope I shall not. There is trouble enough in the horizon and within it just now. But the treatment I have been and am receiving on this wretched contract, while my eyes are open and looking at what's going on, is enough to goad to madness any man possessing one particle of spirit of manliness. I challenge, as I have the Chief Engineer before, to no effect, the strictest and most searching investigation into every act of mine, to show where I have done wrong to the contractor or neglected my duty. Thank God my hands are clean, and if they were not I have good reason to know what the result would be. I do not say from you, sir.

A spurt has lately been made on the works, but the men are going off again. There is not a sound wheel-barrow nor a pick, I understand, but two, on the job.

I repeat Gough will never finish the contract, even allowed to be his own engineer and make out his own estimates. He is not fit to take out a common cellar 10 x 20 feet.

I have written and telegraphed to the Secretary, Mr. Jones, declining to accept the exchange, and will submit to dismissal in preference. I hope, however, the Commissioners will reconsider their decision.

I trust, too, sir, you will believe that had this change been brought about in the ordinary way, to effect any arrangement the Commissioners might choose to make in the interests of the work or the railway, that I would be no impediment; but forged out as this has been, at the instigation of a common loafer, a public nuisance, who has defrauded the country and debauched the moral sentiment of the communities to enable him to rob the public exchequer, I would suffer to perish myself and family rather than submit to it.

I intend this letter private, but have no objection to your using it as you please.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

C. J. Brydges, Esq.,
Montreal.

Answer.—I have.

1259. In making these returns, which you did under the orders of Commissioners, were you influenced by any desire to favor Mr. Gough or any one else; or by any other corrupt purpose whatever?—I was not.

1260. You were not influenced by any desire to serve contractor at the sacrifice of the efficiency of the work?—Not in the slightest.

By Mr. Mills:—

1261. Why did you return large quantities of work as done which were not done?—The only thing I remember which was returned as done were some reductions made in the masonry. I reduced the size of the structures and returned the quantities allowed in the original schedule.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1262. Is that the course you have universally pursued on bulk sum contracts?—Yes. It is the same course I pursued on Section 10 up to a certain period.

1263. To what period?—Until I got instructions to discontinue it.

By Mr. Scatcherd:—

1264. If a culvert four feet was reduced to two feet, was it returned on the original quantity?—Yes.

By Mr. Mitchell.

1265. By making a return on the reduced structure as if it was built on original size, would that make any difference to the contractor at the end of his contract? Would it give him the same sum of money for the whole contract?—It would not give him any more money.

1266. In the course of the examination the other day, it was stated that there were some five or six culverts containing 311 yards, which you threw out, and which you returned as done. Why was this done?—The culverts, I think, were not thrown out.

1267. Were they ditched out?—Yes, ditches were made. I acted on the same principle as I did on Section 10. I always thought that where the culvert was thrown out and a diversion made, and the work done on that diversion, that the contractor should get the benefit of the structure as if it was built.

1268. That is, I presume, where it was a bulk sum contract?—Yes.

1269. You stated that you pursued the same course on Section 10 until you got orders to the contrary?—I did; and made a return accordingly.

1270. Did you ever show any favoritism to the contractors on Section 16 more than on any other sections?—No.

1271. Did you do what you conceived to be your duty?—I did, with the same attention as I gave to Section 10, and Mr. Gough has no more to thank me for to-day than Mr. Duncan McDonald has.

1272. Did you form any part of that "ring" described by Mr. Fitzgerald, and to which I have already referred, or had you any interest in it?—I never was connected with any ring, had no interest in it, and was never influenced by Mr. Gough in any way.

1273. Mr. Fitzgerald, in his correspondence and statements before this Committee,

has denounced the character of the structures on that line, stating that the masonry was bad, the stone bad, and almost everything upon it bad. Will you state your opinion, as an engineer, of the structures on that line while you were in charge?—My opinion of the ordinary character of the work is, that it is generally good.

1274. What is your opinion of the other work, that is the earth-work?—The earth-work is the same in all respects in one section as upon another.

1275. Are the structures as good on Section 16 as on Section 10?—I think we have better work.

1276. Are they as good as those you have seen on any other line in this country?—Yes; they are very fair work, and I think there is nothing objectionable.

1277. Did you order a granite culvert to be put at the Bathurst side of the section?—I did; it was built during the time I was in charge.

1278. What about the character of that culvert?—It was perfectly solid, as all granite work is.

1279. Is there anything as good on your section as that?—Yes; perhaps better.

1280. Do you consider the work on that section to be good work?—I do.

1281. Would you find fault with it as an engineer-in-chief?—I do not think so. I would be willing to pass the work.

1282. Were the beams on that work reduced by you?—I do not remember.

1283. Did you recommend the reduction of the grades?—I did not. I did not think it my duty to dictate to the Chief Engineer about the reduction of grades, although I thought the reduction of the grades might be made. The matter was discussed by the District Engineer, Mr. Light, and the Chief Engineer, and the reductions were made by them in the district office.

By Mr. Mills:—

1284. In your presence?—Yes.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1285. Did Mr. Fleming, as Engineer-in-Chief, disapprove of the recommendations you made?—I had no official information of anything of the kind.

1286. Did he ever intimate to you, unofficially, that he disapproved of the work?—He did not.

1287. Let me ask you whether or not any one ever attempted to use any influence with you to get you to reduce structures, or make alterations in the work for the benefit of the contractors?—None whatever. I used my own judgment entirely; and I have made the same reductions on my own section.

1288. Had you ever any conversation with Mr. Fitzgerald in relation to these reductions?—I do not think I had any particular conversation.

1289. Did he object to these reductions?—He did.

1290. Did he ever make his objections to you?—Not to myself; he wrote to Mr. Light.

1291. What was the general feeling in relation to the treatment Mr. Fitzgerald gave to contractors on that line?—I decline to say what it was; I leave that to the District Engineer.

1292. What is the character of the stone from Tabusintac Quarry?—I consider it a good quality of stone.

1293. Is it the best to be had on that section?—I presume it is.

1294. Is it as good as any freestone in that part of the country?—It is.

1295. Do you think it sufficient?—I do.

1296. Have you any doubt about it?—No doubt.

1297. Will you state what are the duties of a divisional engineer?—They are various.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
MONDAY, 18th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Light, Fitzgerald, Gough, Garden, Buck, Hazlewood and Fleming were in attendance.

Mr. Buck further examined—

By Mr. Mills :—

1298. Through whom did you receive your appointment?—It came from the Commissioners.

1299. Did you recommend the lowering of the grades?—Not directly. I think I stated it was a matter about which I did not wish to dictate.

1300. Do you remember the number of culverts you recommended to have struck out?—Thirty-four.

1301. What reason do you assign for throwing out so many?—I did so on account of diversions.

1302. Did the water of the streams still cross the road?—No; it was carried down on either side.

1303. You mean to say these thirty-four outlets or culverts you diverted away from the road altogether?—Yes.

1304. So that the water does not now cross the road-way?—No.

1305. Did you diminish the size, or recommend a diminution of the size, of the remaining water-ways?—I cannot say I did.

1306. Don't you remember?—I do not remember any particular instance.

1307. What was the effect of all those reductions. Was it to the advantage or disadvantage of the contractor?—It was, of course, to the advantage of the contractor.

1308. Was the cost of making the diversions less or greater than the cost of making the culverts?—It was less; but still greater than the cost of the ordinary grading of the road.

1309. Was it very much less?—I cannot answer that question, as I was only there for a short period, and whatever was done afterwards I am not responsible for.

1310. Did you make those reductions or changes Mr. Light was called on to confirm within the same year?—I do not think it was in the same year. It was within a twelve-month afterwards.

1311. Do you know by whose orders?—I think by the orders of the Chief Engineer.

1312. Did Mr. Light coincide with the changes that you determined on recommending?—Not altogether.

1313. In what respect did his views differ from those you had expressed in your report?—I think I stated before that the first-class masonry was somewhat reduced, and the second-class masonry increased.

1314. By your report?—Subsequent to my report.

1315. Had you any special instructions from Chief Engineer in reference to reduction and changes of water-ways?—I do not know of any.

1316. Did you examine the water shed before you undertook to make those changes as to the quantity of water that was likely to pass through them?—I did.

1317. Do you know Mr. Nicholson?—I do.

1318. What were his duties?—He acted as roadman.

1319. Who made the freshet notes?—I cannot say who made them on Section 16.

1320. Whose duty is it generally to make those notes?—The Assistant Engineer.

1321. Do you know anything about the culvert at Portage River?—I am acquainted with it.

1322. I have a statement in my hand that a quantity of masonry was reduced from 302 cubic yards, first-class, to 70 cubic yards of second-class dry masonry?—This was not in my time, I think.

1323. Supposing that it is discovered that the width of stream was 7 or 9 feet, and the depth 3 feet, which would make a measurement of $23\frac{1}{4}$, would a water-way of 4×5

feet be sufficient?—The depth and width you refer to is only a freshet, being perhaps for a day or two, and in a country like this, whatever freshet there might be in a sort of meadow-land, it would spread, not rise to any great height, but it would still have to go through. There would be still a certain current; the cross-section would be 20 feet or less, and the freshet would measure $23\frac{1}{4}$ feet.

1324. Would that be sufficient?—I think this was sufficient for the time.

By Mr. Metcalfe:—

1325. What was the amount of this contract?—As well as I can remember, \$206,000.

1326. I see by one statement that the reductions of the work in this contract amount to \$80,000; another statement makes it about \$90,000. Has it been usual on other contracts to reduce the work in proportion to the contract in the same ratio?—I cannot say.

1327. Is it usual to make immense reductions and then pay for them?—It all depends upon the general acceptance of the contract.

1328. Did you ever know a case where one-half of the work was reduced, and the whole paid for, as in this case?—I do not know. It is a matter that rests in the hands of the chief authorities.

1329. But you never knew a case where such immense reductions were made, and the contractors paid for the whole?—I never knew of any as yet.

1330. Then if there is any reduction made, there is a reduction from the price, and if there is an increase of work, the contractors are paid for it?—I think not. In the old country, contractors, after they take their contract, have their own contract engineer, and he is supposed to have the power to make these reductions.

1331. You never knew a case where such large reductions were made where they were paid for?—In lump sum contracts they are generally paid for.

1332. But in such large reductions?—Any reductions that were made, whether large or not, were always paid for.

1333. Do you know of any reductions made by Mr. Bain before he gave up his contract?—There were no reductions made by him at the time.

1334. Do you know of any bridges which he was engaged in constructing?—I do not.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1335. You were asked a question about the reductions made in throwing out the culverts, whether that was to the advantage of the contractor? I understand you to say you considered the reductions made to the advantage of the contractor, and made compensation for the whole work?—Yes.

1336. But not full compensation; the changes you made on the road were not all to the advantage of the contractor?—These changes did not take place in my time.

1337. You recommended these ditches, which were extra work?—They were extra work, and required extra cost. There were water contingencies to contend with.

1338. And they required extra outlay to construct them?—Certainly.

1339. You have been asked by Mr. Mills if you knew Mr. Nicholson, and your answer was?—That he was a roadman.

1340. What other officers were there on the road?—Two rodmen and one assistant engineer.

1341. How many axemen?—Axemen were only required occasionally.

1342. How many axemen would be required for a staff on such a section as that?—From two to four.

1343. Is it customary for these axemen to be constantly employed?—No, I think not.

1344. What are their duties?—Attending on the Assistant Engineer.

1345. Are there any allotted to the divisional engineer?—Yes.

1346. How many?—I do not know; just as he requires them.

1347. Are they required anywhere else than on the work?—No, I should say not.

1348. Have you any allotted to you?—I have.

1349. How many?—Two.

1350. Where do you use them?—Wherever they are required.
1351. Do you require them anywhere else than on your section?—No.
1352. Do you consider it a proper thing for the Divisional Engineer to draw pay for five axemen who scarcely ever appear upon the work?—I should say not,
By Mr. Scatcherd.
1353. Would you say, looking at the character of the country, that it was very much to the contractor's disadvantage to have to increase the size of the grades?—Not greatly.
1354. You say it was announced to you by telegram from Mr. Brydges that you were required to go on Section 16 and measure the work required to be done. Did you ever hear, before receiving that telegram, whether it was likely you would be retained to do that duty?—I cannot say I did.
1355. Were you surprised at receiving the telegram?—I was not.
1356. Was any person appointed in your place?—I heard Mr. Fitzgerald had been appointed to go and do some work on Section No. 6.
1357. You heard this?—Yes. The next information I received was that I was to take his place for the time being during his absence, to make measurement of work requiring to be done.
1358. Were you acquainted with contractors personally before that?—I was.
1359. Did they work for you on any other road?—No.
1360. Had you any conversation with them as to when you would be sent to Section 16?—None in particular.
1361. Did Mr. Gough ever speak to you that you would be required to measure work remaining to be done on Section 16?—I think he did; at Newcastle.
1362. Where was he living; at Newcastle?—He resided at Chatham.
1363. And how far from Newcastle?—About six miles.
1364. When had you this conversation with Mr. Gough about measuring work that required to be done?—I cannot state exactly.
1365. What was the conversation?—I do not remember. Merely casual.
1366. Was it that he did not want it measured, or what?—He informed me that a measurement would be made.
1367. Did he say why?—Not particularly.
1368. Did you say to Mr. Gough you would be surprised to make these measurements?—No.
1369. Section 10 not being finished, was there any one sent to measure up work upon it?—No one.
1370. Were the Commissioners pursuing a different course about Section 16 from Section 10?—Apparently so.
By Mr. Mitchell:—
1371. When you were asked why it was that your quantities were were not revised on Section 10,—if there had been any dispute between contractors and yourself, and contractors had applied to Commissioners for a revision and re-measurement, would you have considered it surprising if they had sent some other person than yourself?—I would not.
1372. Had you heard whether the contractors at Section 16 had complained that they could not get fair play from the resident engineers?—I had not.
1373. Did you hear of any such thing on Section 16?—I heard something of that kind privately.
1374. Was there anything very surprising that the Commissioners should have selected you, who was upon the adjoining section, to supervise, in the absence of Mr. Fitzgerald, Section 16?—It was nothing surprising, because I was on the neighbouring section.
1375. Did you do that in addition to your work on Section 10?—I did.
1376. Did it incommode you?—It gave me more work.
1377. Do you know whether or not it was in consequence of your being on the neighbouring section, and the Commissioners having confidence in you that they sent you?—I presume that they had confidence in me in sending me.

1378. Do you know whether it was in consequence of complaints from contractors on Section 6 that Mr. Fitzgerald was sent on a similar errand?—I do not know for a fact. I had nothing at all to do with the matter.

1379. Where was he while you were gone? Did you ever learn?—Not precisely.

By Mr. Metcalfe:—

1380. It appears the impression is, that the contractors have been treated very badly. Would you consider a contractor treated badly that was paid \$167,000 on account of \$206,000, when the work was very little more than half done?—Under the circumstances you state, I should say not.

1381. I find that the next tender to Mr. Gough's was \$211,000, being only \$5,000 more than his. Do you think it was fair to that contractor to make such enormous reductions in favor of present contractors if in their knowledge that could be done?—I should say if they had received the contract they would have done the same.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1382. Let me ask you, in view of the contract, being as it was \$206,000, and the contractors having drawn only \$162,000, if it only took from \$15,000 to \$25,000 to complete it, would you consider that the contractors had been very liberally dealt with to have the contract taken away from them?—I think so.

By Mr. Metcalfe:—

1383. Would \$15,000 finish it?—I cannot say; I have no correct idea.

Mr. Gough was then called and further examined,—

By Hon. Peter Mitchell:—

1384. When did you tender for this contract?—In the spring of 1870.

1385. Do you recollect when the contract was entered into?—I was notified the tender was accepted in May. The contract was dated in May, and signed in July.

1386. Who joined in it with you?—Mr. King, Saint John, as partner by name and interest; and Mr. F. C. T. Burpee and Mr. J. W. Masters, as sureties.

1387. Were these sureties to have equal share with you?—Yes.

1388. Who is Stephen J. King?—He was recently a ship-builder in Saint John, New Brunswick, carrying on a very large business.

1389. Is he brother to the present Attorney General of New Brunswick?—Yes.

1390. A man of very eminent abilities and great energy?—Yes.

1391. Who was Mr. Burpee?—He is a brother of the present Minister of Customs, and was known to be a man worth from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

1392. Was Mr. Masters a man of great credit?—He was also a man of good credit and repute in business circles.

1393. The two partners and two sureties had equal interest in the work?—Yes.

1394. Was your's the lowest tender for this work?—I was so informed.

1395. How has the contract been carried on?—Since December, 1872, the contract has been carried on entirely by myself. At that time my three partners became disabled by the great money panic in New Brunswick, in which some five or six of the principal business houses in Saint John were involved. They made proposals to me at that time to buy them out, as they were unable to take their proper share of the responsibility and liability in carrying on the works; and I did buy them out, paying them \$6,000.

1396. You paid them that for their share of the contract?—I did.

1397. Since that time you have carried the contract on alone?—Yes.

1398. Will you tell me, in the first place, how long you have lived in the vicinity of that particular section of country?—Since I was thirteen years old.

1399. What is your age now?—Thirty-four.

1400. Had you carried on considerable lumbering operations through that region?—I carried on considerable lumbering operations all through that country for seven years prior to taking this contract.

1401. Were you, or were you not, conversant with the topographical character of that country before you took the contract?—I consider I understood the topographical character of the country better than anyone else who tendered, and it was because I

conceived that I knew the country so well, that I devoted myself particularly to the endeavour to obtain that section.

1402. Why was it that in the face of the profile which was submitted to contractors, shewing so many culverts and so much masonry and earthwork to be done, that you tendered so low?—I believed, from my knowledge of the country, that very many of these structures marked upon the profile must have been put there theoretically. I believed also that it could be shewn by practical working of the section, that they were not required. I believed also that it was possible, owing to the nature of the country, to divert the water from the section, much more to its advantage by the system of drainage which I afterwards proposed and carried out, than by the building of these structures.

1403. You say it was in consequence of this that you took the contract so low?—It was; and I might say it was not altogether in consequence of this that I took it at what now appears to be a very low rate. At that time the labor market of the whole country was comparatively low. Materials that entered into the construction of that work were also at a comparatively low rate. If I had supposed that labour and materials would have taken so serious a rise, as they subsequently did, I think that I should not have tendered so low.

1404. Do you know how much you were below the Engineer-in-Chief's minimum price?—I think about \$30,000.

1405. And how much below maximum price?—I think about \$130,000.

1406. Had you ever an opportunity of seeing statement published by Commissioners of all tenders made?—I do not recollect.

1407. Will you explain to Committee in relation to the substitution of ditches for culverts, the reason for such substitution?—I may say, after going over the country for many miles on each side of the section in search of stone fit to be used, I found the nearest quarry that could be obtained for practical use was on the Tabusintac River, distant at the nearest point from the line about eight miles. This quarry was a very difficult one to work, being largely composed of broken freestone, and involving a very large expense in taking away the broken stone to get stone of sufficient size to put into the structures. The stone, itself, though very good indeed, when obtained in this way, cost me nearly \$7 a yard instead of about \$2 a yard (the usual cost for quarrying freestone when deposited in layers). I then went over the eastern end of the section, and made up my mind to go to additional expense in carrying out diversions along the line, both by ditching for the purpose of carrying water in other structures, which of necessity had to be built, and by ditches carrying water entirely from the line where the slope of land was away from the line. I proposed this change to the district engineer.

1408. Who was he?—Mr. Light. He said he was unable to agree to my proposal without first consulting Mr. Fleming. I believe that these changes could be made to the actual advantage of the road, as well as be the means of enabling me to push on the work in accordance with the repeated wishes of the Commissioners. I represented to the Commissioners that I could get along with more rapidity in carrying out this plan than otherwise; and declared to them that if I could get some one to come on the work, who was a practical engineer, and listen to and examine my proposals, it would be seen that they could be advantageously carried out, not only for the work itself, but for the rapidity of its construction and completion. After repeated askings to have some one sent to revise quantities and to consider proposals which I had to make, Mr. Buck was sent.

1409. Who did you ask?—Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Commissioners, and also Mr. Brydges. I went down on a visit for the purpose. I think I saw Mr. Fleming also, but am not sure. After repeated requests to have some one sent to revise quantities and consider my proposals, Mr. Walsh subsequently agreed that some such person should be sent, and I afterwards got a telegram from Mr. Walsh, telling me that Mr. Buck had been ordered to make the necessary observations and report thereon. I shewed him personally the different localities where I proposed to make diversions, to most of which

he agreed as practicable, and a report was afterwards furnished by him, in which the ditching, drainage, and diversions spoken of in this enquiry were recommended to the consideration of the Chief Engineer and the Commissioners. After Mr. Buck's leaving the section at that time, and making his report, I proceeded to go on with the contract in places where I believed I might practically do so, as if I had had the actual consent to the changes. Shortly after this Mr. Fleming came down on a visit to go over the Intercolonial.

1410. Did he go over that section?—No. While I was urged to proceed and make more progress in section, and all sorts of unreasonable demands were made of me, considering the location of the section, there never was one of the Commissioners or those in high authority, but Mr. Fleming, that had even the pluck to walk over it.

1411. Did Mr. Light?—Yes, occasionally; but I am speaking of persons who had supreme control of the whole concern.

1412. You refer now to Commissioners and Engineer in Chief?—Yes; suffice it to say, after all this had been done, Mr. Buck's report was practically adopted.

1413. Is that report the same as that already handed in by Mr. Buck?—It is.

1414. Will you tell me, after that report of Mr. Buck's was made, and assuming you got the benefit of the changes which were made upon it, what amount of work did you claim from the Commissioners as due at that time?—I think I claimed \$52,000.

1415. Did they recognize that claim or any part of it?—They seemed to recognize the validity of the principle upon which I made the claim, by paying me on account of claim \$10,000. That principle was that in a contract of that kind, which was only let upon surveys made through a vast wilderness, where no very thorough examination of the surface of the country could be made, if, afterwards my own skill in engineering could show where improvements could be made, I was entitled to [any benefit accruing from it.

1416. Did the Commissioners recognise, in conversation, that principle?—They did.

1417. Will you state when and where, and on what occasions?—At different times that I have met them at points on the Intercolonial, during several visits over the road. I have driven them myself from Bathurst to Chatham, not over my own section but over the post-road which passed it, during which, conversations of this kind continually took place in which I was urged to push on the work with all possible speed, and where my own skill could show where savings might be made without detriment to the road (considering nature of my contract) to make reductions, and that I was entitled to these reductions.

1418. Was it in consequence of this that you continued working in that section after the difficulties which presented themselves in 1872?—It was very largely on account of that that I pursued the work, believing that I would make some money out of it, I also felt a natural pride and desire of completing that which I had undertaken.

1419. Had you any special difficulties in connection with that work?—The prosecution of the work from the day on which the first blow was struck on it was carried on under unparalleled difficulties.

1420. What were they?—In consequence of such large works being in progress upon either end of my section, I found it next to impossible to induce men to go into that secluded and inaccessible place. During the summer months, up till the middle of August, the pest of flies of all kinds was such as not only to keep the men from doing a fair day's work but disgust them entirely with the locality if they could only get a day's work anywhere else.

By Mr. Metcalfe:—

1421. Did you not understand that country?—I may say I did not estimate that the flies would have proved such a hindrance to the prosecution of the work, nor do I think any of the contractors who had sections less inaccessible, ever estimated that the flies would be such a terrible hindrance to the works. It is one thing to understand the locality of a section and what way its streams flow, but quite another thing to anticipate that anything like this would prove a hindrance.

1422. As a matter of actual experience and fact, to what extent do you suppose that pest you refer to had stopped the prosecution of the work?—In my own estimation of it that while in sections in the cleared county we were obtaining laborers at \$1.10 to \$1.20 a day, I was paying from \$1.50 to \$1.60 for common laborers.

1423. Did these flies continue all the season?—Till the middle of August. From the middle of August and during September, October and November were really the only good months we had to work, and even if the fall rains happened to set in, as they do very often in New Brunswick, in October, and as they have done in two years of my contract, then also it became next to impossible to work.

1424. Why?—Because of wet weather, and the objection of the men to work in the wet.

1425. Did these objections apply to the same extent, or anything like it, on sections on either side of you?—From what I know of the country they would not apply to one quarter of the extent they did on Section 16.

1426. Did you go over that section and examine it for yourself, and take into account where you could get stone?—I went over the work, and estimated stone would be found at localities where I afterwards found it was not. Others believed, along with myself, that stone would be found in two localities along the line, but which afterwards turned out to be a slaty shale, unfit for use. After probing it and trying to find stone at great expense, we had to go to great distances from the line to find any.

1427. Can you give any idea of the average extent to which you had to haul the stone?—About eleven miles.

1428. And that stone, when you took the contract, you expected to find on two different points on the work, which would give an average haul of from three to four miles?—About that.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1429. The failure to find stone upon the section was one of the items that added largely to the expense of the work?—Yes; one of the most serious obstacles to the progress of the work.

1430. What was your monied rate for stone regarded as first-class masonry at the rates fixed by Mr. Fleming?—I think the rate was \$11.

1431. Did you ever apply for information about this?—I did.

1432. Did they refuse to give it you?—Not absolutely, yet I usually went off without the information wanted.

1433. As a matter of fact, did they not keep contractors in the dark as to how estimates would be made up, and about the quantities?—During the first portion of the time I worked on the contract, I was refused copies of quantities and estimates.

1434. Had you ever any particular favors shewn you because you happened to be related to me?—My conviction is that if I had not been connected with a Minister of the Crown I would have fared a great deal better.

1435. Will you state how much it actually cost you to put first-class granite into that work?—Close upon \$20 per yard.

1436. Then you were actually paying out every month double what you were getting in for that particular work?—Yes.

1437. Were the Commissioners aware of that?—I suppose they must have been from my constant appeals to them to make more liberal payments and allowances to me.

1438. What is the character of that masonry on the whole of your section?—The character of the masonry, I have no hesitation in saying from observation of that upon other sections of the Intercolonial, is second to none on the whole line.

1439. Have you seen masonry on several of the other sections?—I have. Section 15 is nearly all constructed of granite, and the Commissioners and Mr. Fleming told me that it was unobjectionable. Mr. Fleming also told me all structures built by myself on Section 16 were equal to those of Section 15. Of the other structures, built of freestone, I know from actual observation of the works on Sections 10, 20 and 21, that the structures upon Section 16 are equal to any of them. The truth is, that from the constant super-

vision of the inspectors of masonry and the assistant engineer upon the work, it was absolutely impossible for the contractor to do anything else than build good work.

1440. Will you state to the Committee when it was that you applied to get revision of these quantities?— I think I applied early in the spring of 1872.

1441. To whom?—To the Commissioners.

1442. What was the reason you had applied to the Commissioners?—The reason, in the first place, was that I believed them to be the proper authorities to apply to; and in the next place, because I believed I would be able to shew that I would be entitled to a considerable money-payment as soon as a revision was made, and that upon shewing the work remaining to be done, my current payments would be largely increased.

1443. Are you aware whether other contractors on the Intercolonial had ever applied for a revision of quantities?—I understood several.

1444. Did you understand they got revisions and re-measurements?—I did.

1445. Did you specially apply to Mr. Buck to make that revision?—I think I suggested that Mr. Buck, being engaged on Section 10, next to my section, could probably make a revision and re-measurement with very little inconvenience.

1446. Who did you suggest that to?—To the Commissioners.

1447. What was the reply?—There was no reply for a considerable time, until a telegram informed me that Mr. Buck had been deputed to make revision and re-measurements which I desired.

1448. Were you aware that at that time similar applications came from Sections 6, 9, 15, &c.?—I heard so.

1449. Did the Commissioners assent very readily and speedily to your request for a revision of the quantities?—I found the greatest difficulties in accomplishing anything which implied payment of money not warranted by actual returns of work done.

1450. For what reason?—I always believed it to be in consequence of a desire on their part to have the work completed within the contract sum. I cannot presume any other reason.

1451. Did you consider their conduct towards you in the light of favor or otherwise?—I considered, knowing the country in which I was building that road, that they were most unreasonable in urging me to push on that work in the way they did.

1452. Will you state why it was you commenced the work at the points you did?—I commenced the works at the most difficult points for the purpose of showing the Commissioners and the Government that I did not intend to pursue the same course as was notoriously pursued by other contractors who had previously thrown up their works and failed. And I did so for the purpose of inspiring the Commissioners and the Government with confidence in my determination to carry on my contract.

1453. Did you proceed with those works as far as it was reasonably fair to believe they could be proceeded with?—I did; and much farther than it was reasonably fair to have expected. I proceeded with the works in the face of high labor on each side of me, and was unable to take men from the clear and open country to work on my section, and made two desperate efforts to obtain foreign laborers.

1454. When was that?—In the summer of 1872. I made arrangements with the Anchor Line Steam Ship Company to bring me 100 navvies from Scotland at a cost of \$30 per head. The first detachment brought numbered 52. They were landed at Saint John, New Brunswick, and at my expense from that they were brought up to Section 16. When they found the nature of the country in which they were placed it became utterly impossible to keep them there, and it cost us nearly as much to watch them and maintain them as it would have been to pay them. They subsequently all deserted; and I followed them myself over the District Sections endeavoring to induce them to come back, offering them much higher wages than I had agreed to give them in Scotland, but they made their way to the United States. Only three or four remained on the works for any considerable time. I offered these men \$2 a day to remain on the works. I engaged them for \$1.20. I offered also to release them from paying passage money, which they had agreed to pay, but we lost their passage money and all other expenses.

1455. What was the next effort you made?—The next was at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. I went down there in the month of August, and after scouring the country for about three weeks procured about 120 men.

1456. How long did they stand on the work?—A great many remained on the work from about 5 to 8 months. I may say some of these 120 men,—probably the half of them,—had friends upon Section 10, and as soon as they had themselves conveyed to Section 16, they deserted to their friends. The others remained with me.

1457. What was the reason that so few would remain on Section 16?—The reason was the unpleasant character of the work, and the secluded and isolated country in which they found themselves placed. The men were regularly paid, and I state this distinctly, in answer to the outrageous allegations of Mr. Fitzgerald, not a month went by but their accounts were regularly squared up to failure of my partners in 1872. I state again distinctly that the men were regularly and faithfully paid, and there could be no reason on that score why any of the men should not have remained upon the work.

1458. In connection with the changes made, or recommended to be made, by Mr. Buck, can you state what you gave in compensation for that?—I substituted drainage by ditching, and by diversions, at a very largely increased cost.

1459. What is your opinion of the result of the substitution of the drainage system for culverts, in relation to the character of the work?—My opinion is that the work is of a much better character than it would have been if the culverts had been adopted as first arranged on the contract. The various crossings on these culverts would have been a perpetual source of expense to the country, because every practical man knows that masonry must be attended to on its becoming out of repair.

1460. Will you explain about the reduction of the grades?—The reduction of the grades was made by Mr. Fleming's own commands, at my solicitation, after showing him the plan of drainage which I had proposed, and which had large effect on Mr. Fleming's mind in reducing the grades; because by the substitution of these ditches it actually gave the road-bed higher elevation than it would have had if ditches had not been made.

1461. Where did you discuss these matters with Mr. Fleming?—On the way from Bathurst to Newcastle, and at Newcastle, in the Departmental office there.

1462. Had you the plans and profiles before you?—Yes.

1463. And Mr. Fleming was impressed with the desirability of making these changes in the interests of the work?—Yes.

1464. Was it to promote your efforts that he did this?—I have no doubt Mr. Fleming considered that point. It was a principle with the Engineer and Commissioners that where it was possible to assist the contractor in doing the work, it was better to do so than re-letting his contract.

1465. If these changes had not been made, do you think you would have to abandon the contract?—I think I would.

1466. Could you have finished the contract if these changes had not been made?—No.

1467. How much money have you and your partners dropped into that contract, besides what you got from the Government?—We have lost about \$55,000 besides what we have got from Government.

1468. Would it not have been much better had you taken the advice some friends had given you to throw up the contract?—From the result it would.

1469. Coming now to the period when Mr. Fitzgerald commenced to take charge of that work, when was that?—I think in December, 1870.

1470. Who was in charge of it before him?—Mr. Lynch.

1471. Had you any difficulty with Mr. Lynch?—None whatever.

1472. Had you any with Mr. Buck, Mr. Light or Mr. Garden?—I had not. Sometimes I might have differed slightly with Mr. Garden.

1473. Will you state now in what manner Mr. Fitzgerald treated you as Divisional Engineer on that work while there?—I cannot say I had anything particular at first to find fault with Mr. Fitzgerald; he was so rare a visitor.

1474. How often did you ever see him on the work?—I think, on an average, his visits were not more than once a month.

1475. Do you refer to the time he was seen on duty?—To the time that he was supposed to attend to his duties by living on the work.

1476. Did you ever complain to the Commissioners he was not living on the work, and that his absence hindered the progress of your work?—I never complained in that direction. I did make complaints to Commissioners that he was making damaging and false allusions to me; as, for instance, when payments on the work happened to be delayed a few days, and my foreman would say I had not received my estimate, Mr. Fitzgerald would say it was not the case; that the estimate had been received long ago, although he not knowing the first thing about it.

1477. Did he, from a certain period, continuously and persistently do everything he could to annoy and hinder the progress of that work?—I can best answer that by reference to his letters addressed to Mr. Brydges, Mr. Light, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Jones, all through, in which I am vilified without stint, and the character of my works maligned, as now shewn by Mr. Fleming and the others.

1478. Did he complain personally to you, at any time, about the character of that work?—No; he never did.

1479. He did to the Commissioners and Mr. Light?—He did, as I see by his letters and reports.

1480. When did you first learn that?—I first learned of a report he had made in November, 1872, shortly after the failure of my partners. I told him in a rather emphatic telegram that I was aware of it.

1481. Have you a copy of that telegram?—I produce the draft of it.

By Mr. Mills:—

1482. Do you know if that is an exact copy?—I am not certain.

1483. I think I have got here the correct telegram (reads): "From Newcastle, November 16th, 1872. To J. W. Fitzgerald. Have just learned of your noble efforts to destroy us in temporary difficulties, but I do not care for you, and I warn you that your motives are understood, and that your infamous attempts will miserably fail of accomplishment. Your own reports and acts shall condemn you, and if you want war you shall get it. Perhaps we are in your power; possibly you may be in ours; but, be that as it may, neither your avarice nor your falsehood shall destroy me. You have lately condemned that of which months ago you approved, and if there is anything wrong, which I deny, your own staff can join me testifying to what is a notorious fact to the whole country, that your own shameful neglect is the cause. You shall not break us up, nor shall your dreams of plunder therefrom be realized?"—That is the telegram. I was asked to retract that telegram last October but refused to do so, until cornered by necessity last fall, and driven to it by Mr. Fitzgerald; I wrote him a letter, in which I stated I regretted that it had taken place, or was sorry for it. When the circumstances are detailed however, it will be seen at once that I could scarcely be blamed for the retraction under the circumstances. Mr. Fitzgerald wrote to me on the 25th November, with regard to that telegram, as follows:—"Bathurst, 25th November, 1872. J. C. Gough, Esq., Contractor Sec. 16, I. C. R. Dear Sir,—About a week ago I received from you a very undeserved and improper telegram. If you withdraw it in the proper way and through the same channel, I shall let the matter rest. If you do not, I shall have the whole subject of your contract laid before the Commissioners and the public immediately. I am prepared for either course. Take your choice. Yours &c., James W. Fitzgerald." From 25th November, when this was written, until last fall, 1873, I refused to make any retraction until forced into it by what I considered my own immediate interests, by Mr. Fitzgerald; interests which I could only attain by an absolute payment of money, and exercising all that humility which that retraction entailed upon me.

1484. Is this the letter you refer to, in which the retraction was made; dated 4th November, 1873.

BATHURST, 4th November, 1873.

Dear Sir,—Referring to my telegram of 16th November last, wherein I made certain allusions to your course towards me, in connection with my contract, I have to say that, while expressing regret at sending such a telegram, I have now to say that it was dictated during a time of great excitement in my affairs, and I hope this will serve to shew that I did not really mean the sentiments of the despatch in question, nor do I entertain any such feeling and now, as a gentleman, have no hesitation in making the “amende honorable.”

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,

J. C. GOUGH.

James W. Fitzgerald, Esq.,
Div. Engineer, Sec. 16, I. C. R.

That is the letter, written in Mr. Fitzgerald's own house, at his own dictation.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1485. Would you explain the circumstances to which you refer in connection with the money consideration, and in connection with that retraction; also about Mr. Fitzgerald's treatment of you, as regards the work on the section from the time you sent up that telegram until you wrote the letter. Explain also the first difficulty with Mr. Fitzgerald and the cause of it?—That will take me back to 1870. In that year we had imported very largely of provisions and supplies for the prosecution of our work. The plant upon our section, the stone in the quarries, the materials, goods, provisions and supplies which we had in stock at that time amounted to something over \$40,000. I asked Commissioners repeatedly to give me some assistance in carrying this load, as we were obliged to import these goods in the fall of the year, and lay out of our money all winter. After repeated attempts to accomplish this with the Commissioners, they sent down an order; I think to Mr. Light, instructing him to have an inventory taken of our whole stock upon the section, and on our stores at Bathurst and Chatham, waiting to be hauled in. Mr. Light came to Chatham and took an inventory accordingly. Mr. Fitzgerald saw the supplies in the town of Bathurst and took a note of them. Mr. Garden was ordered to take an inventory of the plant, materials and stone in the quarries, and he did so, and the whole was returned to Mr. Fitzgerald. At that time Mr. Fitzgerald and I were on fairly intimate terms. I contended differently from Mr. Fitzgerald as to a good many items of the inventory, and also from Mr. Garden as to the quantity of free-stone at one quarry; also as to several items that they had returned in the inventory; I contended that they were too little in quantity, and that I had not had a fair inventory taken. I pointed out to Mr. Fitzgerald what I considered unfair. We were several days before arriving at any conclusion. During this time I used to meet Mr. Fitzgerald frequently in different localities of the town of Bathurst; we would have a glass of brandy together in any convenient place, and, on one or two occasions, went into his own house; while there Mr. Fitzgerald said to me he thought a Divisional Engineer ought to at least double his salary.

Mr. Fitzgerald.—It is false!

Mr. Gough.—He said: “You had better begin, Gough, by ordering my winter's wine and brandy.” I did subsequently send him a case of brandy and a case of wine.

1486. When was this?—While I was inducing Mr. Fitzgerald to make a return of the inventory, which, not being made, I was suffering from the delay. It would be in 1870, in the fall. He then indicated to me that he would require considerable furniture to fit up the house that he was refitting. I at the same time indicated that if these returns were made at once the furniture would be forthcoming. The return was then made in direct accordance with my wishes, and promptly.

By Mr. Mills:—

1487. We understand that you were bribing the engineer?—You may put that construction upon it if you choose. I was simply trying to obtain justice by the only means by which I observed I could obtain it. I may say that, subsequently, Mr. Fitz-

gerald asked me for an account of that furniture. I did not give it to him, but he never subsequently offered to pay me.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1488. How much did the furniture amount to?—I think in the neighborhood of \$300.

By Mr. Mills:—

1489. Did you refuse to give him the account?—I think possibly I may have refused to give it at the time.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1490. Did he ever offer to pay anything?—Never. Very little took place after that. Some time after, I had a letter from Fitzgerald, dated 30th July, 1872, which I will now read:—

Intercolonial Railway, Section No. 16.

BATHURST, 30th July, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR,—As you no doubt are well acquainted in Saint John, and do a good deal of business there, I shall feel greatly obliged if you will order for me a light, substantial double-seated wagon, at as cheap a rate as possible; also a chest of *best black tea* and a barrel of *best Muskovada sugar*.

I would wish, if possible, to get a little time to pay,—say two or three months.

I am very glad to hear you are progressing favorably with your contract, and that the Commissioners are disposed to allow considerable reductions in the masonry, as well as affording you other advantages. At present I am busily engaged making out my report on Sec. No. 6, and I presume will shortly be back to "16" again.

Will you please acknowledge, and oblige

Yours very truly

(Signed)

JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

J. C. GOUGH, Esq., &c., &c.

1491. What is your answer to that?—This order I did not comply with.

1492. Why?—I had not been paid for the furniture, and in truth I did not esteem Mr. Fitzgerald at his own value of himself; and, moreover, I felt that Mr. Fitzgerald could buy it at his own door as cheaply as I could get it.

1493. How did Fitzgerald treat you after these refusals?—Then it was that, coupled with statements I have seen for the first time since this examination commenced, that Mr. Fitzgerald's animus began in earnest. After that, when upon the works, although only occasionally there, he found fault with everything as he came along; after that it was he made that famous report to Mr. Light with regard to several structures upon the line, and the general character of the works being so inferior, and which has been so flatly contradicted by Messrs. Fleming, Light, Hazelwood, Garden and Buck, and which I now as flatly contradict; after that it was that Mr. Fitzgerald, in the case of building the eastern pier of Red-Pine Bridge, ordered the foundations to be lowered 2 feet more than there was any necessity for; and where we were putting in a footing-course of 2 feet granite he ordered my foreman not to put in the footing-course 2 feet of granite, but to split them in two and put them in one foot each. The two-foot courses in granite were of splendid stone. The structure must certainly have been greatly the better for having solid footings of two-foot granite; yet Mr. Fitzgerald delayed the progress of that work fully ten days, subjecting me to great cost.

By Mr. Scatcherd:—

1494. At what date would this be?—In the autumn of 1872.

1495. How long after the date of that letter?—About two months and a half.

By Mr. Mills:—

1496. What size were you building those piers when you first began them?—I think 18-foot courses.

1497. Were they not 14 feet. We have had testimony of this before, showing that they were originally intended to be 18 or 20 feet, but that you had begun them at 14 feet?—Perhaps I have. I am not absolutely sure. We were intending to build them on

the original plan furnished, but I am going on to state that, through Mr. Fitzgerald's efforts, that plan was changed. The size of the piers would have nothing whatever to do with the character of the foot courses. Whether the piers were 14, 18, or 20 feet, there would be no reason why 2-foot granite blocks should be split in two before being allowed to go in.

By Mr. Metcalfe :—

1498. Did he furnish no reason?—None whatever.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1499. Were you there at the time?—Shortly afterwards. My foreman was there.

1500. Did he carry out the order of Mr. Fitzgerald, and split the stone?—He did. His next efforts were directed to a 12-foot arch culvert, which was nearly completed when he ordered the haunches of the culvert to be built even with the top of the arch. They were not so shown on the plan, and are not shown so on any structure on the Intercolonial. His other efforts detrimental to me consisted in circulating perpetual stories about town and upon the section that the work was to be taken from me; that where men happened to be a week behind time I had received the estimates and was keeping the payments wilfully from them. Then his efforts culminated in this report to Mr. Light, and another to the Commissioners, which I have seen in evidence, and which is of a character even more spiteful and more untrue.

1501. How did you first learn about these reports?—From Mr. Light. Mr. Fitzgerald never gave me any notice that they were made.

1502. Did he ever give you any notice that the work was unsatisfactory?—Not that I remember. Seeing the animus which actuated Mr. Fitzgerald against me in this contract, I had made repeated efforts to have him removed, and I was assured, on more than one occasion, that it had been done. Subsequently I found that he was not removed, yet I still kept on trying to get rid of him. He afterwards told me that the reason I did not succeed in ousting him was because he had been able to do more for Sir John Macdonald than I had done for the Government. In his letter to Mr. Jones, before the Committee, he states the same thing. During the winter of 1872 and summer of 1873, I still persisted in my efforts for Mr. Fitzgerald's removal.

1503. You were on bad terms at that period?—We were. We never spoke from November 1872 till September 1873.

By Mr. Mills :—

1504. That was during the period which elapsed between your telegram and letter?—Yes.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1505. Did you complain to Mr. Light about Mr. Fitzgerald?—I did. He said he was an extraordinary fellow. I still continued to use all the efforts I could bring to bear to get him off my works, and thought it was accomplished, when in September I was told from Ottawa that Mr. Fitzgerald had been ordered to take Mr. Buck's place on Section 10, and Mr. Buck to replace Mr. Fitzgerald on Section 16.

1506. Do you know what was the cause of this?—I fancy from the unpleasant nature of the relations between the contractor and engineers.

By Mr. Mills :—

1507. By whom was that order made you refer to?—By the Commissioners. The order was subsequently reversed.

1508. In using these efforts to get rid of Mr. Fitzgerald, in what way did you make them?—I represented the matter to the Commissioners and the Government.

1509. To any particular members of the Government?—Yes. To Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tilley, and perhaps Mr. O'Connor, through Mr. Costigan.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1510. What was my answer?—Your answer generally was that you were unable to do exactly as I wanted.

1511. Did I not repeatedly tell you, owing to my relationship to you, it was a delicate matter for me to interfere?—You did, frequently. I knew that it would be difficult

for me to accomplish what I wanted because of a great friendship, both personal and political, which I understood existed between Mr. Fitzgerald and Sir John Macdonald.

1512. Did you ever go directly to Sir John Macdonald?—I did.

1513. And to any other members of the Cabinet?—To Mr. Tilley.

1514. Had you your attention called by them to the delicate nature of such a removal, considering your relation to me?—I can't say.

1515. Had you by me?—I had.

1516. Did I not refuse to do anything?—Yes; until your attention was called to the harsh and unfair manner in which I was treated, and to the letters you saw to the Commissioners, in which I was described as everything that was bad.

1517. What next followed with regard to Mr. Fitzgerald?—After the order was reversed for his removal, he came over and met me at the Bathurst Hotel. We talked about the work and the difficulties which had existed between us. I expressed my desire to see them ended for the benefit of the work. I asked him then to show his disposition to treat me fairly, and give me certain returns which I demanded should have been made long ago. These returns which I asked I will explain to the Committee in this way. In making up the quantities when the 12-foot arch culverts were put in, comprising 1,100 yards, I maintained I should have 1,100 returned to me as done. He would not acknowledge anything of the kind, and referred me to Mr. Light. The Red-Pine Bridge included about 13,000 yards of earth by the bill of works. I estimated somewhere about 7,000; and thought I was entitled to a return of some of that work. I think at that time he allowed me 5,000 yards, although I am not positive about this. He allowed me 50 yards of masonry upon the structure at Little Red Pine Bridge. He allowed me 50 yards extra for the amount I had actually built. The reason was because I substituted a structure which would not take much more than half the original cost; and I stated as I had so much of it done, I should have had a portion of that dispensed with returned to me as done.

By Mr. Mills:—

1518. You say he had not agreed to allow you for earth-work dispensed with. Were you on speaking terms with regard to this?—I had not spoken so frequently as before.

1519. Was the work in progress at this time?—It was, but not in rapid progress.

1520. Was it advanced at all, so that it could be taken into consideration?—It was. I visited Mr. Fitzgerald's house, and pointed out several cases along the line in which culverts had been dispensed with and ditching substituted, and where I asked his consideration for a return of them. I also referred to the shrinkage upon the big bog of 20,000 yards which had been put into the original bill of works, but which at that time had shrunk all it could shrink, and thought I ought to be allowed a portion of that. I pointed out every point along the line where I thought I should have material help. Mr. Fitzgerald replied by saying I must do something for him. He stated that he had been down there four years: that his time had been comparatively wasted, and that his salary was scarcely sufficient to keep him; that I knew the only thing he had got was a few little bits of furniture; that Sir John Macdonald had asked him to go down, and were it not for that he never would have gone; and that upon subsequent complaint to Sir John, he still urged him to remain there. He then asked me, if he would make the returns I desired, what I would do. I stated, outside of his own door, that if he would give me the justice I asked in having those returns made that I pointed out, I would do something. He said: "If I do what you ask this next month, it will amount, when moneyed out by Mr. Fleming, to probably \$5,000. What will you do on this?" I said, if he would make these returns so that it would amount to \$5,000, that I would give him \$1,000. He reached his hand across the gate where we were standing, and said: "Now, Gough, stand to your word." The returns were made; and before the estimates arrived, on two occasions Mr. Fitzgerald came to the hotel where I was staying, invited me into a separate room, and urged me by no means to omit the payment to him of the \$1,000 agreed upon. The estimate came: my requirements were considerable. I was not able to give Mr. Fitzgerald the whole \$1,000 agreed upon, but I walked over to his house

with \$400 in my pocket. I was admitted into his room along with himself. I counted out \$400. Mr. Fitzgerald had the brazenness to count it after me, and pocket the money. He pressed me very hard to make it larger. I had \$200 extra in my possession, which I inadvertently drew from my pocket shortly after giving him the \$400. He urged me to hand it to him. I told him I really could not spare it: that the whole weight of the contract was upon me; I was alone, and my partners had failed; I had some of our old liabilities to meet, and I really could not do more. I subsequently promised, however, to give him \$200 extra when I got through with the payments on the line. I did not give him the \$200 extra, because I had not the money left. Next month came round. Mr. Fitzgerald came to see me shortly before he sent the estimate away, and said: "Gough, what about this month?" I asked him to make the estimate on the strength of the returns which I had before demanded—I think at least \$6,000. He said: "What will you do this time?" I said: "I will give you \$1,000 this time." He said in reply: "Now, Gough, you did not use me fairly last time; do not go back on this arrangement." I told him, in reply, it was to my interest, as far as I was able, in getting the returns for which I had pressed for two years, that I should carry out the arrangement. At that time he said voluntarily: "By gad, Gough, if I were in your place, I would have a good deal more returned." This I interpreted to mean that I had not asked him to do enough, so as to make the consideration to him larger. During the next month, pending the receipt of the estimate, I had two visits from Mr. Fitzgerald, and upon each occasion he called me to an adjoining room, and reminded me that I should "come down with the \$1,000 this time." I said he might rely on my doing the utmost possible. The estimate arrived after a few days, and I again found my requirements so large that I was not able to take over to him the whole \$1,000. I went over with \$500. I was admitted to his sitting-room, and counted out the \$500 in Montreal Bank notes; the former \$400 having been in Maritime Bank notes. Mr. Fitzgerald coolly counted the notes after me, and pocketed them. I subsequently urged Mr. Fitzgerald, on account of claims which I had previously made of being entitled to savings I had made, and to still add to my returns on consideration of my giving him money, seeing that he would not do it without being paid. The next month I think he made no addition. The month following that, I enclosed him a cheque for \$500 as an earnest that he would get the money which he had claimed, and that he might not be so dependent upon my necessities as he had been previously, and about which he had made long complaints to me.

1521. Had you any written communication with regard to any one of these transactions?—I wrote to him. He did not write to me. He found fault with me for telegraphing with him on the subject.

By Mr. Scatcherd:—

1522. Did you keep a cash-book in which you entered these items?—I did.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1523. And how are they entered?—"Cash paid, James W. Fitzgerald." My clerk entered it.

By Mr. Mills:—

1524. Your clerk was not present when it was paid?—No.

1525. Who was your clerk?—W. A. McPherson. He was my cashier then. Mr. Fitzgerald did not get the money for that cheque for \$500, because the contract terminated, and the money was not forthcoming.

1526. When was this cheque given?—I cannot say. I think January, 1874.

1527. Was it long before the contract was terminated? Would it be two months?—I think not so long.

1528. Who is Mr. Sutherland?—A merchant with whom I have had considerable dealings.

1529. What had he to do in the matter?—He was a party to the arrangement with Mr. Fitzgerald in inducing him to increase the estimates, so that I might obtain the rights I had so long contended for. Mr. Sutherland was to share in the increase; that is

to say, I was to pay him something more than I could otherwise do on account of a balance due him from me.

1530. It was on his recommendation that you sent the cheque?—It was. I subsequently telegraphed Sutherland I desired him to come to Ottawa to prove arrangement which he told me was agreed upon between him and Fitzgerald. He telegraphed me the following, dated May 12th, 1874 :—

By telegraph from Bathurst.

“Anything that was done came entirely from me, and I fear that my evidence would be more against myself than him. I made him several offers to buy me out, which he declined, and I should be obliged to swear that he never received anything; even the coat I afterwards charged in his account, not having told him of my intentions at first, and I presume it was charged at the time. He surely is not mean enough to tell that I tried to bribe him. He never admitted that he assisted you, except from pure motives.”

(Signed,) A. S. SUTHERLAND.

“To J. C. Gough.”

1531. Did you telegraph as Mr. Sutherland here states?—I telegraphed Mr. Sutherland that it was desirable for him to prove his claim upon Mr. Fitzgerald, and to show how he manipulated with Fitzgerald.

1532. What telegram did you get in answer?—I got two in answer; the one already produced and the following :—

By telegraph from Bathurst, N.B., 14th May, 1874.

“My overtures and his extreme cautiousness have made it impossible for me, if on oath, to make a point against him. He insisted whatever he had done was to help you in an honorable manner, and it was presumed that I was to get my pay. I have closed to-day, and leave immediately for lower end of county for the summer.

(Signed,) A. S. SUTHERLAND.

“To J. C. Gough.”

I had another telegram from another party with regard to Fitzgerald's conduct on my section. It is from Mr. Mehan, Collector of Customs at Bathurst.

By telegraph from Bathurst, N.B., 14th of May, 1874.

“Would be inconvenient were I compelled to go to Ottawa to give testimony relative to Engineer Fitzgerald's conduct in contract for ties on Section 16. All that I could say is that he was to participate in profits and using his influence to assist us. He afterwards said he would be a partner, and when the contract was nearly completed did all in his power to prevent the Inspector from inspecting them, and when I refused to pay him what he demanded, threatened to report to Commissioners that ties were unsound, badly made, and in every way unfit. The result was unnecessary expense to contract. Inspector states ties are the best he inspected.

(Signed,) MEHAN.

“To J. C. Gough.”

1533. Is Mr. Mehan a gentleman of position?—He is one of the leading men of Bathurst.

1534. Who is Mr. O'Brien?—A merchant and also a leading man.

1535. Did Mehan ever tell you that Fitzgerald demanded \$500 from them?—Yes.

1536. Did you in your communication to Mr. Fitzgerald, in reference to the cheque for \$500, intimate that you had made payment accordingly?—I cannot say.

By Mr. Scutcherd :—

1537. What did you consider was the value of your claims?—I put them in as \$52,000.

1538. Out of which you got an allowance of \$7,000. I thought you had \$5,000 at the time, and \$6,000 at another?—Mr. Mitchell refers to the returns that were made.

1539. How much were you allowed on the first money?—I think \$5,000.

1540. What portion of that claim would \$5,000 be?—I cannot tell, unless I had the returns here. I may further state that an examination of the returns given by Mr. Garden, and those sent by Mr. Fitzgerald to Mr. Light, will show that these excesses were made, and the Committee will see that it could not be for love of me.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1541. Did you conceive that you were asking any more than what was right?—I never did. I have not got my rights.

1542. Mr. Fitzgerald stated you once offered him an interest in the work?—I have no recollection of it.

1543. Do you think he would have refused it?—I think he would only have been too glad to have accepted it.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
TUESDAY, 19th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Fleming, McLelan, Buck, Garden, Hazlewood, Gough, Light, Fitzgerald, Brydges, and Jones were in attendance.

Mr. J. C. Gough further examined

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1544. In relation to statements made by Mr. Fitzgerald, about what he calls false returns made up by Mr. Buck, have you seen those statements in this printed evidence?—I have.

1545. I refer particularly to the excavations, in which rock was shewn on the profile, and it turned out that there was no rock, or but little rock. Do you question that?—During Mr Buck's charge of the section, in the absence of Mr. Fitzgerald, the two cuttings on each rock so indicated were finished. There had been rock found in these cuttings, but not of a solid nature, not sufficiently solid to justify the Assistant-Engineer in calling it rock. It was really rock, but not solid rock, and cost us a great deal more to excavate it than ordinary earth-work. Mr. Buck so considered it, and made a return accordingly. It is not worthy of being termed a "false" return.

Mr. C. J. Brydges was then called and examined

By Mr. Mills :—

1546. You are one of the Commissioners on the Intercolonial Railway?—I am.

1547. When were you appointed?—At the commencement of the work, in December, 1868.

1548. Had the line upon which the road was to be constructed been located before the appointment of a Commission?—Not finally located.

1549. What were the duties assigned to the Commissioners?—There were no special duties other than those mentioned in the Act of Parliament.

1550. Was the Chief Engineer under the control of the Commissioners?—By the Act I should say not. He is left to the exercise of his own judgment. I should say his was an independent position.

1551. The Chief Engineer has stated that all the Divisional Engineers were appointed by the Commissioners?—Under the Act the appointment of Engineers was delegated to the Commissioners, but the District Engineers, I believe, with the exception of Mr. Light, had been on the work before.

1552. During the progress of construction, would those Engineers be responsible, personally, to the Commissioners, or the Chief Engineer?—To the Chief Engineer.

1553. Had the Commissioners any power to instruct the Divisional Engineers or District Engineers as to what was to be done?—All matters of this sort had to go from the Commissioners through the Chief Engineer. All orders went through him.

1554. Did you approve of the mode of constructing by bulk sum contracts?—I did.

1555. You think that that was the preferable mode of constructing the Railway?—
I think so.

1556. Was there any discussion between yourself and the Chief Engineer with regard to this?—Yes; at the time. They will be found in the Parliamentary Reports, containing letters from Commissioners and from Chief Engineer to Government on the subject.

1557. Was it the Chief Engineer or Commissioners that determined to whom the contract should be given?—Tenders were ultimately addressed to the Commissioners, and after being examined by them were reported to Government, and recommendations made, but no contract could be given out until sanctioned by Government.

1558. Were the views expressed in those reports always acted upon? Were they not in many cases departed from?—They were.

1559. Have you the tenders you received in reference to letting of this section?—
I have copies of all the tenders. There were thirty-nine for this section.

1560. What were the prices on which they went?—The lowest tender appears to be from Messrs. King & Gough, being \$206,000. The highest was \$426,000.

1561. In that case was Messrs. King & Gough's tender the lowest one recommended for acceptance to the Government?—It was, ultimately; not in the first instance. The first report Commissioners made to Government recommended that tender of Messrs. Brooks & Ryan should be accepted.

1562. Do you remember why it was you preferred that tender to Messrs. King & Gough's?—Messrs. Brooks & Ryan were men of great experience in carrying on works of this kind, and I did not consider King & Gough had such experience.

1563. Can you inform the Committee what subsequent considerations over-ruled the conclusion to which you then came and induced you to alter your report?—There is a note in our Minute Book to this effect:—Section 16. "The Commissioners cannot report favorably in reference to the progress of the work upon this section. The difficulties of construction from the inaccessibility of its position have been serious, and it is believed that by the time the sections on either side of it are completed, it will be ready for the track-layers." The Commissioners being satisfied of Messrs. King & Gough, recommended their experience, although this recommendation was merely in compliance with terms of the Act.

1564. Was it rather to comply with the Act than because of your own convictions?—My preference was for Brooks & Ryan. If the matter was left to me I should have given the contract to them.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1565. Did that report you refer to only apply to one section?—No; section No. 3, as well as section 16, was changed at the wish of the Government.

1566. On reconsideration?—Yes; section No. 3 was, in our report, recommended to be given to Patrick Purcell, for \$496,800; but was subsequently given to Messrs. Berlinquet & Co.

1567. Were they the lowest tender also?—Not the lowest. Mr. Purcell's was the one we recommended, at \$496,800. Berlinquet's was \$462,000.

By Mr. Mills:—

1568. There were very large reductions made upon this section, in quantities, according to the Report of the Engineer?—There were reductions made in a great many of the sections.

1569. Mr. Buck stated that it was the practice to return quantities mentioned in the original plans not executed. Were you aware of this?—I was not aware that anything was returned but actual work done. Such a practice was not sanctioned or authorized by the Commissioners.

1570. Were payments to the contractors on this section made always upon the quantities, or were advances made?—Advances were made.

1571. Did the Commissioners approve of that policy?—They did. It was the policy adopted after consulting with the Government.

1572. Were those advances made upon any uniform plan?—No. Each case was dealt with upon its own basis, and upon the best information we could get.

1573. I find from communications laid before the Committee by the Chief Engineer, that there were very important alterations made in his schedule of prices. This, when moneyed out, would produce larger sums than the bulk sum moneyed in the contract?—Yes, in some cases, if continued.

1574. Was there any discussion between the Commissioners and the Engineer upon this point?—There was.

1575. Were the Orders in Council, adopting the Engineer's schedule of prices, based on a report from the Commissioners?—They were; the figures being supplied by the Chief Engineer.

1576. I think it was stated that the Chief Engineer protested against increasing the schedule prices, and declined to be held responsible for payments on them?—As far as I know in each case, figures were supplied by the Chief Engineer, after discussion. I think two or three Orders in Council passed, fixing the rates at which contract should be moneyed out.

1577. Do you know the actual amount which these contractors have received up to time the contract was closed?—\$164,000 is the amount we paid.

1578. How much of this is certified?—\$138,000. \$26,000 is advances made.

1579. On what ground did Commissioners pay this \$26,000, over and above amount certified?—On the same principle that they acted on all others—to assist the contractors to get on with the contract work.

1580. Were the Commissioners ordered to do this by the Government?—I do not think I am justified in saying they were ordered to do it. No doubt the Government were aware of it.

1581. Did the Government, or any member of the Government, order the Commissioners to make these advances?—There was a desire on the part of the Government to give all the assistance they could to all the contractors; and this one as well as others.

1582. Did any member of the Administration order the Commissioners to make those advances to Mr. Gough?—I cannot say.

1583. How was the contract carried on?—I was exceedingly dissatisfied with the way in which this contract was carried on. I am bound to say it was the worst, as far as progress is concerned. Our records, I think, will shew that in July, 1873, we gave notice to the contractors that the work would be taken out of their hands.

1584. Did you, in all cases upon this road, where you diminished the quantities, give the contractor the benefit of the reductions?—Yes.

1585. The principle was adopted throughout in all cases?—Yes.

1586. When were those advances made to the contractor on this road?—I do not know without referring to my books.

1587. Was it in the first, second, third, or fourth year of the contract?—I think \$20,000 was advanced to King & Gough in the autumn of 1872 and spring of 1873; (but I cannot say positively,) in order to enable them to get their supplies in during the winter.

1588. Was there any dissatisfaction between the contractors and engineers on this section?—There were continual discussions, and complaints to any extent, in this and other contracts.

1589. Had the Commissioners any communication from the contractors, asking them to reduce the quantities, to lower the grades, and to strike out structures, and so on, and did Commissioners direct Engineer to supervise work?—They gave general instructions to Chief Engineer to revise all the sections, and make such deductions as might be considered right and proper without degrading the character of the work.

1590. Have there been any claims made by laborers and others for payment for work done to contractors on this section?—Yes. There have been such claims.

1591. How much did these claims amount to?—I cannot give any definite amount. I have generally understood about two months' pay was due. I instructed Mr. Schreiber to make as complete a report as he could of what is due to laborers.

1592. Has it been usual to pay laborers where contracts have failed?—It has.

1593. Do you recognize advances for provisions?—No; only for labor. Advances were continually asked by all the contractors, but we only gave as little as we possibly could.

1594. Are you aware that there was a dissolution of partnership among the contractors?—I was aware there was a failure of one of the contractors. Mr. King failed, and Mr. Gough carried on the work.

1595. Do you know anything about the relation of Mr. Burpee to it?—I believe he was interested in it. The actual names in the contract I know were King & Gough.

1596. In this case the sureties had interest with the contractors?—I have no doubt.

1597. Did Mr. Burpee continue to be surety after the dissolution of the partnership?—I think he did, but would not like to say.

1598. Have you any personal knowledge of the character of the work upon this section?—The whole work is very light. In this respect I think it is the easiest on the line.

1599. Is it usual on this road to substitute structures of dry masonry for those of mortar and cement?—The Commissioners made no objection to such a substitution where recommended by the engineer. It is a matter entirely under his control.

1600. The district engineers have insisted upon mortar and cement being used instead of dry masonry?—If they thought it necessary no doubt they would, and they would be justified in doing so.

1601. Is there any rule laid down by which that is to be determined?—It can be determined by the Chief Engineer.

1602. Were the Commissioners, in the letting of these contracts, improperly controlled by political influences?—I should be sorry to say improperly; but they were to some extent controlled.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1603. Does that apply to this case?—I do not know anything about it.

By Mr. Mills :—

1604. Did Mr. Mitchell never discuss this question with you as regards this contract?—I have had a great many discussions from time to time with Mr. Mitchell on the subject.

1605. Do you think it was impossible for the contractors to have completed the work within the time mentioned in the contract?—I do not think it was impossible to have it completed within a reasonable time beyond the date of the contract. It was a difficult contract, unquestionably, looking at the character of the country, without any roads through it, or to it; very difficult of access, and it was hard to get men to go and work there. Yet, I think it ought to have been finished earlier.

1606. Were there any efforts made by contractors to have divisional engineer removed?—I think the contractor made complaints against engineer, and he wished to have him removed.

1607. Did he ever accuse him of having levied black mail upon him?—I never heard of it.

By Mr. Scatcherd :—

1608. Did you telegraph Mr. Buck to make measurements of the work on this section?—I have no recollection.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1609. There is such a telegraph to Mr. Buck?—It is quite possible I may have sent it. I know he was sent there. Mr. Fitzgerald left for some time to make examination of one of the other sections, and Mr. Buck was requested to make examination as to amount of work to be done on Section 16.

By Mr. Scatcherd :—

1610. Have you any idea what the completion of the work will now cost?—I cannot tell.

1611. Anything like \$15,000?—I should expect it would be more.

1612. Why was the work taken away from the contractor?—Because he was not carrying it on in a satisfactory manner. The progress was very slow.

1613. Was it at the instance of the Commissioners that the work had been taken out of his hands?—Certainly. I recommended the Government to do it, and the Government acted upon my recommendation. My first notice was carried out.

By Mr. Mills :—

1614. Have you any recollection of the conversation with Fitzgerald, referred to in his letter of 29th September, 1873?—Yes; I saw him in Bathurst, and had a conversation with him on the condition of the work.

1615. Did you ever make any observations or suggestions to him to know what he himself would complete the work for?—I do not think I ever did. It is most improbable. If the contract were re-let, it would have to be re-let by tender.

1616. Was there anything said to you by Fitzgerald which would lead you to think he was unfair to the contractors, or threw difficulties in their way by making improper returns?—No. He never gave me reason to suppose anything of that sort.

1617. Had you any other conversation with him in reference to the matters referred to in that letter?—I never saw him after the date of that letter.

By Mr. Metcalfe :—

1618. Do you think it right that the contractors should be paid for the whole contract when he actually executed about one-half? Do you think he should be paid for the reductions made in this case?—That is a question that would undoubtedly, at the end of the contract, have been a subject of discussion between the Commissioners and the Government as to what course should be taken. The striking out of thirty-four culverts out of fifty-four I consider to be a most excessive reduction to make,—more than was ever contemplated by anybody. The work must have been very badly estimated at the start.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1619. Did you ever travel over this section?—No. It is the only section I have never been able to get at.

1620. Is it very inaccessible?—I have already said so.

1621. Never having travelled over Section 16, when you state that the character of the work was not satisfactory, I presume you spoke upon information furnished you by the officers on the ground?—I did not refer to the *character* of the work, but to the progress of the work as being unsatisfactory.

1622. From whom did you get your information?—From the Engineers; and from examination of the amount of work done as shown by the progress certificates rendered by Chief Engineer; and also examination of the profiles, showing work done and remaining to be done.

1623. Which of the Engineers was it that gave you information in relation to the unsatisfactory progress of the work?—I had reports from Mr. Fleming and Mr. Light, through Mr. Fitzgerald.

1624. Would you let me look at these reports?—In saying “reports” I refer to verbal communications made to me when I was down in that part of the country. In regard to Mr. Fleming, I know there are written statements, saying that progress of the work was not satisfactory.

1625. Mr. Fleming could not have spoken from personal information, as he was never over that section until last fall?—I presume not.

1626. Were there not very special difficulties with relation to Section 16?—There were.

1627. Did Mr. Fitzgerald ever represent the work in any other than an unfavorable light to you?—He always spoke of it unfavorably.

1628. What did he say about the contractors?—His expressions with regard to them were not of the most complimentary kind.

1629. Was his language of a very extraordinary kind in relation to them?—I do not think I would be justified in saying that it was. Mr. Fitzgerald spoke of the contractors as not being very energetic, or not competent to carry on the work. I will read an extract from a letter which I wrote, dated 6th August, 1872, on this matter, which is as follows:—

“The next Section is No. 16, 18½ miles long, and carries the line nearly half-way

“between Bathurst and Newcastle. It was let to King & Gough upwards of a year ago.

“I regret to say that this is the most unsatisfactory contract upon the entire line.

“It is fortunately a small contract, and can easily be completed in one season if properly taken hold of.

“The contract was signed on the 25th of May, 1870, it having been awarded upwards of a month previously.

“The total amount of the contract is \$206,000; the work done upon it only represents up to the present time \$8,500, and in fact it may fairly be said that nothing practical has been done at all.

“When going over the line last year, we complained that nothing was being done, the Contractors assured us that they would have a large force at work this spring, and that they would get a considerable quantity of stone out during the winter, and they gave as a re-assurance, that by this time the work would be very nearly completed.

“The result is what I have told you.

“We saw Gough, and I talked to him very plainly upon the subject. His excuse for his not having done more is, that owing to the early and wet spring his men could not get to work, and that during the summer the flies were so bad that the men could not get on with their work, and they generally left after two or three days' experience. I told him I could not conceive any greater difficulties to contend with than on other sections of the line which run through woods, and I gave him very plainly indeed to understand that unless at the end of the present season the amount of work done would be from 25 to 30 per cent. of the contract, as far as I am concerned, I should recommend the contract to be cancelled and re-let, and I think this course ought to be followed.

“Mr. Gough has had every possible leniency shown him, and he has nobody in the world to complain of but himself.

“Absolutely no work is going on at present, and it will be exceedingly difficult for him, I fear, to do the amount of work this season that I mentioned.

“I am clearly of opinion that unless some such quantity of work is executed during the season the contract should not be allowed to remain in his hands.”

1630. Did you form the conclusions upon which you based that letter, from statements made to you by Mr. Fitzgerald, or from personal observation of the contract?—I have already stated I never went over the section. My information was derived from the Engineer, and from examination of the profiles of the work.

1631. What was the state of the section in 1872?—Very bad state.

1632. How in the fall of 1873?—Still very backward.

1633. Had you any data upon which to base a report to the Government to have contract taken away from Contractors, because it could not be done in time?—I had; in regard to the amount of work that had been done, as seen from the progress estimates of the work; and information received from Mr. Schrieber, showing that the amount of work going on was not at all satisfactory.

1634. Mr. Fitzgerald, in writing you on 22nd July, 1873, concludes:—“Should a change be made, I should feel grateful by bearing me in mind, and I will undertake to complete the contract in a manner to meet your approval for the sum named, and within the time specified.” What is meant by that? Did you ever give Mr. Fitzgerald encouragement to believe that he would get the contract?—No.

1635. What conclusion did you arrive at?—I assumed he wanted to be employed as engineer to finish the work for the commissioners. It never entered my mind he was wishing to drive the contractors out of the contract.

1636. As you have never been over the line, were you influenced in your opinion by the representations of Mr. Fitzgerald in 1872 and 1873?—I was not.

1637. You always had from the first a feeling against the contractors being able to manage the work satisfactorily and for the money?—I had a feeling that they would not finish it satisfactorily after they had been on the work the first year. I stated the contract was not given to them upon my recommendation, because I did not think they were the best men to do the work.

1638. Have you, as a universal rule, always been instructed by Government to give contracts to those who tendered lowest?—Yes.

1639. Where you considered parties gave sufficient sureties, you always gave it to the lowest tender?—Yes.

1640. Did not the Government show a desire to give it to the lowest tender without shewing favor to anybody?—No doubt. That was the feeling that actuated them in giving it to the lowest tender.

1641. Did you ever know an instance, during the whole of these lettings, of any party's tender having been neglected on account of political leanings?—No.

1642. When Mr. Mills asked you whether or not political influences had something to do with the lettings on the Intercolonial, and I asked you the same question more specially with regard to this letting, what was your answer?—I had no reason to suppose there was any political influence in this case.

1643. Were you asked to show any special favor to contractors on this section?—I was not.

1644. Was not the progress of the work in autumn, 1873, much more satisfactory than in the previous year?—Yes. I think the returns made by the Chief Engineer had been larger in 1873 than in the previous year.

By Mr. Mills :—

1645. Can you tell us what amounts have been paid in each year on the returns?—The total amount paid by the Engineer's certificate up to 31st March, 1872, was \$54,000; to the 30th November, 1872, the amount was \$93,000; up to 31st March, 1873, there was \$102,000; up to 30th November, 1873, it was \$130,000, being \$28,000 larger than that paid up to March, 1873.

1646. You have already stated that there was no difference in the mode of your treatment, so far as shewing favor to this section any more than other sections?—I acted on the same principal to all. So far as advances are concerned, advances were made to almost all the contractors. You will find in the printed reports, among the general remarks, the following :—

“ The contractors upon the whole (with the exception of Section 12) have in view of the difficulties to be overcome, carried on their work in a satisfactory manner during the past year. The heavy increase which has taken place in the price of all labor and materials since most of these contracts were let, has added largely to the cost of executing the work. If any of the contractors had failed, and the works had been re-let, it could only have been done at considerably higher rates.

“ The Commissioners, under the circumstances, believed they were acting in the interests of the country, and securing the economical completion of the line, by affording the contractors every reasonable assistance that was possible within their contracts, when they were satisfied that every effort was being made to fulfil the terms of each contract. The Chief Engineer was instructed, when it could be done without affecting the general character of the work, to make any changes that he might consider feasible tending to diminish the total quantity of work to be executed. A careful study of the location has enabled this to be done in several instances, and in some cases with a possible improvement in the whole work.

“ Where possible, also tunnels in the solid rock have been substituted for culverts, this being both a decided improvement and an economical arrangement.”

By Mr. Scatcherd :—

1647. Was it necessary that fencing on this line should be dispensed with?—As the line ran through an entire wilderness, with no habitation or settlement of any kind near it, it was thought unnecessary to put any fencing there.

1648. When Mr. Buck was sent down upon this road, was it to ascertain the quantity of work to be done, or to revise and correct the quantities of work executed?—To show what remained to be done.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1649. In reading this letter of Mr. Fitzgerald's, dated 22nd July, 1873, where he

says :—" Should a change be made, I should feel grateful by your bearing me in mind, " and I will undertake to complete the contract in a manner to meet your approval for " the sum named, and within the time specified." Would you draw from that that he was anxious to get the contract?—It would bear that construction.

1650. Can you read it in any other way?—It will bear, I dare say, the construction you say. It would certainly look like it.

1651. I hold another letter, bearing same date, which has this paragraph. " Should " it be decided to transfer the contract, I am prepared for this sum to complete it in a " thoroughly permanent and solid manner, and will undertake to have within one week " after signing contract, 300 men at work to give you a good waggon road over " the whole section by 1st November next, and by that day twelvemonth to hand you " over the contract, finished to the satisfaction and approval of yourself and colleagues." Taking that in connection with letter just read, does it not now strike you that Mr. Fitzgerald had a desire to take the contract from Gough?—He might have had that desire.

1652. Is that not the only inference to be drawn from it?—It is not an unnatural one certainly.

Mr. Fleming further examined

By Mr. Mills :—

1653. Have you sent this letter, which I will now read?

" OFFICE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Intercolonial Railway.

" MY DEAR SIR,—I have particularly to request that you will make no reduction in " the water-way of any of the structures on any of the contracts in your district without " first consulting me and obtaining my consent. I should like also to adhere as much as " possible to the plan of structures already determined upon. The size of and character " of structures has been generally established by the observed discharge of streams. You " are aware that the first two years have not been favorable for obtaining information " respecting the *heaviest freshet* discharged, and therefore, while circumstances might " demand an increase in size, it would be extremely unsafe to allow a reduction. I " mention this now because it is not improbable that some of the contractors may " endeavour to have a reduction made under the pretence that they are not needed so " large. The structures have, however, been decided on deliberately without pressure of " any kind from any quarter, and if there ever was any reason for the dimensions given " in the schedules, the same reason must exist now as formerly, and therefore, they should " not be changed, at all events reduced, without due consideration.

" Yours very truly,

(Signed,)

" SANDFORD FLEMING."

—I remember that letter.

1654. Did you address one to all the District Engineers?—Every one.

1655. If any District Engineer undertook to make reductions on structures without having first had your sanction, would that have been an improper proceeding?—It would.

1656. Had Mr. Fitzgerald your sanction to make the reductions he made?—He had not.

1657. Have you heard his testimony before this Committee?—Part of it.

1658. Do you know if his testimony shews that he acted according to your instructions?—I do not remember of hearing anything that bore upon this point.

1659. Was it any part of the duty of a District Engineer to take notice of any complaints or statements made by the Divisional Engineer?—Certainly it was.

1660. Supposing the District Engineer were to make any alterations or changes, who should receive information with regard to it; the Contractor or the Divisional Engineer?—The Divisional Engineer.

1661. Here is a letter dated Bathurst, 8th December, 1873, from Mr. Fitzgerald to Mr. Light.

" BATHURST, 8th December, 1873.

" DEAR SIR,—Enclosed please find November estimate. I regret I could not send

"it earlier, but owing to the absence of the Assistant Engineer, I received the measurements only last night.

"You will observe that the masonry is built dry. On this point I wrote for instructions on the 27th ultimo, but have received no reply.

"The Contractor is building on his own responsibility as far as I am concerned.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"Yours truly,

(Signed,)

"JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

"A. L. Light, Esquire,

"District Engineer, Newcastle."

Was that a proper communication for Divisional Engineer to make?—It was not improper.

1662. Was it anything upon which Divisional Engineer should have received instructions?—I should think instructions were given but cannot say positively.

1663. I will read telegram from Mr. Fitzgerald, dated 18th September, 1873 :—

"BATHURST, 18th September, 1873.

"Telegram to A. L. LIGHT, Esquire,

"District Engineer, &c., Newcastle.

"Contractor refuses adhering to plan of bridge ordered for Little Red-Pine Brook.

"Masons now building abutment on reduced "U" plan, 18 ft. face by 14 ft. deep, "return walls. Am going out.

(Signed,)

"JAMES W. FITZGERALD."

Do you know whether that was the plan upon which this structure was to be completed?—I think I ordered structures to be taken down in this case, but am not certain.

1664. Mr. Fitzgerald complains in his letter of 20th August, 1873, when saying he would furnish progress returns, that Mr. Light had not answered certain letters which he had written from time to time. Do you know anything of this?—I am not surprised Mr. Light did not answer all those letters. I know unpleasant feelings existed between Mr. Light and Mr. Fitzgerald, and sometime before this I received from Mr. Light about fifteen or eighteen letters written by Mr. Fitzgerald. His language was sometimes such that I would not like to receive from anybody, and I am not surprised Mr. Light did not answer all the letters he received from him.

1665. What instructions did you give the Divisional Engineer?—They are very general.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1666. Will you state briefly what are the duties of a Divisional Engineer?—His duties were to set out the work for the contractors, or see it set out; to measure the volume of streams in order to determine the clear water-way necessary for culverts and bridges. In regard to this I gave special and detailed instructions. It was also his duty to set out earth-work and culverts, and measure up the work that was done, see that it was properly performed, and that the actual measurements were carried out.

By Mr. Mills :—

1667. Is there any other section but this upon which the Engineer resides?—I think there are two. Mr. Buck may not live quite on the section but at a convenient point to it.

By Mr. Scatcherd :—

1668. Was Mr. Odell constantly on the section?—I always found him there.

1669. Are you aware that Mr. Schreiber went over the work last fall to make an approximate estimate of the finished work?—I am not aware.

1670. How did Mr. Schreiber come to be sent there?—Mr. Brydges sent him.

1671. Is it not a matter under your charge?—It is supposed to be generally under my charge, but Mr. Schreiber has received instructions outside of me.

1672. Were you ever consulted in relation to him?—No.

1673. Is that proper?—I do not think so. Other people seemed to think so.

1674. Do you know whether Mr. Brydges did this with the approval of the Government of the day?—I cannot tell.

Mr. Schreiber is employed to finish up sections taken out of the hands of the contractor. He was first sent over the line last fall, but I do not know what his instructions were. At the present moment I understand he is engaged in finishing up the section which the contractors have failed to do.

1675. Does he take his instructions from you?—He has not as yet.

1676. You have given Mr. Schreiber no instructions yet?—None.

1677. You stated, I think, if any works had been returned by Mr. Buck or any other engineer that had not actually been done, that that was wrong. Mr. Buck, for instance, returned 311 yards of masonry, where other work was substituted?—I think it was a mistake doing so. Mr. Light informed me of the fact. Mr. Buck ought to have returned substituted work as ditching, and not returned it as masonry; and Mr. Light seems to concur in that view.

1678. Suppose Mr. Fitzgerald returned masonry as done that was not done. Would you consider that would be right?—I should say it would be wrong.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1679. Will you state what staff is under the Assistant Engineer in this section?—Generally an assistant and a rodman. In some cases where the work required it, there would be two assistants and two rodmen.

1680. Are there any axemen allowed in this case?—An axeman is generally allowed in each case to the engineer and to the assistant.

1681. Do you know an axeman by the name of Samuel Roy?—I do not. I do not know the names of any of the axemen.

1682. Suppose there had been from four to eight axemen returned upon that section after the work of construction had been commenced, would you consider it excessive?—I would consider it very excessive.

1683. Suppose we should prove Mr. Fitzgerald returned four or five axemen—without a single one appearing on the work—and took the pay himself, what would you say to that?—I should think that would be very dishonest.

1684. If Mr. Fitzgerald returned one axeman, and drew the pay for him, and he did not appear on the work, would you consider that wrong?—Certainly.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
WEDNESDAY, 20th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Gough, Fitzgerald, Light, Garden, Buck, Hazlewood, Fleming, and McLellan were in attendance.

Mr. Gough further examined

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1685. Portion of these reports and letters of Mr. Fitzgerald have been flatly contradicted by Messrs. Light, Fleming, Hazlewood, Garden and Buck. Can you point out any other inaccuracies?—In the first place I find from the printed report of Mr. Fitzgerald's evidence that he states that he found the quantities of rock returned as excavated where no rock existed. This is incorrect, because in the places to which he refers rock was really excavated, although of a loose nature. Also, that rough stone was returned as dressed; this is a positive mis-statement. Also a general expression of opinion that the quantity of earth returned in June, 1872, was in excess of actual work done; this is another positive mis-statement, especially as Mr. Fitzgerald never measured a yard of the work. Mr. Fitzgerald also stated in his letter to Mr. Light, 21st October, 1872, that the work was not well together, and he doubted if a finished half-mile could be picked out on its length; this is another positive mis-statement, as I can show to the Committee on the

profile, from station 1,240 to 1,570 was at that time completed—the heaviest part of the whole work. The work also from station 2,037 to 1,940, or thereabouts, was also completed. At other points along the line, grading was also completed from one to two miles. Mr. Fitzgerald states that most of the culverts are badly executed, but the evidence of Mr. Light, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Buck, Mr. Garden and Mr. Hazlewood is sufficient without mine.

In Mr. Fitzgerald's letter to Mr. Brydges, dated 22nd July, 1873, he states: "the contract is destitute of provisions, material, plant, &c.; several months' pay are due the men, and everything is disorganized." This is a positive mis-statement.

I state distinctly, in reply to where Mr. Fitzgerald says that he is no stickler about work when fairly done, that he was the laughing-stock of every practical man on the work; that the only knowledge he exhibited on the work was the glib use of engineering terms. The statement about my own personal character as a common loafer, public nuisance, one who has debauched the public sentiment, &c., &c., I will simply refer to as a libel upon 3,000 electors of Northumberland, New Brunswick, who twice have returned me to represent them by acclamation, and a third time 400 and odd votes ahead of the one elected fourth on the poll when seven were running.

Mr. Fitzgerald's statement, that all the masonry struck out has been paid for, is a gross mis-statement, as a reference to his own returns will amply prove. The only masonry struck out, which was returned as done, was 311 yards, returned by Mr. Buck on the ground already explained by me, and which Mr. Fleming declares was afterwards deducted from the estimates; and 150 yards, or thereabouts, returned by Mr. Fitzgerald, urged on the same ground by me, but for which I gave Mr. Fitzgerald money to acknowledge; these are the only excesses that I am aware of where masonry was returned not actually executed.

1686. Was that also deducted?—No. Mr. Fleming could know nothing of that unless told by Mr. Fitzgerald, and the only quantities of earthwork and masonry returned in excess of what was actually done were made by Mr. Fitzgerald himself, as now appears from Mr. Fleming's statements. The previous excesses having been deducted Mr. Fitzgerald only acknowledging the principle upon which I claimed such returns when I gave him money.

1687. Were you told by the Commissioners and the Chief that any changes or alterations on the road would ensue to the benefit of the contractor, and did you so understand it?—I did so understand it.

1688. Have there been any changes made that were not for the benefit of the contractors that you know of?—There have not.

1689. If the section is completed as you were completing it, what would be its character when done?—As far as I am aware one of the best roads on the Continent, and I have been over the most of them.

1690. What was the balance due you on the contract for the work taken from you?—\$42,000.

1691. Have you any *data* upon which you can base a reasonably approximate estimate of what it would take to finish the road when taken from you?—I can furnish a practical estimate of what it would take to finish, showing practically. I say the road will be finished for about \$16,000. I make the estimate as follows:—

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
45,000 yds. earth, at \$24.....	10,800	00		
1,000 „ loose rock, at \$50.....			500	00
193 „ stone, Red Pine Bridge to finish, say				
to build, at \$2	386	00		
Of which there is to be cut 80 yards, at \$6..	480	00		
And 33 to haul and dress, at \$8.....	264	00		
			1,120	00
100 yds. stone, Little Red Pine Bridge, at \$2,				
to build.....	200	00		

50 yds. stone, to haul and dress, at \$8	400 00	
60 ,, for arch and culvert, at \$8.....	480 00	
9 ,, delivered, at \$3.....	27 00	
		1,107 00
457 ,, Second-class masonry, as follows :—		
30 ,, To haul and cut, at 1,590,	} 900 00	
at \$10 per yard ;		
30 ,, To haul and cut, at 1,750,		
at \$10 per yard ;		
30 ,, To haul and cut, at 1763,		
at \$10 per yard ;		
100 ,, To haul and cut, at 1,954, at \$8		
per yard.....	800 00	
267 ,, Delivered, at \$4 per yard.....	1,068 00	
		2,768 00
30 ,, Paving, at \$3.....		90 00
		<u>\$16,385 00</u>

I am now aware that within the last ten days, at a cost that could not have exceeded \$1,000, all the second-class masonry but 100 yards is completed, for which, in my statement, I allowed \$2,768.

1692. Is this *data* in relation to the quantities of work yet to be done?—It is ascertained by practical observation and knowledge of the work itself and what is needful to be done.

1693. When Mr. Brydges says it will take \$40,000 to \$50,000 to finish it, do you think he could possibly have known so much about it as you?—I do not think so, and he indicated that himself.

1694. How much of a balance, assuming it now finished for \$16,000, would that leave in your favor?—It would leave \$26,000.

1695. Do you claim you would be entitled for that from the Government?—I was told by the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie, I would be paid any balance that was due to me after finishing the work, and also by Mr. Brydges.

1696. Assuming Mr. Brydges' maximum sum of completing that work, which is \$50,000, the balance of the contract would leave a deficiency of how much?—\$8,000.

1697. How much is due to the men for wages?—About \$3,500.

1698. Have the Government taken possession of any property of yours on the line?—They have.

1799. Is there any official return of the value of the property of which possession has been taken?—There is an official return of the materials, which I value at the least \$7,000.

1700. How would that leave balance due on the contract, assuming Mr. Brydges' maximum \$50,000 correct?—About \$4,000.

1701. Assuming Mr. Brydges' minimum right?—About \$6,000.

1702. What is it that Mr. Fitzgerald means when he speaks of \$6,000 returned?—At the time when I demanded that of Mr. Light, the contingencies were nearly all met, and to this day there is about from \$5,000 to \$6,000 on the contingencies account, properly due to me. I may also state that the cost of contingencies on the section were 50 per cent. in addition to the amount provided in the contract.

1703. Mr. Fitzgerald charges false returns and collusion upon every officer connected with the work. Now, as a matter of fact, was there any collusion with anybody but himself, with the exception of the 311 yards returned by Mr. Buck. Was there any work returned as done that was not done, except what Mr. Fitzgerald returned?—There was no collusion on my part with any one. There was no corrupt arrangement with any one

on the work as far as I am concerned. Mr. Fitzgerald would not recognize the principle in making returns, for which I had contended for three years; but, upon my giving him money, he so recognized it, and upon a square bargain with me that he should share a portion of the moneys which the recognition of that principle yielded.

1704. So far as you were concerned, did that arrangement affect the sum total of your contract payments when work was completed?—It could not possibly. By reference to the returns, from August, 1873, to February, 1874, it will be seen that the excess returned by Mr. Fitzgerald over that handed in by Mr. Garden, was 7,609 yards of earth and 150 yards of masonry, and these returns were made by Mr. Fitzgerald according to the bargain made by me with him, for the money already stated to have been given him. I still maintain that principle I contended for is a right principle. The August returns show that Mr. Fitzgerald returned 200 yards short of the contractor; September returns of Mr. Garden show 237,156 yards total earthwork, while Mr. Fitzgerald returns 240,956, making a difference of 3,800 of a surplus, besides 5,000 yards which Mr. Fitzgerald ordered Mr. Garden to return in excess of work done. In masonry Mr. Garden returns 2,179 yards, while Mr. Fitzgerald shows 2,229 yards, showing a surplus and excess of 50 yards by Mr. Fitzgerald. In October Mr. Garden returns 253,398 yards of earthwork, while Mr. Fitzgerald shows 257,198 yards, making 1,200 less than actual quantity. In masonry Mr. Garden returns 2,429 and Mr. Fitzgerald 2,479 yards, making an excess of 50 yards. In November Mr. Garden returns 273,438 yards of earthwork against Mr. Fitzgerald's 272,238 yards, making Mr. Fitzgerald's less by 1,200 yards. In masonry Mr. Garden shows 2,479 yards against Mr. Fitzgerald's 2,529, an excess of 50 yards. In December Mr. Garden shows 279,091 yards of earthwork against Mr. Fitzgerald's 282,591, which is an excess of 3,500 on the part of Mr. Fitzgerald. In masonry Mr. Garden shows 2,566 yards against 2,666 of Mr. Fitzgerald, making an excess of 100 yards. In January, 1874, Mr. Garden returns 284,482 yards of earthwork against Mr. Fitzgerald's 289,591, making an excess of 5,109 yards. In masonry Mr. Garden shows 2,566 yards against Mr. Fitzgerald's 2,666, showing an excess of 100 yards.

Mr. Garden re-examined

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1705. How much does the excess in those months that Mr. Fitzgerald returned show in excess of your returns?—5,109 yards of earthwork and 100 yards of masonry.

Mr. Fitzgerald—

By Mr. Mills:—

1706. State how this discrepancy occurs.—Up to the month of August, 1873, my returns and those made by Mr. Garden agree. About the middle of July I met Mr. Brydges and Mr. Walsh, at Bathurst, while on a tour of inspection over the Intercolonial Railway. Mr. Brydges held a rather lengthy conversation with me, respecting the condition, character and prospects of the work on Section 16. I stated to him that the works were progressing very unsatisfactorily. I then had a conversation with Mr. Walsh, in which he remarked that he understood that Mr. Gough and myself were not on speaking terms.

1707. Are your returns accurate?—My returns are accurate, with the exception of 3,500 yards, returned on the urgent appeals of Mr. Gough, as his letter which I produce will show, and also on account of the desire of the Chairman that I should assist the contractor all in my power, knowing very well that I had already returned the amount of work returned to me as done by the Assistant Engineer.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1708. Were these statements of Mr. Walsh oral or written?—Both.

1709. Were the words stronger than the letter?—About the same.

1710. How came there this difference in regard to earthwork between your returns to Mr. Light and Mr. Garden's to you for those months?—For the month of September I had already returned the work done as received from Mr. Garden, the day after I think it was mailed I spoke to Mr. Gough for the first time for nearly a year. Mr. Gough very urgently represented to me the necessity of paying for large supplies he was getting from

Montreal, St. John and elsewhere, and that the current estimates would not meet his outlay, and asked me to return for him 4,000 yards of earth on account of reduction in embankment, I think at Red-Pine Bridge. That the District Engineer would be only too glad to second or carry out any recommendations of this kind. I produce the copy of letter sent by me to Mr. Gough on October 3rd, 1873, and which is as follows:—

BATHURST, 3rd Oct., 1874.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your note just received I have to say, as regards allowing measurement *en bloc* for fills when bridges are built, that as a rule all measurements for fills are made when the material is taken from and not in the fills.

You instance Gordon Brook and Red-Pine structures. The space occupied by the former, you say, is over 1,500 cubic yards. I don't know how you make this out. The total masonry in the structure, when finished, is under 900 cubic yards, and the volume of barrel, if carried out the whole length of retaining walls, would be only 484 cubic yards, giving a total of only 1,384.

Admittig even the application of your theory, I can't see why the space taken up by actual masonry returned, should or could be returned over again as earth; but I do not say that you might not ask to have the contents of barrel, say roundly 500 cubic yards, returned.

As to Red-Pine embankment, the bridge does not save anything like 13,000 cubic yards earth.

You have already been allowed measurement for a portion of it, what you have done, and a considerable quantity will yet be required.

With regard to allowance for stone at Little Red-Pine, you have been already allowed for all stone on the contract, dressed and rough, before going into masonry, at the rate of \$5.50 per cubic yard, and received larger measurements than returned to me by your own foremen.

As to granite stone, you have been paid at same rate for 693 cubic yards, although but 609 are in masonry and only a few yards are left.

The estimate for September I mailed before the messenger called with your note, but as it will not reach the district officer till to-morrow at 9 or 10 a.m., I have no objection to recommend a supplementary estimate for whatever you are properly entitled to, if any, subject of course to acceptance by District Engineer.

He can be telegraphed to stay estimate sent.

With regard to the specimen of stone sent for my inspection, I cannot say I approve of it.

Before making out supplementary estimate to-morrow, I will come over and see what you say you are entitled to—say at 9 o'clock.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) JAMES W. FITZGERALD.

Mr. Fitzgerald says he sent that letter to Mr. Gough, and Mr. Gough says he never received it.

1711. Did you telegraph Mr. Light in regard to these supplementary estimates?—I did. The 50 yards of masonry were extra work on the haunches of the bridge at Gordon Meadow Brook.

In October, on the same representation of Mr. Gough, I put 5,000 yards to the return of Mr. Garden, and all the other quantities the same as he returned them.

1712. What are these 5,000 yards for? For the reductions which he says he was entitled to but which was not actually done.

By Mr. Scatcherd:—

1713. Is there any correspondence with Mr. Gough about this?—I produce the following letter from Mr. Gough:—

BATHURST, Oct. 29th, 1873.

DEAR SIR,—I have again to call your attention to what I referred to in my letter to you last month regarding an increase in my estimates.

My outlay has been very heavy this month in preparing for winter operations, my invoices in the aggregate reaching \$11,000. You can see for yourself what a large force I have upon the works, and all these must be fed and clothed in advance of anything I can receive. You know also that I have a large force in the quarries, getting granite, at an enormous cost. Now you surely can give me some help from now till the end of November at any rate, when we will be done building masonry. I have started the "Black Ash" masonry by way of a box culvert, and it will be done in a few days. It was necessary to get the fill made at that place in order to enable us to get our heavy stone up to Big Red Pine. The box culvert 4'6" x 5'00" will be officially classed as second-class masonry, but I have had to take first-class granite intended for piers of Red Pine, and this culvert ought fairly to be returned as first class, and I ask you to do this for me. Also please do not fail to notice, that nothing has been before allowed on this stone, and I should now get the whole without deduction. The original structure here was put down at upwards of 500 yards. On any other contract, now that this culvert is done, I would be allowed the whole estimated masonry at this place. Will you not do as much for my contract to aid its continued vigorous prosecution? You might, I think, give me some help in earth-work this month. The balance of Red-Pine fill I ought certainly to get now, especially as the outlay this season is of necessity so great, to enable the work to proceed.

Mr. Fleming, in going over the work a couple of weeks ago, promised to do all he could to assist me, saying at the same time, that from the nature of the work, ordinary estimates as made on other contracts, did not do justice to me.

I may assure you that Mr. Light has repeatedly told me that he would gladly second anything proposed or done by you to help me along, and I trust you will not stand in the way of the assistance I so much need to enable the work to proceed.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
(Signed),

J. C. GOUGH.

Jas. W. Fitzgerald, Esq.,
Div. Engineer, Sec. 16.

I confess I was desirous to assist him all I could, on account of Mr. Walsh's express desire to me.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1714. In the November estimate did you give Mr. Garden specific directions to return this item?—I did not give specific instructions to return any particular item.

1715. Did you give instructions to Mr. Garden to return any more work in one month than was done in that month?—I think I might have said to Mr. Garden to deal liberally with the contractors.

Mr. Garden—

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1716. Would you have made those surplus returns if it had not been for Mr. Fitzgerald?—I would not.

1717. Did you ever make any returns out of the ordinary, except by instructions from Mr. Fitzgerald?—No; I don't think I did.

1718. I ask you now, in the face of the excess that is stated here of 5,109, and the 5,000 in October, making 10,000, and the excess of Mr. Fitzgerald's returns over what you now approximately estimate for February, what would the total excess of returns made under Mr. Fitzgerald's orders be?—Assuming the February estimate to be 3,000 yards, the excess would be 11,609.

1719. How much dress stone?—Forty yards.

1720. How much excess in masonry?—100 yards.

1721. How much masonry not returned?—Seventy-one yards dry masonry.

1722. Did Mr. Fitzgerald want you to change your books and returns, 15,000 yards, for previous months?—He asked me to enter on my books 15,000 yards that he, Mr.

Fitzgerald, had previously returned, in order that the books might agree. I never entered it.

1723. Did he direct you to add forty cubic yards of dressed stone at Rough Waters quarry, which he had previously refused to accept?—Mr. Fitzgerald ordered me to return about forty cubic yards. I never saw the stone. Mr. Fitzgerald says he thinks there was forty to fifty cubic yards.

1724. Is the same stone referred to in Mr. Fitzgerald's letter that he states was unfit to go into the work?—The stone is still laying at the quarry.

1725. What outlay had Mr. Gough gone to in opening that quarry?—About \$500. Mr. Gough—

By Mr. Scatcherd :—

1726. Do the letters by you and Mr. Fitzgerald, dated October, show state of your understanding at that time?—They do in a business way. It was the first time for over a year that I have spoken to him, for after I had found some attempts to drive me off the contract, I had nothing to say to him, and after I could not succeed in getting rid of him I made a virtue of necessity. The letters produced by Mr. Fitzgerald, with the exception of the third, were written by me to him in his presence, by his express dictation as a stand-by for him, if in the future it should be discovered that he was doing as he was.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1727. You have heard Mr. Fitzgerald's explanation and statements, what had you to say?—I deny having received these measurements as Mr. Fitzgerald states were given, as I previously explained, and for the same consideration.

1728. Have you from the first to the last of the contract ever known that I had used any influence to favor you in the contract?—I believed and knew that you were friendly to me, but I never knew of any undue influence of any kind being used; in fact when I have asked you to exercise any influence which might be considered as undue, for the purpose of getting my rights, the reply invariably was: "I will not do it."

1729. Was it not against my express wish you took the contract?—It was.

1730. Did I not tell you then, and since you carried it out, that you must not look to me for assistance?—You did.

1731. Was it or was it not when I had positive evidence of gross injustice being done to you that I first interfered for you, by representing to the Commissioners that they should send some independent man to ascertain the truth?—I tried a long time, and suffered a long time before I succeeded in obtaining your countenance and aid in assisting me to what I claimed as my rights.

By Mr. Mills :—

1732. You referred to buying furniture for Mr. Fitzgerald; was that when he first went upon the section?—It was.

1733. Was that intended as a bribe?—It was a response to an indication of Mr. Fitzgerald, that the Engineer in charge should at least double his salary, and to frequent reminders by Mr. Fitzgerald that he was fitting up a house to live in and wanted furniture to fill it. It was also done as an inducement for Mr. Fitzgerald to make just and speedy returns for which I had suffered for not having been made.

1734. How long?—Not very long.

1735. Did this have the purpose you intended?—It acted like a charm.

1736. You had nothing to complain of?—Nothing to complain of just then. All my suggestions were carried out.

1737. Did his returns at that time vary from those of the Assistant Engineer?—I don't remember, the Assistant Engineer would return what he was told to return.

1738. You speak of wines and brandy being sent him?—I don't remember. The wine and brandy was sent with the idea that the individual I was dealing with required soaping, as it was afterwards amply proved.

1739. Did Mr. Fitzgerald ever offer to pay for the furniture?—He asked for the bill, but did not offer to pay me.

1740. Did you give him the bill, and why?—I did not. I can't say for what reason I did not, except it be that he would have been under that much of an obligation to me.

1741. From what you say this obligation did not seem to have much effect?—I discovered in November, 1872, that while fair to my face, he was giving me foul play in attempting to drive me off the works.

1742. You discovered this?—Yes.

1743. After you made this discovery did you not present the accounts? and if not, why not?—I thought very little about it.

1744. You say that after due revision you are entitled to \$52,000 upon the principle of payment for works supplanted, of which you received \$10,000 from the Commissioners. Is that correct?—I consider that I was so entitled. The principle was recognized by the payment of \$10,000 on account of my claim.

1745. How much have you received on this contract?—I received \$164,000.

1746. You consider then, according to this statement, that you are still entitled to \$42,000, irrespective of the work to be done?—I don't say that now. I say that I should have been paid \$52,000 at the time I claimed it. The Commissioners could then regulate their monthly payment to me, as they thereafter thought fit.

1747. You claim that the progress estimate, up to the time you here refer to, underpaid you by \$52,000?—I do.

1748. When was this?—In December, 1872.

1749. Do you know what you received up to that time?—I cannot say without referring.

1750. Have you received this amount in dispute since?—No.

1751. Have you received any portion?—No.

1752. Did you not receive \$26,000 for which there was no estimate?—I received \$26,000 outside my estimate. Only \$10,000 of it was of the \$52,000—\$10,000 besides was paid in consequence of having stock, materials laid in in the fall of 1871, and food besides by way of general assistance to the Commissioners I think at different times.

1753. So that but \$10,000 of the sums you claim have been paid?—Yes.

1754. Then, according to the statements made to us, the accounts stand in this way:—

Amount paid you.....	\$164,000 00
Reductions.....	35,000 00
Cost of Completion.....	60,000 00
	\$259,000 00

1755. You say that this \$42,000 has still been unrecognized. What have you to say to this?—The circumstances that made the claim of \$52,000 in August, 1872, a proper one, from my stand point, from the progress of the work to the present condition has become extinct.

1756. In what way?—Because I have been paid from month to month at increased schedule prices and because of outside advances.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
THURSDAY, May 21st, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Messrs. Gough, Fitzgerald, Light, Garden, Buck, Hazlewood, Fleming, and McLelan were in attendance.

Mr. Garden further examined

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1757. Look over these pay-sheets for November, 1871, and see how many axemen are there?—Four axemen.

1758. Was Paul Garnier ever on that work as an axeman and could he have been there without your knowledge?—He might have been for a day or so, but I do not know—I never saw him. Goodwin and Blanchard were on the work, but Mackintosh was not there to my knowledge.

1759. Who is it that has signed Paul Garnier's name?—Looks like Mr. Fitzgerald's writing.

1760. How much was paid to each that month?—\$32 each.

1761. State what were the duties of an axeman, and have they any duties off the section?—They had no duties off the section; on the section their duties are to make stakes and attend upon the engineer laying out the work and about the shanties.

1762. Had Mr. Fitzgerald performed any duties on the section that required one, two, three or four axemen?—He never did any instrumental work on the section that required an axeman.

By Mr. Scatcherd :—

1763. Did you ever see Paul Garnier working on the section?—He may have been with Mr. Nicholson for a short time, but not employed steadily.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1764. If Mr. Nicholson was entitled to one axeman and you to another, would Mr. Fitzgerald be entitled to one?—I don't know.

1765. There are five axemen on the December list; you had one of them, Mr. Nicholson had another, what became of the remaining three?—I don't know. I have never seen them on the section.

1766. How many axemen are there in the February list of 1872?—Four axemen.

1767. You say there are four names on that list; do you know any of them?—I know two of them; two of them I never saw on the section.

1768. Are you satisfied the whole of these axemen were not employed on the section?—I do not think they were.

1769. Will you tell us whether you ordered any of these men to be paid who did not actually do the work?—I ordered none but my own.

1770. Who ordered them to be paid?—The list is certified by Mr. Fitzgerald and drawn out by the paymaster. The list does not go through my hands.

By Mr. Archibald :—

1771. Can you tell where the paymaster gets his information from to make up this list?—I suppose this is furnished by the members of the staff to the paymaster. Each engineer on the section is allowed one axeman, as is the rod-man, there being one on each sub-division of the section. There are two sub-divisions on this section.

1772. Do you know whether the paymaster requires the certificate of the Divisional Engineer before paying?—I have always understood they have required to be certified by him.

1773. Look at the pay-list for April, 1872, and state how many axemen there are?—Four axemen returned and certified by Mr. Fitzgerald. One only of which I have seen doing an axeman's work on the section that month.

1774. Do you know Samuel Roy?—I do not.

1775. Do you know of any person Mr. Fitzgerald drew pay for under the name of Samuel Roy?—I do not.

1776. How many axemen are there in the list for 1874?—Four.

1777. Is Samuel Roy there?—Yes.

1778. Whose writing does that appear to be?—Mr. Fitzgerald's.

By Mr. Scatcherd :—

1779. From whom did these men receive their pay?—My axeman received his pay from me.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1780. Look at the pay list for May. Is the name of Samuel Roy in Mr. Fitzgerald's handwriting?—It is as I before stated.

(Upon this question being asked by Mr. Mitchell of Mr. Garden, Mr. Fitzgerald acknowledged to have written it.)

1781. Did you ever make enquiry how there came to be so many men returned for payment while so few were employed?—I did not.

1782. Did it ever occur to you that these were fraudulent lists?—I knew there were not so many men working.

1783. Did you ever mention it to any one?—Not that I know of.

1784. Did Mr. Fitzgerald certify all these lists?—I think so.

By Mr. Archibald :—

1785. Who certified the lists in the absence of Mr. Fitzgerald?—Probably I did myself.

1786. Look at list for September, 1872.—Did you certify that?—Yes, I did.

1787. How many axemen were there that month?—Four.

1788. Were they all employed?—No, they were not.

1789. How many axemen had you?—I had two axemen in the month of September on account of extra work.

1790. You seem to have had four axemen on the lists all through?—Yes.

1791. I suppose there were only two constantly on the work and occasionally an extra one?—Yes.

By Mr. Mills :—

1792. Why did you certify this list in Mr. Fitzgerald's absence, when you knew these men were not on the works?—It was customary to certify four whether they were there or not.

1793. How many axemen did you draw pay for during the time for which you certified the pay list?—Two axemen.

1794. Did you draw pay for two all the time?—No, I did not.

1795. Did you draw pay for two at any other time?—Not that I know of.

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1796. Did you ever draw pay for two axemen when you had but one on the section?—No, I did not.

1797. Look at the pay-list for January, 1872, and say how many axemen there are on that list?—Five.

1798. Was James Ducet on that work?—I can't say.

1899. Do you remember any of those being on the work?—I remember two.

1800. Were the other three men not on the work?—Not to my knowledge.

1801. Did you draw any money at any time for any of these men except the men actually at work?—I did not.

1802. The January pay-list is especially certified by Mr. Fitzgerald as correct. He witnesses the receipt by his mark to \$32?—I did not see him on the work this month to my knowledge.

Mr. Fitzgerald—

By Mr. Mills :—

1803. What explanation can you give in reference to the number of axemen certified to on these pay-lists?—The pay lists were brought to me generally with the signatures of the men paid on the sheet, and on the assurance of the paymaster that these men were paid I always certified as being correct, with the exception of the axeman I had myself. My axeman was my servant-man in connection with my office; all the other Divisional Engineers being allowed, so far as I know, a man for the same purposes.

1804. Had the paymaster any means of knowing how many men were employed in your section?—I think that information was usually received from the Assistant-Engineer and the rodmen, and out of courtesy to them I never questioned their correctness.

1805. Had you no means of knowing how many men were employed in your section?—I have generally. Mr. Garden and the rodmen always resided in those days on the section, and had a cook, besides the two axemen mentioned by Mr. Garden.

1806. Do you know whether one of those men returned as an axeman was a cook?—Yes, and he remained in the shanty. I may observe that when I took charge of the section, I discharged four axemen.

By Mr. Metcalfe:—

(To Mr. Garden).

1807. Did you not know that one of those called an axeman was a cook?—The cook was my axeman and did the axeman's work, except when the accumulation of work necessitated my getting a second one.

Mr. Fitzgerald—

By Mr. Mills:—

1808. For how many axemen did you draw pay?—I never drew pay but for one man. The paymaster sometimes left the pay of one man with me.

By Mr. Mitchell:—

(To Mr. Garden).

1809. Did you ever draw pay for more than one?—Only with the exception when extra work was required, as already explained.

1810. You have heard Mr. Fitzgerald speak of discharging four men when he came on the section. Explain why it was?—There had been work for them before, but at this time we were taken off the survey work and put on to the construction, and the men were no longer required.

Mr. Fitzgerald—

By Mr. Mills:—

1811. Did you ever receive a bribe of \$400 from Mr. Gough to make certain returns?—Never, sir.

1812. Did you ever, on another occasion, receive a bribe of \$500 to make certain returns of quantities?—I never received any money from Mr. Gough, although frequently offered.

1813. Did you ever receive a cheque for \$500 from Mr. Gough, for the purpose of making improper returns of quantities?—I have.

1814. Did you receive it by mail or otherwise?—By mail.

1815. Were there any letters, papers or telegrams?—There were. I received the following telegram:—

“ January 28th, 1874.

“ By telegraph from Chatham.

“ Garden not likely to be in time. Better chance by making approximate estimate.

“ Make it five thousand sure, and hold ready for mailing till to-morrow night, when you

“ will get letter from me. Light suggested to me ask you to make approximate.

“(Signed,) J. C. GOUGH.

“ To J. W. Fitzgerald.”

By Mr. Mitchell:—

1816. Did you ever present the cheque, or did it ever pass out of your hands to any one else?—I never presented it for payment, nor did it ever pass out of my hands.

1817. Did you accept furniture from Mr. Gough as a present?—I never accepted the furniture from Mr. Gough as a present, nor did I intend to accept it.

1818. Did you ever offer payment?—I have often asked him for his bill with a view to payment, and wrote also to him.

1819. Is there any one cognizant of this transaction with Mr. Gough?—Yes; Mr. John O'Brian for one.

1820. Did you alter or vary the returns of quantities in consequence of this cheque?—No. I think they were rather reduced, as the measurement sheets will show.

Mr. Light examined

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1821. What is the position of Mr. Gough with regard to his standing in the country he lives in, and as to the credence which can be given to his oath?—I have never heard anything personally against Mr. Gough. He is a man of energy and industry.

1822. Has he always tried to fulfil his engagements?—I think so.

1823. Is his reputation in the community in which he lives such as Mr. Fitzgerald describes him?—I should say decidedly not.

1824. Would you believe a statement made by Mr. Gough, whether on oath or otherwise?—I would.

1825. Could he have occupied the prominent position as a representative of a leading county for so many years if he had the reputation Mr. Fitzgerald describes to him?—I should decidedly say not.

1826. Has Mr. Gough for the last nine or ten years carried on a very large business in Miramichi?—I have understood he has.

By Mr. Mills :—

1827. Do I understand you had an axeman?—Yes. My office being the district office, was large. The man acted as messenger, taking care of my horse, &c. Mr. Fitzgerald's office was only a divisional one.

1828. The position of your office is very different from Mr. Fitzgerald's?—It is. I had supervision over six divisions. Mr. Fitzgerald had but one.

1829. What is the duty of the Divisional Engineer with regard to the pay-list, and who is responsible for the list?—Decidedly the Divisional Engineer.

Mr. Buck—

By Mr. Mitchell :—

As Divisional Engineer had you an axeman employed otherwise than on the work of the section?—I had not.

1830. Is not the work on your section very much heavier than on 16?—It is.

1831. How many axemen do you recollect on an average were shown on your section?—At one time I had four, when I had two assistants. I used the axemen who were with the assistants.

1832. Did you ever on your own Section or Section 16 certify for payment of axemen who were not on the line?—On Section 16 I certified to nothing in relation to pay-sheets, and never to my knowledge have I ever certified to any axeman not actually on the line.

1833. Who was responsible on your section for the construction of the pay-list?—I was.

1834. Did you consider it your duty to make up the pay-list before the men were paid?—After the paymaster became aware of the number of men that we had on the survey, which generally confirmed, the pay sheets were made up by him and forwarded to my department, then I certified to them; sometimes he paid himself, sometimes by deputy. I furnish the paymaster with list of names in the section during his periodical visits.

Mr. Fitzgerald examined

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1835. Did your brother either through you or himself draw pay as an axeman on the line?—I did draw pay for my brother under the name of Samuel Roy since Roy was discharged. My brother's name is Garrett Fitzgerald.

1836. When did your brother cease to draw pay?—He drew pay up to last February or March.

1837. When the name of Samuel Roy was signed by a mark was it signed by your brother or yourself?—By myself.

1838. Does your brother's name appear on the pay-sheet at all?—It does not.

1839. Yet you have been drawing the pay for him and signing the name of Samuel Roy for some months?—I have since 1872.

By Mr. Metcalfe :—

1840. Has the pay for any other axeman been received in the same vicarious manner?—I can't answer.

Mr. Buck—

By Mr. Metcalfe :—

1841. How many axemen in your section for the past eighteen months?—Two.

Mr. Gough—

By Mr. Mitchell :—

1842. What information can you give about these axemen?—I know that there are from two to three axemen mentioned as having been paid in the pay-sheet who never did any service upon the section as axemen. Mr. Garden had one of the others mentioned always on the work, and for a portion of the time during two years past, Mr. Nicholson also had one on the work. I knew the man Roy named in the pay-sheet to be Mr. Fitzgerald's brother; and I know the practice over the Intercolonial Railway, is that the divisional engineer should submit to the paymaster the number of such as axemen on the works, and to be paid by the paymaster. I saw Paul Garnier mentioned in the pay list, working about the refitting of Mr. Fitzgerald's house at one or two of the times of which his name appears in the pay list.

Mr. Fleming—

By Mr. Mills :—

1843. You heard the evidence yesterday in reference to the increase of quantities in earthwork and masonry. How much was the contractor over-paid by these increases?—I did not hear the evidence, but it was reported to me by Mr. Light. That evidence had been given to the Committee to the effect that fictitious quantities had been returned. I immediately asked Mr. Light to ascertain as nearly as he could from the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Garden, the quantities of the various kinds actually executed. Mr. Garden has submitted this morning a statement of actual quantities executed. The earthwork he says should be taken as approximate, as he is not sure within a few hundred yards, on account of the work done during the month of February not having been carefully measured. Taking these quantities as they are presented to me, I have moneyed them out at the rates authorized by the Government, and I find that the last certificate issued in favor of the contractors for this section, is about \$10,000 too much. My certificate was \$138,000. Assuming these new quantities to be accurate, I must reduce it to \$128,000.

1844. What would be those sums according to these revised quantities?—About \$102,000 in relation to the original quantities.

1845. What would be the value of the work done, giving the contractor the benefit of the deductions and changes in relation to the lump-sum price?—About \$124,000. I do not in this estimate give the contractor the benefit of the fencing or wooden bridges dispensed with as reductions.

By Mr. Mills :—

1846. Assuming the reductions insured to the benefit of the contractor, what proportion of the absolute reduction would Mr. Gough be entitled to?—\$21,600.

Mr Garden—

By Mr. Mills :—

1847. Do you know upon what plan Mr. Schreiber is finishing the work?—I don't know.

1848. Do you know whether Mr. McDonell, who is acting under Mr. Schreiber, is finishing the section under the estimate made by you for Melville?—I do know it. It is a statement different to what Mr. Fitzgerald stated the other day, and it is finished up upon the scale that Mr. Gough was finishing it upon.

1849. When you speak of the reduced structure, is it upon the scale furnished by you to Mr. Melville, which has been before this Committee?—It is. The structure at 1,590, that is being built 3ft. x 5ft., and at 1,756, is being built 2ft. 6in. x 4ft.

1850. What other changes?—There is a change in the plans of masonry at little

Red Pine, also box 1,763, 2ft. 6in. x 2ft. 6in.; at 1,750 has been built 2ft. 6in. x 4ft.; 1,574, 4ft. x 5ft. box. All these changes were being made before the contract was taken from the contractors.

1851. Who ordered you to do it?—I received no order, but told the contractors to build it according to profile, and he said he would not. Mr. Fitzgerald was aware that the structures were being built on a reduced scale. I did not allow them to be built. I returned the actual quantities built.

1852. I understood you to say that Mr. McDonell is finishing the works as Mr. Gough proposed to finish it?—He is. There were two structures which are finished on that plan, which were not commenced when the contract was taken from Mr. Gough.

1853. *Mr. Fleming.*—If the work is being finished up on a reduced scale beyond what I had assented to as stated above, the statement I have given above cannot be considered strictly accurate.

The reduction referred to is something quite new to me. I shall take immediate steps to prevent it being carried out or relieve myself from all responsibility. My opinion is it will degrade the character of the line. The reductions sanctioned by me were the maximum reductions I thought could be made, and was sanctioned provisionally. I reserve to myself the right to restore any of the structures struck out that circumstances might seem to require.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
FRIDAY, 22nd May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Mr. Scatcherd in the Chair.

The report prepared by the Sub-Committee, to be presented to the Standing Committee, was read and concurred in,—Hon. Mr. Mitchell dissenting.

The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE ROOM,
HOUSE OF COMMONS,
FRIDAY, 22nd May, 1874.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts met.

Mr. Young in the Chair.

Mr. Scatcherd presented the report of the Sub-Committee, to whom was referred all matters connected with Section 16, Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. Scatcherd, the said report was concurred in, and ordered to be reported to the House, with the evidence taken.

Mr. Mills explained that the report was the conjoint opinion of four members of the Sub-Committee,—Mr. Mitchell dissenting.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented a minority report, opposed by the other members of the Sub-Committee, in reference to Section 16, Intercolonial Railway, which was ordered to be attached to the report.

The Committee then adjourned.

REPORT.

The Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts beg leave to present, as their Second Report, a "digest" of the evidence taken in reference to the "Dawson Route," with the full evidence and letters from Mr. Dawson appended.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES YOUNG,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 22nd May, 1874.

DIGEST OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The evidence taken before the Sub-Committee appointed on the "Dawson Road" shows:—

1st. That the first estimate of the cost of the road from Fort Garry to Fort William was \$250,000 ;

The total expenditure, according to statement laid before the committee (see paper marked "F", p. 10), was \$1,294,887. 82, of which \$798,812.97 was for construction, plant, buildings, &c., and \$496,074.85 for transportation expenses. The cost per mile of waggon road (leaving out the water way) has been nearly \$2,700 ; but it is claimed by Mr. Dawson that the road, plant and buildings are more extensive and better than his original estimate contemplated.

2nd. That the Fort Garry section of the road was first begun under Mr. Snow's superintendence in the fall of 1868. At the breaking out of the insurrection in 1869, the people stopped his work, and the stores he left, amounting in value to about \$20,000, were carried off. These provisions were stored at Oak Point. Acting under Colonel Wolseley's proclamation, when taking up the expeditionary force in 1870, the Hudson's Bay Company commenced to complete this section of the road so that the troops could pass over it. They engaged the Hon. James McKay as superintendent, with Mr. W. P. Lonsdale as an assistant, and the work of construction was re-commenced in the month of July, in that year ;

3rd. Mr. Dawson, who shortly afterwards arrived in the territory, confirmed the engagement of Mr. McKay and Mr. Lonsdale, and the work continued under instructions from the Public Works Department, at Ottawa, the Hudson's Bay Company acting as paymasters, and continuing to take an active supervision in the prosecution of the work ;

4th. It was agreed that the Hudson's Bay Company should receive 10 per cent. on all payments made by, and on all accounts of stores purchased from them, in lieu of all commissions, interest, or other charges. The work went on steadily during the summer of 1870, but the evidence goes to show that the system of management, both as to construction and payments was, to say the least of it, unbusiness-like and loose. The work was done partly by day labor, and partly by small contracts, given out by Messrs. McKay and Lonsdale. No proper books seem to have been kept, and the payments were principally made by orders for lump sums on the Hudson's Bay Company, no proper pay lists being made out, or proper vouchers taken from the workmen for payments made to them ;

5th. Supplies of various kinds were largely purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and it appears that the superintendent, Mr. McKay, had himself furnished supplies from his *own* store to the value of \$1,704, for which there appear vouchers from himself as having received payment therefor ;

6th. During the winter of 1870-71, the Hudson's Bay Company sent a statement of account to the Public Works Department, Ottawa, for payments and supplies made for the road, amounting to £4,723 5s. 9d. sterling. This account Mr. Dawson refused to certify to, as it had not been made out properly, and no proper vouchers accompanied the statement; but he recommended (see letter marked "B," p. 7) a payment of \$20,000 on account, and the Government subsequently paid \$15,000 to the Company;

7th. In the month of August, 1871, Mr. Buchanan, a clerk in the Public Works Department, was sent by Mr. Dawson to Fort Garry to see that the accounts of the Hudson's Bay Company against the Government were made out in the regular way required by the Department. Efforts were then made to procure regular pay-lists and vouchers, although the moneys had been previously paid. These pay-lists and vouchers were obtained by Messrs. Buchanan and Spence, who pronounced them all to be signed by those to whom the amounts were originally paid, with the exception of those of one Charles Nolin, to several apparently different signatures, to which the attention of the witnesses was specially called. From this date, November, 1871, the regular Departmental system of payments, pay-lists, &c., was introduced;

8th. Up to the 26th January, 1872, the total claim of the Hudson's Bay Company was £24,376 10s. 5d. sterling; the commission upon which was £2,435 10s. 2½d sterling. Mr. Dawson asked a reduction of five per cent. on the charges for supplies made by the company, which he considered too high, and also maintained that out of the ten per cent. commission agreed upon, the company should pay the cost of the staff who managed the work on the road. The company agreed to take the five per cent. off the commission on the supplies embraced in their account, which amounted to £249 16s. 0d. sterling, but the payment of the staff is still in dispute. The Government have, in consequence, retained some \$12,000 in their hands until the point is settled.

9th. "The accounts of the Hudson's Bay Company subsequent to 1871, above referred to, up to 1st January, 1873, for construction and transportation amounted to \$66,593.78. There remains unpaid \$12,092.76. The amount due the company on last year's operations is \$44,462.41. This has not been paid because the appropriation was exhausted." (See Mr. Dawson's evidence.)

10th. The number of employees, including carpenters, engineers and shipwrights engaged on the route last season was 370, of whom 100 were unavoidably left behind during the winter, in consequence of the police force being sent up so late last fall. There were seventy teams engaged. Other than the mounted police and other business of the Government passing over the route, 1,660 passengers, and \$4,085 worth of freights were carried last year, the receipts from passenger traffic being about \$19,000;

11th. Of the character of the road, Mr. Dawson says it is "a very good road except about eight or ten miles of swamp" which needs improving; and of the Fort Garry section, Mr. Spence says it "would be considered a good road with the exception of a large portion of prairie between Point du Chêne and Fort Garry; parts of that have never been completed." Taking the road all through he "considered \$2,650 per mile an expensive price;"

12th. In judging of the management of the Fort Garry section of the road, as well as the total cost of the work for construction and transportation, the evidence claims that the state of insurrection in which Manitoba was at the time should properly be considered, as well as the additional expense forced upon the work by the conveyance of the military expedition under Colonel Wolseley, and the haste necessary to make the road from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry passable for the wroops.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE IN REFERENCE TO THE "DAWSON ROAD."
AS TAKEN BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE SELECT STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

OTTAWA, 28th April, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Mr. Buchanan examined:—

I was connected with the "Dawson Road" as accountant and paymaster. I was employed at Thunder Bay one season, and after that at Fort Garry, and on the route thereto for a short time. I went to Fort Garry for a short time in May, 1871, and returned in August permanently. I found accounts existing between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Public Works Department. The accounts amounted to about eighteen thousand pounds (£18,000) sterling of transactions. I am aware how they were incurred. They were incurred under the superintendence of Messrs. McKay and Lonsdale. I understand that they were first employed by the Hudson's Bay Company; but their engagement was ratified by Mr. Dawson when he took charge. I found *road books*, but no properly kept ledger, giving a correct statement of expenditure. The Hudson's Bay Company were paymasters, and kept the accounts up to the first of August, 1871, when the accounts were made up to, about eighteen thousand pounds (£18,000) sterling and the books and accounts were handed over to me. This amount of eighteen thousand pounds (£18,000) sterling was arrived at from the road books and orders for payments on the Hudson's Bay Company. My attention was first called to these accounts by Mr. Dawson in July, 1871. Mr. Dawson instructed me to put the accounts in order for the Department, and the men's names on the pay lists in a regular form, for previous expenditure under the Hudson's Bay Company, and for the future.

By Mr. Scatcherd.—How was the Fort Garry road commenced to be constructed?—It was commenced by the Hudson's Bay Company, under Colonel Wolseley's proclamation in July, 1870. Messrs. McKay and Lonsdale were engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company to superintend the works on the road, and they continued to act up to August, 1870, under the same engagement. When Mr. Dawson came into the country he ratified their engagement by the Hudson's Bay Company; and afterwards gave them their instructions himself. The Hudson's Bay Company simply acted as paymasters. I arrived at Fort Garry in August, 1871. This account of eighteen thousand pounds (£18,000) sterling, was held against the Public Works Department by the Hudson's Bay Company.

By Hon. Mr. Mitchell.—How was the amount of eighteen thousand pounds (£18,000) sterling ascertained to be due the Hudson's Bay Company?—It was checked from the superintendent's *road books*, and orders on the Hudson's Bay Company. The orders on the Hudson's Bay Company were given by Mr. Lonsdale principally, and sometimes mentioned quantities of work done, and sometimes were given for amounts on account. Mr. Lonsdale kept books, and these were handed to Mr. Spence, accountant, when making out accounts.

By Mr. Scatcherd.—Did the Hudson's Bay Company give detailed accounts of expenditure?—They (the Hudson's Bay Company) sent down here a statement of account during the winter of 1870 and 1871. It was sent back by Mr. Dawson because it was not made out in proper form; and in July, 1871, Mr. Dawson, instructed me to have the accounts made out according to the rules of the Department. Vouchers were made out; the details being got from *road books* and orders for money in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the vouchers were signed by the persons who had received the money, (to the best of my knowledge and belief.) Vouchers being sought for and obtained from the persons whom the *road books* and orders on the Hudson's Bay Company indicated had been paid the amounts charged by the latter in their accounts. I found no persons who said they had not received the amounts charged to them in the Hudson's Bay Company's accounts. The time occupied in obtaining vouchers was up to November, 1871. The vouchers were dated at the time the parties had received the money paid them, although they were made out subsequently.

Answer to Mr. Cunningham.—On being shewn five signatures of “C. Nolin,” (apparently different) to vouchers, four witnessed by me and one by Mr. Spence, I am satisfied that those witnessed by me were signed by Charles Nolin in my presence. I wish to be allowed to state in explanation of my statement, “that although the handwriting was different in some of the Nolin vouchers, I was convinced that any document to which my name was attached as witness was signed in the signature acknowledged in my presence by the party to whom the amount had been paid. That when I gave the answer in respect to occurrences as far back as 1871, it was without full recollection of the circumstances, and relying upon my invariable habit with respect to witnessing documents, for the correctness of my assertion. Subsequently, in conversation with Mr. Spence on the subject of the dissimilarity of the handwriting, Mr. Spence explained that he himself had written Charles Nolin’s name, and recalled the circumstances to my memory. The following is an explanation:—

The vouchers had been prepared for some time for Nolin’s signature. Spence had asked him several times to come to the office and sign the document. He had gone out, at least once, to Oak Point, where Nolin lives, to get his signature, but had missed seeing him. I had met Nolin in the streets of Winnipeg, and explained to him that it was necessary he should sign receipts for the money he had received. He promised to call at my office and sign the vouchers, but neglected to do so. One evening I saw him from my office window driving down to the ferry, and I ran and overtook him, and tried to get him to come back and sign the documents; he urged his hurry, and that night was coming on. Mr. Spence had by this time come up with the vouchers, which I explained to him. He said they were perfectly right, and turning to Spence said, “You know they are all right, sign for me.” On our return Spence did so, and I witnessed the signature. I had full evidence in this and all other cases of accounts to which my name is attached, that the work had been done, and the money paid therefor by the Hudson’s Bay Company.

I am not aware, of my own personal knowledge, that the heads of the department were aware of the accounts being sent back to be put in proper form, or that the pay lists and vouchers were not made out until long after the money had been paid. These vouchers were sent in and accepted by me as *bona fide* vouchers.

By Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Do these vouchers represent *bona fide* payments?—I believe them to represent *bona fide* payments by the Hudson’s Bay Company. The *road books* are in my office at Fort Garry. Payments were made partly in cash and partly in supplies.

W. FRED. BUCHANAN.

Sub-Committee met.

Wednesday, 29th April, 1874.

Mr. S. J. Dawson examined:—

I commenced explorations from Thunder Bay westward, in the month of June, 1868. I had general charge of the Dawson Route in 1870, though I had begun its construction in 1869.

The Fort Garry end of the road was begun in 1870 by the orders of the commandant of the military, by the Hudson Bay Company.

There was work done in the fall of 1868 by Mr. Snow, who was sent out for that purpose. I had no direct charge or supervision of that section of the road at that time; he was sent out independently of me, and reported to the department direct.

I accompanied the military expedition on its way to Red River, acting for the Department of Public Works. Colonel Wolseley wrote to Mr. McTavish, agent of the Hudson’s Bay Company, that he should organize a force and send out to work on the road to the Lake of the Woods; this road was considered a military necessity.

I went out from Fort Garry, a few days after the arrival of the troops, to see what had been done. I found the Hudson’s Bay Company had a considerable force of workmen on the road, and I directed them to continue the organization and increase the force, during the fall as much as available supplies would permit, so as to get it through as far as possible for the following summer.

When Mr. Snow went out there in the fall of 1868, there was a famine ; provisions and supplies were scarce and prices high. It was in 1869 that the insurrection broke out, and he could not get much work done ; the people stopped his work. The place of operation was somewhere near Oak Point.

I have heard many reports about the loss of the stores of the Department of Public Works, but all I know is that when I went out there was not a thing left.

I cannot state precisely what was the value of the loss of stores by Mr. Snow, but I think it would be about \$20,000

I have a return of the amount of stores Mr. Snow left.

The Government stores consisted of pork, flour, &c., and all other articles required in carrying on works of this kind.

I am satisfied Mr. Snow's returns to the department will show how the work was left. Operations were stopped thirty miles from the settlements.

A young man was left in charge of the supplies at Oak Point Settlement. The Hudson's Bay Company had no stores there at that time. There were no stores whatever at Oak Point when I arrived.

The road extended from the border of the prairie inland, and was a very good road as far as the Broken Head River, with the exception that embankments were required in the swamps ; it was opened more or less from Oak Point eastward through the woods twenty-eight miles, the latter part being a mere cut through the forest.

I cannot state precisely the price of provisions when Mr. Snow was carrying on operations, but I think it would be possible to find out. I know people complained of the prices of provisions, but I do not know of my own knowledge what prices were charged, but books and accounts are existing I think which will show the charges made by Mr. Snow, and the total amount of his expenditure. This was prior to my control of the western section of the road.

In the beginning of September, 1870, I went out over the road which the Hudson's Bay Company had worked upon, and told them to continue the work upon it, which they did during the fall and succeeding winter. I confirmed their charge given by the military on the part of the Department of Public Works, and when I came to Ottawa it was approved of.

The Hudson's Bay Company had a general charge of the work until the fall of the following year.

The officers in immediate charge of the road, under the Hudson's Bay Company, were the Hon. Mr. McKay and Mr. Lonsdale ; I sent them instructions and directed their operations from Ottawa ; I gave them general instructions in the fall how the roads were to be made.

The Hudson's Bay Company were managers and pay-masters ; they were to pay accounts certified as correct by Messrs. McKay and Lonsdale. The Company sent down to Ottawa the account ; in the winter of 1870-71 it was investigated, and instructions sent back to them to adopt a better mode of keeping these accounts ; they were told that accounts could not then be assumed, but meantime a payment would be made on account ; this was in 1870. There was a definite understanding respecting the payments which were made. I have here a letter from the Hudson's Bay Company marked A., which will explain their views of the matter. These understandings were arrived at generally through correspondence.

(Copy.)

(A.)

FORT GARRY, MANITOBA, 20th January, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favors of 21st December and 2nd January, and was astonished to find that our account against the Department of Public Works for expenditure on Lake of the Woods road had not been paid in full, but that \$15,000 only had been ordered. I understood from you that there would be no difficulty in having our account settled as soon as the amount was known to the department. As the whole business was done by the company, I considered it unnecessary to send minute details of all transactions, and accordingly forwarded "summary" only. On receipt of your letter, however, I went out to the N. W. Angle for the books, and am now getting copy of account made out.

As we had no blank vouchers, pay-lists, &c., or regular form laid down for keeping the accounts, but looked on them merely in the light of a branch of the company's business for the time being. I will be unable to furnish you with these documents. I will, however, get Mr. James McKay, as road superintendent, to verify the detailed statements and I trust you will see they are met in future as soon as received in Canada. I am getting the account for December made up and will dispatch it shortly. You will find it high as regards part of the contract work paid for in that month.

I understand Mr. McKay's report has already gone down, and by it you will see how the work has progressed. [See Report p. 20.]

Enclosed herewith you will find a copy of Colonel Wolseley's letter to me which you requested. On its receipt I issued notices in the Colonel's name, calling for men to commence the work, and went myself through the English portion of the settlement, but failed in getting a single English half-breed or swampy. None but French half-breeds offered, though it was given out and well understood that the road was to be pushed through in order to hurry in Her Majesty's troops.

Believe me very truly yours,

(Signed)

J. H. McTAVISH.

S. J. DAWSON, Esq., Ottawa.

Certified Copy,

ALPH. BENOIT,

The arrangement which was made was this, that they were to pay on the certificates of the superintendents—I authorised them to do this. I can produce copies of letters which I have written to them, giving them my authority for payments to be made in this way. Mr. McTavish represented the company when this arrangement was made.

In July, 1871, I again reached Fort Garry and inspected the work, and looked over the Hudson's Bay Company's books and accounts to see if they were made out in a proper form, so that I could transfer them to the department. I found that vouchers were in many cases wanting, and as I could remain only a few days, on my way back I sent Mr. Buchanan, an officer of the Department of Public works, to Fort Garry, directing him to arrange the accounts and put them in proper shape; see that payments had been properly made, and investigate the whole matter as thoroughly as possible, as I would not assume the responsibility of any of them in their then shape; they struck me as being intrinsically correct, and they were I suppose in the shape that the company usually kept their own accounts.

This was in 1871. We kept a set of books at Ottawa in which these accounts were regularly entered.

Late in the fall of 1871, perhaps the end of November, I went out with the troops which were sent over on account of the Fenian invasion; in the meantime Mr. Buchanan, assisted by Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Spence and Mr. McKay, had been classifying and arranging the accounts and putting them in tabular form. I remained a few days and left them at work, and the accounts were sent down in the winter to Ottawa. I put them into the hands of the accountant of the Crown Timber Office here, who assisted me in his spare hours; and after some correspondence with Mr. Buchanan, who was then in Fort Garry, in regard to certain payments that had been made, and after getting explanations from him, the accounts were transferred to the department; the first were sent in March, 1872, and the balance in May, 1872. I did not send them in as final returns, but recommended a part payment to be made, and submitted them for examination by the department. The returns are here as they came to my hands from the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Hudson's Bay Company kept an agent on the road to pay the men working by the day, and orders sent by Mr. McKay and Mr. Lonsdale for provisions and supplies they also drew orders for money. I did not visit Fort Garry from September, 1870, until July, 1871. The Government paid upon my recommendation. Mr. Spence was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and paid by the Public Works Department. I never saw anything to lead me to suppose that the accounts were anything but genuine, I supposed them to be genuine in every respect and true as representing the amount. I believe that the work was done, and proper value received for the amount charged.

I was particular to look into and see that no irregularity existed. In one case I found one of the men employed was interested in a job on the road. I pointed out the impropriety of anything of this kind, and I ordered that no one working for the Government should have any interest, direct or indirect, in the work they were carrying on; the man was shortly afterwards discharged.

I examined the items for supply sent in by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Everything in the settlements was at famine prices, what I bought from other parties was about the same price as was charged by the Hudson's Bay Company.

I objected to the prices charged, and to this day there is due twelve thousand dollars, which is more than enough to cover any difference.

The usual mode of payment was for the superintendent in transferring accounts to the Department, if they were satisfactory, to approve them, and recommend them for payment; if they were incomplete, he recommended them for examination, and for part payment on account.

Copies of two letters were here produced, marked B. & C., and are as follows:—

(Copy.) (B.) OTTAWA, 16th December, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith a general statement of payments made on account of work in progress on the Fort Garry section of the Red River roads, by On this a payment the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, amounting to £4,723 5s. 9d. sterling. of \$15,000 order- I have not as yet received all the detailed statements in connection ed. with this account, but trust to be able to submit them shortly. In the mean time I would respectfully request that a sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) be paid to the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company on account, and charged to the Fort Garry section of the Red River roads.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedt. servant,
F. Braun, Esq., Secretary, Department of Public Works. (Signed,) S. J. DAWSON.

(Copy.) (C.) OTTAWA, 12th March, 1872.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's accounts against the Fort Garry Road up to the 1st August last, amounting to £18,384 14s. 9d. sterling. On this amount a sum of \$15,000 was paid on 16th December, 1870, and I would now recommend a further payment of \$60,000 on account.

The accounts for August, September and October are now being examined, and will be sent in with a general summary in a few days.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedt. servant,
F. BRAUN, Esq., Secretary, Department Public Works, Ottawa. (Signed,) S. J. DAWSON

On the 22nd May, 1882, I sent in the following letters, marked D. & E.:—

(Copy.) (D.) OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1872.

SIR,—I beg to enclose for examination the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Garry accounts for "Transport Service," viz:—

		Sterling.
No. 4.	Cash account, per Mr. Graham.....	£1,522 14 8½
5.	do do	1,134 8 2½
6.	do Mr. Buchanan.....	689 10 5
7.	Supplies.....	183 16 10
8.	do	208 7 0
9.	do	1,014 16 10½
10.	do	120 10 9½
	Cash and supplies to 23rd January, 1872.....	1,114 9 8

with Messrs. Graham and Buchanan's accounts and vouchers in support of the cash accounts, all in duplicate.

Also their account for cash and supplies, "Transport Service," to 20th April, 1872, amounting to £404 13s sterling, the original of which will be forwarded as soon as received from the Company.

The whole, as per enclosed abstract, amounting to £6,393 7s. 6d. sterling.

I shall in a few days communicate further on the subject of these accounts; mean time they are transmitted for examination only.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

S. J. DAWSON.

F. BRAUN, Esq., Secretary,
Department Public Works, Ottawa.

Abstract of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Accounts, Transport Service.

	Sterling.
No. 4 Cash account, per Graham	£1,522 14 8½
5. do do	1,134 8 2½
6. do Buchanan.....	689 10 5
7. Supplies.....	183 16 10
8. do	208 7 0
9. do	1,014 16 10½
10. do	120 10 9½
Cash and supplies to 23rd January 1872.....	1,114 9 8
Do to 29th April, 1872.....	404 13 0
Total.....	£6,393 7 6

(Copy.)

(E.)

OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1872.

SIR,—I beg to enclose the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Garry road accounts for

	Sterling.
August, 1871.....	£1,389 4 0
September ,,	2,474 3 1½
October ,,	612 17 10½
And to 26th January, 1872.....	1,823 4 6

With a classification thereof amounting to..... £6,299 9 6

Also a corrected statement of the Fort Garry Road accounts from 1st August, 1870, to 1st August, 1871, transmitted in my letter of 12th March last, and a classification thereof, amounting to £18,329 10s. 11d. sterling.

An abstract of these accounts is enclosed, showing a total amount, from 1st August, 1870, to 26th January, of £24,629 0s. 5d. sterling.

On this amount a sum of \$15,000 was paid on 16th December, 1870, and a further payment of \$60,000 recommended in my letter of 12th March last.

The Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's charges of 10 per cent. for commission on road account and one-third per lb. on pork, are under consideration, and will be the subject of further communication before recommending the accounts for payment in full.

Duplicates of the accounts rendered and of those now sent are enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

(Signed,)

S. J. DAWSON.

Abstract of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Garry Road Accounts.

	Sterling.
For August, 1871.....	£1,389 4 0
September „	2,474 3 1½
October „	612 17 10½
And to 26th January, 1872.....	1,823 4 6
	£6,299 9 6
Amount of accounts rendered from 1st August, 1870, to 1st August, 1871, as per corrected statement herewith.....	18,329 10 11
Total.....	£24,629 0 5

The ten per cent. charged on account of payments made covered everything.

The two-and-a-half per cent. commission was amount charged for outlay for the Militia Department on drafts separate from the Public Works accounts on which the ten per cent. was paid. The ten per cent. was to cover commission, interest and all charges, as paymasters and managers of the road. I thought if they received the ten per cent., they should assume the payment of Mr. McKay, Mr. Lonsdale, and Mr. Spente, and to this they seemed willing to accede. The Hudson's Bay Company still hold a claim for more than the amount in the hands of the Government, but their claim has not lately been pressed. I think the ten per cent. commission agreed to be paid to the Hudson's Bay Company would amount to about twelve thousand dollars. In making the arrangements, I acted as agent for the Department.

The arrangement was made by me on getting to Fort Garry, in 1870. The Hudson's Bay Company were to furnish everything at cash price. On account of high prices charged, I asked them to reduce that portion of the account which was for goods, and to this they acceded. They said if I deducted the cost of the staff, they must be allowed the full amount of the ten per cent. charged on the whole account. The matter now remains in abeyance. Work under that system ceased in the fall of 1871. We then carried it on in the usual way of public works. During last year we organized a new system of payments, which are now made through the Merchants' Bank, on the certificate of the Deputy Receiver General of Manitoba. This system was carried into operation last spring. The ten per cent. referred to would not have been more than equivalent to the interest of the money. The loss of stores by the insurrection would be about twenty thousand dollars; we could give particulars for the greater part of it. This does not include loss of stores under Governor McDougall, of which I know nothing.

The Hudson's Bay Company charged about the same price as other merchants. In 1870 scarcely any provision could be got. I bought some supplies from other parties, and the prices were about the same as those charged by the Hudson's Bay Company. I thought, however, that as we were dealing so largely with them, they should have made the prices considerably lower; and they have since made some reductions.

The officers in charge of the road, Messrs. McKay and Lonsdale, made the measurements. They are good, practical road-makers. Some of the men were paid by the day, and some by the job.

Question.—If the Hudson's Bay Company should have charged in their accounts, eight pence per pound for beef, when it could have been obtained for eight cents, would you have considered that an overcharge?

Answer.—I would most certainly have considered that an overcharge; but no such case occurred.

A statement shewing the money voted and spent on the *Dawson Road*, including all outstanding accounts separately, also the working expenses and ordinary expenditure, was handed in here, marked F., and is as follows:—

(F.)

NORTH-WEST

STATEMENT shewing the Money Voted and Spent on the Dawson Road,
ordinary

Appropriation.	Total Expenditure.	Expenditure.				
		Construction.				
		Fort Garry Road.	Thunder Bay Road and Navigable Sections.	Plant, Buildings, Wharves, etc.	Surveys.	Boats, Military Expedition.
		(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1867-68...General.....	1,000 00				1,000 00	
1868-69 do	19,113 13	17,013 13			2,100 00	
1869-70 do	161,125 34	27,485 96	105,019 39			28,619 99
1870-71 do	130,423 40	23,875 59	48,690 84		4,791 50	12,092 62
1871-72 do	305,577 84	120,109 50	18,642 47	90,776 54	4,000 00	
1872-73 \$211,000 00	259,803 27	32,100 00	30,000 00	79,663 00	4,000 00	
1873-74...198,000 00	242,844 84					
	1,149,887 82	45,000 00	58,000 00	82,545 05	4,000 00	
Outstanding accounts un- paid	145,000 00					
Total expenditure	1,294,887 82	265,584 18	260,352 70	252,984 59	19,891 50	40,712 61

Gross Expenditure..... \$1,294,887 82
 Off Expenses, per columns (5), (6), (7), and (8) 496,074 85

Expended on Construction, Roads, Wharves, Plant, Buildings, &c.,
 per columns (1), (2), (3) and (4) \$798,812 97

TERRITORIES.

(F.)

including all outstanding accounts separately ; also the working expenses and expenditure.

Working Expenses.			Revenue and amounts accrued.					
Loss by Insurrec- tion, Red River.	Working Expenses.	Indian Gratuities.	Amounts paid Receiver General.	Canada Pacific Railway Survey.	Mounted Police.	Indian Depart- ment.	Militia Depart- ment.	Total Revenue.
(6.) \$ cts.	(7.) \$ cts.	(8.) \$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
20,000 00	50,972 85						66,705 06	66,705 06
	72,049 33		46,178 44					46,178 44
	114,040 27		12,492 00					12,492 00
	195,299 79	3,000 00	15,665 53	13,764 91	56,404 00	13,905 44	8,500 00	108,239 88
20,000 00	432,362 24	3,000 00	74,335 97	13,764 91	56,404 00	13,905 44	75,205 06	233,615 38

Working Expenses..... \$496,074 85
 Revenue paid and accounts accrued 233,615 38

Actual Cost of Working Expenses over Returns since 1869-70..... \$262,459 47

The construction and transportation services were managed together in 1870, when the military went up. The military were paid for all work done by them on the road, by the paymaster of the public works. The amount of \$490,000 is an approximate estimate of what has been spent on transportation alone.

We kept the two services approximately separate, but not actually so, as both were carried on simultaneously by the same men. It is only an approximate statement of the relative amounts expended in the services; we had no means of keeping the transportation service completely separate from the construction service, but the estimate may be regarded as nearly correct.

This statement was made up during the past winter, from returns received from year to year.

The charge for the transportation of volunteers was uniform at twenty-five dollars per head beside rations.

No charge appears for the transportation of the mounted police last fall. I think that the whole cost for the transportation of this force on their road to Red River, on account of their having been so late, and the consequent freezing in of the working force of the road, thereby greatly increasing the expense, should be charged against their department.

The season closed earlier last fall than usual.

The total amount expended on the construction and plant of the route, land, and water, is about \$800,000.

Distance one hundred and fifty miles of land road made, and three hundred miles of water rendered navigable in sections, in all about 451 miles, this includes plant, buildings, wharves, steamers, and all expenditure whatever, apart from transportation.

I do not think \$2,700 per mile is more than most engineers would value the cost of land roads made under the same circumstances.

American engineers in the direction of Duluth, value roads of the same class, from \$3,000 to \$3,500 per mile.

I estimated the cost of the preliminary line in 1869, at \$1,800 per mile, without plant or buildings.

S. J. DAWSON.

The following questions were then given the witness for his next examination:—

1. The estimate of cost of the Red River Road, and the character proposed.
 2. What are the causes which have made the present line so much more costly than the first estimated.
 3. State number of miles opened, and the present condition of the road.
- The Sub-Committee then adjourned.

Thursday, 7th May, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Examination of Mr. S. J. Dawson continued:

In answer to questions on Statement "F," put in evidence in the previous examination, the witness says:—

This statement shows the total expenditure and approximate distribution on the Red River route.

In this are included estimates for works in progress, outstanding accounts, and all expenditure whatever, also twenty thousand dollars for stores lost, and for other losses under Mr. Snow, arising from the insurrection. I have also included in this statement the sum of fifty thousand four hundred and four dollars for loss occasioned last fall by the working force of the road having been frozen in, owing to the lateness of the season when the mounted police were sent up.

The passage of the police was worth, with rations, say six thousand dollars, and the balance was charged on account of a working force of about three hundred men, with

teams, &c., having been frozen in, and the expense of withdrawing some, and maintaining those who remained during winter.

Considerable difficulty was found in settling with the Militia Department and the Imperial Authorities as to the proper amount to be charged for the conveyance of troops to Fort Garry in 1870, but it was ultimately agreed that the balance in favor of the route should be arranged, as shown in this statement, viz.: sixty-six thousand seven hundred and five dollars and six cents. No part of the amount charged as working expenses, should be charged to construction and plant account.

The following statement was here put in, marked G.

(G.)

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.—RED RIVER ROUTE.

STATEMENT showing Total Expenditure and Approximate Distribution.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
<i>Permanent Works.</i>						
Fort Garry and Lake of the Woods Road	215,000	00				
Proportion of subsequent Expenditure, including past year.	50,584	18				
			265,584	18		
Navigable sections and Portage Roads	85,000	00				
Wharves, inland	8,250	00				
Wharf at Thunder Bay	30,000	00				
Thunder Bay Road	138,750	00				
	262,000	00				
Proportion of subsequent Expenditure, including past year.	38,602	70				
			300,602	70		
<i>Plant.</i>						
Steamers, Tugs and Boats	113,350	00				
Waggons and Harness	5,500	00				
Horses and Oxen	4,000	00				
Moveable Plant	15,000	00				
	137,850	00				
Proportion of subsequent Expenditure, including past year.	30,809	59				
			168,659	59		
<i>Buildings.</i>						
Fort Garry Road	9,975	00				
Portages and Navigable sections	14,800	00				
Thunder Bay Road	3,700	00				
Dépôt at Thunder Bay	12,600	00				
	41,075	00				
Proportion of subsequent Expenditure, including past year.	3,000	00				
			44,075	00		
<i>Surveys.</i>						
Munro's Survey, 1869-70	7,891	50				
Subsequent Surveys	2,000	00				
			19,891	50		
Total construction					798,812	97
<i>Working Expenses.</i>						
1870-71 Boats for Military Expedition	40,712	61				
do Balance of expense of do	66,705	06				
1871-72 do do do	72,049	33				
1872-73 do do do	98,308	06				
1873-74 do do do	111,225	44				
			389,000	50		

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—RED RIVER ROUTE.—*Continued.*STATEMENT showing Total Expenditure and Approximate Distribution.—*Continued.*

<i>Other Departments.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Indian Department.....	13,905 44		
Canada Pacific Survey.....	13,764 91		
Loss by Insurrection in Red River, 1869-70.....		27,670 35	
Indian Gratuities.....		20,000 00	
Cost incurred by keeping line open for Mounted Police and freezing up of route before the working force could be withdrawn, 1873.....		3,000 00	
		56,404 00	496,074 85
			\$1,294,887 82

In reply to the questions asked at the last meeting of the sub-committee, the witness handed in a written answer, marked H., which is as follows:—

Question 1. The first estimate of cost of Red River Road and character proposed?

In replying to this question, I beg to draw attention to the following extracts from my report of 1869, in which the estimate referred to is contained.

“Page 12.—In the meantime, as a preliminary step, it is proposed to make a good wagon road from Lake Superior to the waters of the dividing plateau, improve the navigation from thence westward, in so far as it can be rapidly done, in the first instance, and make a good wagon road from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry. This I conceive to be an absolutely necessary and essential step towards making the country accessible, whatever scale of improvement may be adopted in the future.”

“Page 15.—The first grand step is to open the communication between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement, and if the barrier is thus broken through, even in a moderate way at first, many additional influences will be brought into play, and improvement urged on until a first-class line of communication has been obtained.”

“Page 22.—The sum required for the preliminary communication which it is proposed to open, would thus stand at \$247,200, or say in round numbers \$250,000. This may, at first sight, appear to be a small sum with which to undertake the opening of the territories of the North West, amounting, as it does, to little more than the cost of eight or ten miles of railway.”

“These preliminary works will, nevertheless, be of a permanent and substantial character, and will form a step in the general plan. Improvements in new regions should be progressive, and, in the present case, works of great extent can not be advantageously undertaken, until the country shall have been so far opened as to admit of the introduction of material and supplies for large parties of workmen.”

“The region between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement is, as yet, but a wilderness, utterly uninhabited, except by the red men of the forest. It produces nothing to sustain human life except game, fish, berries and wild rice, and the birchen skiff of the natives, stitched with fibres of roots, affords the only means of locomotion.”

“In the heart of this wide region is a tract of navigable water, which will greatly facilitate operations, but it is cut off from Lake Superior on one side by a formidable barrier of mountain and rock, and from the Red River Settlement on the other by a region of quagmire and swamp.”

“The first step taken must be to render these waters accessible from either end, and when this is accomplished, the communication will be in a measure open, and any number of workmen can be employed to carry further works to completion, with all the speed which the means of the country may render advisable.”

The first estimate, as above shewn, was for a preliminary line, and it was claimed for it that, when completed, the communication would be "in a measure" open, and that any number of workmen could be employed on further works.

In the same report an estimate is also given of more extensive works, the cost of which is set at \$5,800,000.

The line as at present existing, is far more comprehensive than the preliminary line proposed, and far short of the ultimate works suggested.

I still believe that, if the conditions had continued the same as at the time when the first estimates for a preliminary line to facilitate further works were submitted, it might have been carried out for \$250,000, the sum stated.

Question 2.—What are the causes which have made the present line much more costly than the one first estimated for?

1st.—That a great deal more work has been done than was anticipated, in making an estimate for the preliminary line in 1869. As will be seen, on reference to the foregoing extracts, the first line was intended merely as a preliminary one to render the North-West Territories accessible and facilitate further works. And no practical man, familiar with the character of the country, would for a moment suppose that anything more could have been obtained, with a contemplated outlay of \$550 per mile, through 451 miles of a wilderness far separated from all sources of supply.

2nd. In carrying out the preliminary line, the unforeseen exigency of having to provide means of transportation for troops and emigrants made it necessary to deviate from and extend the scheme first adopted. The roads, instead of being carried through on the plan of the ordinary colonisation lines, as intended, had to be well graded, and rendered equal to the constant passage of heavily loaded wagons, in weather of all kinds. The navigable sections had to be extended and improved by means of dams and excavation, buildings put up and plant obtained in great quantity and at great cost, none of which had been included in the original estimate.

As an instance of the manner in which the first scheme has been extended, I may state that in the first estimate a sum of \$2,500 is set down for a crib, at which the one steamer then plying to Thunder Bay could be unloaded. Instead of such a crib, a handsome wharf has been constructed, at a cost of \$30,000; and, in like manner, with other portions of the work, so that the route as now in operation, is very different from the preliminary line estimated for.

3rd. Among the causes which have added to the expense, were the transportation of troops under circumstances of difficulty, and sometimes at inclement seasons.

The route should not have been saddled with any part of the cost of the great military expedition of 1870; and allowance should be made for pushing through the troops sent out to meet the Fenian invasion at the commencement of winter in 1871, seeing that the working force of the route had to be withdrawn under circumstances which added enormously to the cost, many of the voyageurs and engineers of the tugs having had to be sent home by way of the prairies and St. Paul. Practical men will readily understand how it interferes with work, when the men are liable to be withdrawn at any moment for other service.

There has not been traffic enough to maintain a line of transportation in constant operation, and something at least has been gained by keeping the force necessary for transport at work on the improvements when practicable. In fine, the chief cause which has rendered the outlay so large on the Red River Route, is that the exigencies of the country, in relation to matters in the North West, rendered it necessary to use the route as a line of transportation before it was completed.

I claim, however, that there is full value to shew for the amount expended on construction, plant and buildings.

The present cost of the line, including works now in hand, is equal to \$1,771.20 per mile, and this covers wharves, plant, steamers, buildings, and all outlay whatever, apart from the cost of the transportation service.

It may be of interest to know that the distance to be travelled in going from Lake

Superior to Fort Garry is about the same as from Ottawa to Hudson's Bay, and that the route is in great part through a country of much the same character as the Upper Ottawa region.

No one who has given attention to such matters will suppose that to run a line through such a wilderness of mountains and lakes, and stock it with plant including steamers and barges, to such an extent as to enable passengers to accomplish the distance in five days, could cost greatly less, mile for mile, than the amount expended on the 451 miles of the Red River Route.

Question 3.—State number of miles opened, and present condition of the route?

The number of miles opened is 141 of land road and 310 of broken navigation. The present condition of the route may be briefly described as follows :—

At Prince Arthur's Landing, Thunder Bay, there is a substantial wharf, also sheds, stores, buildings for offices, shops for mechanics, stables, &c.

From the Landing to Shebandowan a carriage road, in good condition, leads to Shebandowan Lake, a distance of forty-five miles. On this road there are buildings at convenient intervals for the accomodation of travellers, freighters, &c. Two costly bridges span the Matawin and Kaministiquia Rivers, and there are numerous smaller ones. At Shebandowan are substantial buildings, stores, offices, &c.

Shebandowan Depôt is the shipping point for the navigable sections which extend from thence to the North-west Angle of the Lake of the Woods, a distance of 310 miles. This stretch of broken navigation is in twelve different sections, the shortest of which is about nine miles, and the longest 120 miles in length. Of these sections, as now existing, eight have been rendered navigable at all stages of water to steam tugs, by means of dams of greater or less extent, and excavation. On all of the shorter navigable sections, respectively, there is a steam tug with boats or barges, and on each of the two longer stretches, on either side of Fort Francis, there is a large steamer, both of which were put in operation last fall.

The number of vessels propelled by steam is fourteen, of which two are large steamers, six moderate-sized tugs and six steam launches.

The total number of other vessels, including barges, row-boats, &c., is about 100.

At most of the carrying places there are houses for the accomodation of emigrants, and where these are wanting tents are in readiness.

The Lake of the Woods Road leads from the North-west Angle, through a flat country, to Fort Garry. The first thirty miles of this road, that is, proceeding from the Angle, runs through a swamp which had to be, in great part, cross-laid, in other words bridged over.

On this line, as on the Thunder Bay Road, are commodious buildings at convenient intervals for the accomodation of travellers.

At Oak Point Depôt, at the commencement of the Prairies, the buildings are large and the accomodation particularly good.

In speaking of the present condition of the route, it may not be out of place to say that there are numerous bands of Indians, in certain sections, with whom care has always been taken to maintain friendly relations. No serious disturbance has ever arisen on the line, notwithstanding that there never has been a magistrate to appeal to or a bailiff even to enforce order between Thunder Bay and Fort Garry. The maintenance of order has been greatly facilitated by the complete exclusion of intoxicating liquors, and, to effect this, it has been necessary to station guards on the Thunder Bay and Fort Garry Roads, at the expense of the works. That this was a wise precaution will readily be believed when it is understood that, in the district traversed by the line of route beyond the Height-of-Land, there are at least a thousand armed savages. Should these bands of Indians become demoralized, through the introduction of liquor or from other causes, the consequences might be very serious.

As a consequence of opening the route, and speaking as to its present condition, I may further state that two thriving villages, or towns rather, have sprung up on the line, one at Prince Arthur's Landing and one at Oak Point Settlement, while the City of

Winnipeg has, within three years, trebled its population, and all this is, in a great measure, due to the expenditure on the Red River Route.

I may further mention that the opening of the line has led to the discovery of mines of gold and silver, likely to become of great value to the country at large, and that forests of valuable timber have been rendered accessible, so that timber limits are now being sought for and saw mills put up; and further, that the opening of the communication has placed a wild and powerful band of Indians, who if not carefully managed might have been dangerous, completely under the control of the Government. With these Indians a very satisfactory treaty was concluded last fall.

S. J. DAWSON.

I think that \$116,000 would be about the amount spent in improving navigation.

The sum expended for steamers, barges, boats, horses, harness, wagons, &c., would be about \$168,659.

The amount charged for buildings is \$44,000. The sum of \$30,000 should be deducted for the wharf at Thunder Bay, not included in the navigation account; this would leave about \$411,000 for the road proper.

The length of the Fort William section of the road is about forty-five miles, length of the portages about eight and a half miles; but the portage roads were very much more expensive than the others, on account of their isolated situation.

On the Thunder Bay road are costly bridges, and the swamps rendered the Fort Garry road expensive.

The Fort Garry road is ninety-seven and a half miles long, making a total of 151 miles in length, and costing an expenditure of about \$2,700 per mile, including bridges and embankments.

CHARACTER OF THE BUILDINGS ERECTED.

Some of the buildings are very good and substantial, others not so good; those on the Fort Garry road are mostly hewn log buildings, and some of them are two stories high; many of them were put up last year on inland sections.

In some cases we have had sufficient buildings, and in other places additional ones are wanted; several are now in course of construction.

The sum of \$1,751 per mile represents the present actual cost of the entire route, including water-way, dams, roads, plant, steamers, buildings, wharves, wagons, and all other expenses whatever connected with the route, apart from transportation.

We have two large steamers, twelve tugs, and about one hundred boats and barges. The two large steamers cost \$75,000 for the two; the Rainy Lake boat cost about \$30,000 and the other about \$45,000. The Lake of the Woods boat, as nearly as I can remember, has 120 feet length of keel, is well decked, and has a hurricane deck; the engine has a 22-inch cylinder and 5-foot stroke of piston; the other boat is 100 feet in length of keel.

The Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, Mr. Risley, after closely inspecting both, valued the Lake of the Woods boat at \$45,000, and the Rainy Lake boat at \$35,000. They were constructed at Fort Francis.

The contract was given to James Dick & Company, of Toronto, for \$36,000 for both boats. This company failed in carrying out their contract, and it was cancelled by the Department of Public Works, and the boats had to be constructed by day labor. They were to have been completed in time for the navigation in 1872. When the contract was cancelled there was a considerable quantity of material on hand, but little done in the shape of building; subsequently the boats were finished, as stated, by day labor, under the supervision of Mr. Brunell, of Quebec, who is a practical ship-builder of great experience, employed by the Public Works Department. They were completed in the summer of 1873. Several tenders were put in for the construction of these boats,—one as high as \$66,000. That of James Dick & Company, for \$36,000, was the lowest tender made.

In 1871, six small tugs were tried; they were quite small, being only about 33-foot keel, but they were very powerful for their size. They cost, at Collingwood, about \$1,000 each; they were made by contract, as were also the engines. The tender accepted for the engines was that of Thomas Wilson & Company, of Dundas; the contractors for the hulls were William Watts, boat builder, and Benoit of Collingwood; the lowest tender getting the contract.

The total cost of the small tugs was \$1,100 in Thunder Bay each, delivered.

The second-sized tugs cost \$1,750 each, delivered in the interior.

Three of the tugs were of 40-foot keel, and three of 45-foot keel, well built, and the latter having hurricane decks.

The cost of the three latter in the interior was \$2,500 each; both of the latter class of tugs could be worked up to about 18-horse power.

Of the tenders received for the engines, the one from Messrs. Gregory & Burley was the lowest, and the contract was let to them.

Question.—How many men and horses had you engaged during the last summer?

Answer.—There were on the road an average of three hundred and seventy-four men including carpenters, ship-builders, engineers and all classes, and about seventy teams of horses.

Question.—How many men had you engaged during the winter?

Answer.—The number of men left behind by reason of taking through the Police Force so late in the season, together with those on the works, numbered about one hundred including the Station Masters.

Question.—How many passengers, other than those for the Government works, were taken over the road last season?

Answer.—We had altogether sixteen hundred and sixty passengers who passed over the road last season.

Question.—What quantity of freight, not baggage, passed over the road?

Answer.—The freight amounted to about four thousand and eighty-five dollars.

Question.—What was the amount of receipts from the passenger traffic?

Answer.—About nineteen thousand dollars, but indigent emigrants were carried free. To this return should be added about fifty thousand dollars for loss occasioned to the route by the freezing-in of the working force from keeping the route open so late in the fall, from circumstances over which the officers of the road had no control.

Question.—How often did you visit the road or any part of it during last summer?

Answer.—I was constantly travelling from one place to another; I cannot say how often.

I was frequently at Fort Francis last season.

I went up about the 10th of June to Thunder Bay, and immediately proceeded to Fort Francis, where I met the superintendent of the Fort Garry road; I went clear through to Fort Garry in July, and returned to Thunder Bay. In September I was at Fort Garry, in October in the interior; and I left Thunder Bay again on the 14th of November for Ottawa, coming down to Sarnia in the steamer *Manitoba*.

I was constantly engaged every summer on the line; I had no particular head-quarters, but often made my head-quarters at Thunder Bay and sometimes at Fort Francis.

I was constantly looking over the route.

For the last four years I have not been absent from the route during the summer, the duties were so varied as to require constant supervision.

The character of the road from Fort Garry to the North-West Angle is generally good, with the exception of certain swampy parts, portions of it are gravelled and form a very good country road; taking the road altogether from one end to the other, it is good, with the exception of some eight or ten miles of swamp road in various sections which require to be more thoroughly improved.

The only circumstance brought to my knowledge, besides the one referred to in my previous examination, where a servant of the Government had any interest in a contract,

was one in which an employé on the "Lake of the Woods" road took a contract for the transportation of troops for the Militia Department, but the commandant of the troops who employed him was of opinion that the circumstances were such as fully to have justified him in taking the contract.

Sub-Committee then adjourned.

S. J. DAWSON.

Saturday, MAY 9th, 1874.

Sub-Committee met.

Mr. Dawson's Evidence continued.

From the commencement of the work on the Lake of the Woods road up to the 26th January, 1872, the Hudson's Bay Company's account for construction, as per letter handed in, amounted to.....	£	s.	d.
On which the commission is	24,376	10	5
Less 5 per cent commission, reduction on supplies.....	2,435	10	2½
	249	16	0
	<hr/>		
	£2,185	14	2½ Stg.

A charge of 10 per cent. was subsequently made on £2,174 15s. 6d., but this was for accounts accrued in 1870 and 1871, when the company were actual managers of the road. The 10 per cent. was not more than equal to the interest of their money paid out, without reference to their trouble as managers. The 10 per cent. commission only applied to moneys paid on construction accounts accrued in 1870 and 1871. Subsequent to that time the charge was 2½ per cent. commission—they acted as paymasters—theirs being the only moneyed institution in the country. In addition there is the transport accounts, amounting to £6,393 7s. 6d., including commission of 2½ per cent.

The accounts of the Hudson's Bay Company subsequent to 1871, above referred to, up to 1st January, 1873, for construction and transport, amounted to \$66,593.78.

There remains unpaid \$12,092.76. The amount due the company on last year's operations is \$44,462.41. This has not been paid because the appropriations were exhausted.

Subsequent to 1871, a great proportion of the accounts of the Hudson's Bay Company is for supplies and provisions. Everything has been settled excepting amounts stated. With reference to the 10 per cent. commission, the Hudson's Bay Company claimed that amount on moneys paid and prices of stores supplied, but eventually reduced the commission on stores supplied to 5 per cent. The reduction on the price of pork supplied in 1870, immediately after the insurrection was from 1s. 3d. sterling per pound (charged in their account) to one shilling per pound. In consequence of reductions, the Hudson's Bay company asked that the Government should pay the staff. That point is still in abeyance.

The amount expended on the Fort Garry section of the road proper is about \$265,584.18—this includes everything, Snow's expenditure and losses—and on buildings, \$9,975.

Question.—This is over \$2,650 per mile?—This was a difficult road to construct, having to be fascined, crosslaid and bridged in the eastern section at great cost; labor and supplies, after the insurrection, being high and difficult to obtain. Hon. James McKay's salary as superintendent, both under the company and for the Government, was \$5 per diem.

Having been shown accounts amounting to \$1,704, made out "Lake of the Woods Road," to James McKay, receipted and vouchers given by James McKay, for payment of the articles therein mentioned, I believe that Mr. McKay partly furnished these supplies himself, and partly had them supplied by others.

Question.—Was it right for Mr. McKay, while superintendent of the road, to supply articles himself, certifying the accounts and receiving pay therefor?

Answer.—Under ordinary circumstances it would decidedly not have been so, if the articles could have been obtained elsewhere, which they probably could not, as supplies

were very scarce after the insurrection, and great difficulty was experienced in obtaining rations for the working parties. At that time, as already stated by me, the Hudson's Bay Company were the actual managers of the road in 1870 and 1871.

As these accounts were recognized and accepted by the Hudson's Bay Company, and as I believed them to represent actual value to the road, at current rates, they were, under the exceptional circumstances then existing in the Red River Settlement, allowed to pass. I refer to Mr. McKay's accounts in 1870-71, amounting to \$1,704.

The following letter, dated 19th November, 1870, from the Hudson's Bay Company, will shew that they were the managers.

(Copy).

Public Works of Canada, Dr. to the Hudson's Bay Company,

For the following payments made on account of "The Lake of the Woods Road," from the beginning of the work, (27th July, 1870,) under the superintendence of the Hudson's Bay Company, as per authority from Colonel Wolseley and S. J. Dawson, Esq., up to the 19th November, 1870, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Cash paid for wages of laborers.....	1,492	4	9
do work done by contract.....	720	18	6
do hire of horses, transport, &c.....	255	11	6
do provisions.....	504	13	10
do sundry supplies furnished on road....	333	4	11
do do do R.R. shop....	987	4	6
	<hr/>		
	£4,293	18	0 Stg.
Add Hudson's Bay Co.'s charge of 10 per cent. on above payments	429	7	9
	<hr/>		
	£4,723	5	9 Stg.

Say £4,723 5s. 9d. sterling, at \$5 per £, \$23,016.44.

E. E.

FORT GARRY, 19th November, 1870.

(Signed) J. H. McTAVISH,
H. B. Company.

Certified to be a true copy.

JAMES RITCHIE.

Question.—Has Mr. McKay furnished any supplies since November, 1871, up to the present time?

Answer.—Not to my knowledge. I would suggest that Mr. McKay should himself be examined in regard to these accounts, more especially as they affect him individually. He is in a responsible position, now a Member of the Government of Manitoba, and he would be able to give full explanations in respect to the items referred to. They were approved by the then managers, the Hudson's Bay Company, and subsequently by the officer sent to investigate the accounts, and transferred to me as correct.

S. J. DAWSON.

Report of James McKay, Red River Settlement, received 2nd February, 1871, marked I.

ST. JAMES, MANITOBA,
7th January, 1871.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Government, my Report on the progress and amount of work done under my superintendence on the Fort Garry and Lake of the Woods section of the Lake Superior Government Road, up to the present date.

My duties having been limited, under arrangement, to the superintending of the construction solely, all the accounts of the road being kept by an officer of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, I have communicated your request for details of expenditure, &c., to Mr. J. H. McTavish, in charge at Fort Garry; the wages, contracts, and other accounts having been paid on the written orders of Mr. Lonsdale or myself, as per arrangement, which has been continued by your verbal instruction while here.

On the 27th July last, acting under the instructions of Mr. J. H. McTavish, on behalf of the Government, I proceeded to the eastern termination of Mr. Snow's road, which I found to be one mile west of White Mouth River, where I left Mr. Lonsdale in charge of a gang of men to work eastward, while I proceeded with six men to cut a bridle-path out to the lake, and explore the country to learn the practicability of being able to open a cart-road to the Lake of the Woods within a month, which I found to be impossible with the limited control of labor at that time. The time occupied by me in cutting this bridle-path, a distance of forty-eight (48) miles, till my return to Fort Garry for consultation and further instructions, was twenty-three (23) days.

Meantime the work on the road was proceeding so rapidly and satisfactorily under Mr. Lonsdale, and being in daily expectation of your arrival, Mr. McTavish and myself came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to continue the work until more definite instructions were received.

Upon the arrival of Col. Wolsley in command of the troops, that officer requested my advice as to the practicability of moving troops at that time by the North-West Angle bridle-path, when it was decided to at once widen and otherwise improve the path, which was accordingly done, and in a short time ready for the passage of troops arriving and returning.

The Colonel and his staff also returned by the path. Since that time the work has been pushed on with all possible energy, and by careful explorations selecting the best ground for a good road, more than with a view to keeping straight lines at a sacrifice of time and expense; and I trust that these efforts will meet with your approval and that of the Government.

Occasional deviations were found necessary to be made from your old line, but from White Mouth River to Birch River very little deviation is made; from thence it was deemed advisable to run more to the eastward for the purpose of avoiding the massive chain of rocks, known as the North-West, and Moosehead Rocks, near the Cariboo Muskeg, and by this deviation much time and expense has been saved. The Cariboo Muskeg has entailed one mile of heavy cross-laying and a quarter of a mile at each end, in all one mile and a half.

Indeed, I regret to say that we find, by careful exploration, from Birch River to the North-West Angle, a distance of thirty (30) miles, nearly one-half of which will have to be cross-laid.

I would here mention that my attention was sometime ago drawn to statements in the local press, as emanating from Mr. McNab, the surveyor left by you at North-West Angle to make further explorations. He is said to state having found a creek at the North-West Angle and north of the present road terminus, which would afford a better landing than the one already located, also having discovered a fine ridge running west from the said creek to a point which would intersect the road somewhere near the Cariboo Muskeg; but I regret to say of either the creek (north) or the "fine ridge," notwithstanding the careful exploration by Mr. Lonsdale and myself, no trace could be found, or any indicative mark or blazes, to shew recent exploring by other parties.

Agreeable to your instructions when leaving here, the force of men employed has been increased as largely as practicable for profitable working, as from about twenty-five (25) men then, between eighty and ninety (80 and 90) are now employed, which strength I hope to be able to maintain, at least all the present month. Fortunately so far, the season has proved extremely favorable for working, and the progress of the work under Mr. Lonsdale's charge is highly satisfactory; and I have every confidence in stating that the road will be ready and in a fair condition for cart and wagon traffic from the North-

West Angle to Fort Garry by the end of June next, or before any boat may land at the lake.

Agreeable, also, to your instructions, certain necessary improvements have been made upon parts of Mr. Snow's road to the extent of an outlay of about two hundred pounds (£200); but yet in many places considerable work will have to be done.

The amount of work done by hired labour and contract under my superintendence is as follows:—

Twenty-eight (28) miles of good road have been opened and completed, and seven (7) miles now under construction, nearly completed, of this there is:—

Cross-laying completed and covered	6,243 yards.
do not covered	2,520 do
Ditching	7,616 do

I anticipate, in a month's time from now, all the fascining or cross-laying will be finished and ready for covering as soon as the season will permit in spring.

There is now a good winter road for teams through to the North-West Angle, and a large gang is now working westward from that point with a view to hurrying the completion of cross-laying before too great a depth of snow, which as yet is trifling.

In addition to the work enumerated as completed, the timber for the bridge at White Mouth River has all been got out and hewn to sizes. Three (3) piers, fifteen (15) feet high, have been constructed, and are nearly filled with stone. This bridge is on my own plan, not having received yours in time, but is almost exactly similar, the length is two hundred and fifty (250) feet and will require only one (1) abutment on the east bank; the iron-work is now being prepared, and the bridge will be entirely finished before the opening of navigation on that river.

The following buildings have also been constructed:—

At the North-West Angle.—One good dwelling-house, 24 feet square, 10 feet walls. One stone, of same size; and one stable, 25 × 22 feet.

At Birch River.—The same sized buildings and stable, and

At White Mouth River.—Also the same sized buildings and stable, all of which are shingled and well roofed and finished; each dwelling house is furnished with a cooking and box stove. Five (5) good shanties and two (2) stables have also been built at various points, each shanty capable of housing thirty (30) men comfortably, the whole buildings, sixteen (16) in number, have been completed at a cost of not more than five hundred and fifty pounds (£550), and will be found of ultimate value to the Government.

I have just returned from an exploring tour, accompanied by Mr. Lonsdale, along the coast of the Lake of the Woods for a considerable distance north and south of the present located landing, the object being to discover, if possible, a more suitable landing; and, I regret to say, have been unsuccessful, unless large expenditure is incurred, which at present I presume would be impolitic until some more definite arrangement is concluded between the respective Governments as to determining the exact position of the boundary line post at the north-west angle of the Lake. Some improvements may have to be made at the present landing in a low-water season, when its advantages as a safe harbor cannot be surpassed.

With regard to this landing, and judging from the position of the United States boundary line as laid down in your published map, I fear we have already encroached, or if not, border closely upon it, and as I presume nothing more can be learned of the exact position of the post until it is agreed upon and decided by an international commission. I would take the liberty of suggesting your bringing the question prominently before the notice of the Government, and in the mean time would be glad to have your opinion and advice upon the subject before much further expense may be necessary to incur at this landing.

Before concluding, and in connection with the interests of the road, I would take the liberty of suggesting to the Government (as I have already done to Lieutenant-Governor Archibald) that no delay should take place in making some temporary arrangement with

the Indians of the Lake of the Woods, who, I learn from the best information I could receive, number about seven hundred (700). They being aware that presents have been made by the Government to other tribes along the line of route, a strong feeling of dissatisfaction exists among the Lake Indians at having received no acknowledgement, although promises of such have been held out to them ever since the commencement of the Lake of the Woods and Fort Garry section, and, as they observe, have waited patiently expecting these promises to be fulfilled. I deem it of importance bringing this before the notice of the general Government as well as before Lieutenant-Governor Archibald, that some reasonable temporary acknowledgement should be made to them without further delay or at least before spring, when serious damage might be sustained through the feeling of dissatisfaction now existing, and which might lead to ultimate trouble and anxiety to the Government.

I cannot conclude this report without mentioning the name of my foreman of works, Mr. Lonsdale, whose assistance and trustworthy services have been of great value to the Government and myself in the successful prosecution of the work under all circumstances together with his experience and energetic capabilities, entitle him to the special notice and confidence of the Government.

Accompanying this report, I beg to hand you a sketch of the line of road so far opened, which I trust will meet with your approval; it is prepared by the surveyor employed by me, Mr. H. L. Sabine, a gentleman of over ten years' experience in this country, and also a civil engineer. I have also to acknowledge his services as being of the most satisfactory nature, he having given me every satisfaction in the performance of the duties for which I engaged him.

In addition to the importance of this route in a national point of view, I would remark that the present and future benefit of its construction is and will further prove of incalculable benefit to the people of this Province, the traffic on the road, even now considerable, will constantly increase, and being a permanent source of supply for firewood and timber, the scarcity of which is now beginning to be seriously felt in the older parts of the Province will, it is to be hoped, be further developed by the facilities of a tramrail being laid down in this section, which may be done at a comparatively small cost, and I would further add that it is the general opinion of the people that there are many other considerations which will gradually develop and enhance the value of the road to this country.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours most obediently,

(Signed)

JAMES MCKAY.

S. J. Dawson, Esq.,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa.

Saturday, 9th May, 1874.

Evidence of Mr. Spence.

My name is Thomas Spence. I am clerk of the Legislative Council of Manitoba. I recollect the commencement of the Fort Garry and Lake of Woods section of the "Dawson Road." I was engaged as assistant to Mr. Snow in the fall of 1868. Mr. Snow came to explore and locate the road. About thirty miles of road were partially made when, after some difficulty with the Indians, Mr. Snow left for Ottawa in the spring of 1869, returned in July or August, and recommenced work till the fall of same year. The Hudson's Bay Company undertook to continue the construction of the road, under the proclamation of Colonel Wolseley, in 1870. On account of famine prevailing at the time, I believe that Snow's instructions were to pay the men in *provisions, pork and flour, &c.*

I am aware that the Hudson's Bay Company presented accounts to the amount of £18,000 sterling, for work done on the road from the time of Colonel

Wolseley's proclamation up to November, 1871. During that time there was no regular system of paying accounts. Orders were sometimes written in ink and sometimes in pencil; signed, some by Mr. McKay and some by Mr. Lonsdale; sometimes not stating what the order was for, but only giving the amount. These orders were generally addressed "J. H. McTavish, Hudson's Bay Company."

This loose system continued until Mr. Dawson sent up Mr. Buchanan in August, 1871, when a proper system was introduced, and regular pay-lists kept. I had no regular pay-lists or official vouchers before that time, from which to make up the accounts for the Department of Public Works. The Hudson's Bay Company sent in to the Government a claim for payment in bulk sum, for articles furnished for the road-work and for disbursements, but the department declined paying until triplicate vouchers were produced for every payment. I was *then* employed by the company to make out pay-lists and get vouchers from the parties to whom money had been previously paid, and furnish all statements. I believe that the vouchers sent in by the Hudson's Bay Company represented the amounts paid by the company, whether in cash or provisions, supplies, &c.

There are \$1704 00 of accounts filed as having been paid James McKay. Can you state that these articles were supplied by James McKay himself?—I believe he supplied part of the articles from his store and received payment himself. Work was done principally by the piece and partly by day labor. Generally, Mr. McKay made these agreements.

By Mr. Cunningham.—When you undertook to make out the vouchers from the original orders, did you find that Messrs. McKay and Lonsdale had properly kept books as to outlay in expenditure for contract or day labor?—I only found memorandum books of the foreman of the works, and the books kept by the Hudson's Bay Company's clerk at the road store of the company. *In answer to Mr. Young.*—I consider Mr. McKay a respectable man from his position in the Province, and, in my opinion, competent to oversee a work of this kind. I consider that the commencing of the road under Colonel Wolseley's proclamation would excuse some irregularities at first, but, within a short time after the commencement of the work, proper arrangements might have been made to prevent any difficulty arising from the want of official pay-lists and vouchers.

There was nothing in the state of the country to prevent the work being properly carried on.

The road from Fort Garry to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, would be considered a good road, with the exception of a large portion of prairie between Point du Chêne and Fort Garry—parts of that have never been completed. In the dry season it may be considered a fair road. Taking the road all through, I consider \$2,650 per mile an expensive price.

From what did you make out these pay-lists?—From the orders on which the men were paid.

How did you know the number of days the men had worked?—The orders generally stated the number of days they had worked, but did not give dates. The dates in the pay-lists are not exact, but are made as near as possible from the road-books, and the recollection of the foreman. In the vouchers witnessed by me, with one exception, the persons themselves either signed their names or made their marks.

THOS. SPENCE.

The following letters and extracts were sent by Mr. S. J. Dawson to the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, and read by him to the Committee, and ordered to be appended to this Report :—

OTTAWA, 18th May, 1874.

SIR,—Adverting to the charge made by Mr. Cunningham, (Marquette), in his place in the House of Commons, of frauds on the "Dawson Route" which was referred to a sub-committee of the Committee on Public Accounts, I would beg respectfully to call

your attention, as chairman, to the fact that while Mr. Cunningham has preferred nothing and specified no charge whatever before the sub-committee, telegraphic despatches, unsupported by the slightest evidence and destitute of the least particle of truth, have, nevertheless, been sent broadcast over the Dominion, stating that charges of fraud have been proved.

As Mr. Cunningham's speech in the House and these slanderous telegrams are all, as relating to the "Dawson Route," associated in the public mind with my name, I think I have a right to claim the intervention of the Committee, and as it would be but fair, I would respectfully suggest that he (Mr. Cunningham) be called upon either to publicly retract, or specify and prove his charges. So far, we only have the case of the Hon. James McKay having furnished some supplies from his own stores, when in charge of the Lake of the Woods Road, before and soon after the insurrection had been suppressed, to the amount of \$1,704.

I have already explained this transaction, which occurred before I had an opportunity of fully organizing the service in that region; and while such a practice has never been permitted by me either on this or other public works constructed under my charge, the peculiar circumstances of the case in question were such as to render the act unavoidable: and as I believe that it is not pretended that Mr. McKay charged more than the stores were worth, the high and honorable character of that gentleman precludes any unsupported inference that it was done for his own benefit.

We have also the circumstance that, on the same work and about the same time, a clerk on the works committed an error in the manner of taking receipts from an illiterate person; but as the man earned and got the money, it does not affect the accounts of the Hudson's Bay Company who were then in charge and paid the amount, nor did it come under my cognizance till brought before the sub-committee by the very person who committed the error.

With these facts before you, I think I can fairly claim that Mr. Cunningham should proceed, or the public mind be disabused.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. J. DAWSON.

JAMES YOUNG, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman, Committee of Public Accounts,
&c., &c., &c.

OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1874.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose an extra of the *Manitoban*, a newspaper published at Winnipeg by Mr. Cunningham (Marquette), and would beg to call the attention of the Committee to the part commencing "The Dawson Road Committee."

I attach to the extra a slip from the *Montreal Witness* of a later date, evidently emanating, like many others, from the same hand. I think these scandalous telegrams, in which forgery, perjury and fraud figure so largely, will, at least, exhibit to the Committee the *animus* that sometimes leads to charges against the "Dawson Route."

It is now a month since Mr. Cunningham made his general accusation in the House, in consequence of which the Sub-Committee was constituted, and, as yet, he has specified or preferred no charge whatever before it—at least, none has been communicated to me.

If he has any accusation to advance against me individually, I think I may fairly claim to be made aware of it, that I may meet it before the House rises. If the charge he is to make affects anyone else on the route, I think that in the interest of the public service he is bound to make it known; and I can assure the Committee that every effort in my power will be made to probe it to the bottom, and if discovered to be true to

punish it; while at the same time, I should thank the hon. member for Marquette for the information that led thereto.

But, in the meantime, in the face of these infamous telegrams, I would again respectfully suggest that he be called upon to come to the point and specify his charges or withdraw them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. J. DAWSON.

James Young, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman, Committee of Public Accounts,
&c., &c., &c.

(By Telegraph.)

"MANITOBAN EXTRA.—SATURDAY, MAY 2ND, 1874.

OTTAWA, May 1st.

The North-West Committee is still sitting. Taché has asserted that Macdonald sent a cheque for one thousand dollars to Riel at the time of Cartier's election. Macdonald denies authorizing Smith to pay the three thousand dollars. The Committee will probably not report before the adjournment of the session. Bannatyne, Bown and Spence are awaiting examination. They may have to wait some time.

The Dawson Road Committee is sitting. *Buchanan* has been examined, and *Dawson* is now under examination. The Hudson's Bay Company people deny some of Dawson's statements. *Witnesses are not to be found. Forgery and perjury are evident.* McKay, Lonsdale and McTavish will probably be summoned.

Sir John A. Macdonald denied to-day having promised an amnesty.

The Ministry have backed down on their budget."

(Special to the Witness.)

"FROM OTTAWA.

CONTRACTS FOR PAPER.

OTTAWA, May 11th.—A number of gentlemen are in town from Montreal on business connected with the giving out of Government contracts for supplying paper for Government printing.

MONTREAL POST OFFICE.

Recent developments in connection with the Montreal Post-Office have aroused a strong desire that a thorough investigation should be made into the working of the Post-Office department under the late Government.

MONTREAL CUSTOM HOUSE.

R. S. M. Bouchette's report, reflecting on Mr. Barry's management of the Montreal Custom House, and saying that Barry should have been dismissed long ago, has given rise to counteraction on the part of Mr. Barry, who has produced letters of recommendation from Mr. Bouchette to increase the salary of Mr. Barry for his efficient services. This conflict will probably result in an investigation.

(*Press Despatch.*)

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

OTTAWA, May 11th.—Major Walker's motion in reference to the Civil Service w come up this afternoon.

It is expected that the debate on Mr. Costigan's New Brunswick School Law resolution will come up to-day.

The Privy Council is now in session considering whether the new Insolvency law shall be carried through this session or the old law continued for a year.

It is certain that the Supreme Court Bill will not be carried this year.

If the Insolvency Bill stands over Parliament can be prorogued on 23rd May. I the new bill is pushed through it can hardly get away before the 30th.

It it stated that Mr. Cunningham has proved his charges of fraud in connection with the Dawson road.

The Intercolonial Railway sub-committee is proceeding with its investigation.

The Committee then adjourned.

REPORT.

The Select Committee on Port Stanley Harbor, "appointed to enquire into its condition at the time of the transfer to the London and Port Stanley Railway Company; the subsequent management of the affairs of the said harbor, including the collection and disposition of tolls, and the receipts and expenditure of all other funds; and the present condition and requirements of said harbor," beg leave to present the following as their first Report:—

Your Committee have carefully perused the returns brought down and laid on the table of the House, and other books and papers relating to Port Stanley Harbor.

They have examined orally five witnesses.

It appears from the returns that the harbor was granted to the London and Port Stanley Railway Company by patent dated 1st September, 1859, on certain trusts therein stated, and remained in the hands of that Company until 4th November, 1873, when it was transferred by the London and Port Stanley Railway Company, with the assent of the Government, to the Great Western Railway Company, on the same trusts as contained in the original grant.

Your Committee find that when the harbor was transferred to the said London and Port Stanley Railway Company in 1859, one of the piers was completely finished, and the other nearly so—that they were both in good condition as far as completed, and there was a sufficient depth of water in the greater part of the basin for the mooring and handling of vessels.

That the basin of said harbor, while under the management of the said Company, had become silted up to a large extent, and now affords much less accommodation for shipping than in 1859.

That the piers, which were nearly new in 1859, have since been allowed to become dilapidated, although repairs have been made at different times, and are now being made.

That the basin of the harbor is not now in as good a condition as in 1859; but there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the relative condition of the piers.

That the Company do not appear to have used ordinary precaution in supervising the work done by the contractor for dredging; and it is stated in evidence that in consequence of this negligence, the contractor was paid to a considerable extent for work which was never performed.

That the funds of the trust do not appear to have been laid out in an economical manner.

That moneys belonging to the harbor trust were used by the Company for their own purposes on at least two occasions—the amounts being \$3,500 and \$500 respectively—but replaced, in the former case, after several years, with interest at 4 per cent., and in the latter, after a shorter period, without interest.

That these sums are not entered in the harbor accounts as having been so used.

That in another instance the Company used a portion of the harbor moneys in constructing works outside the harbor premises, considered by them beneficial to the harbor, but without any authority from the Government; and that this sum—\$1,080—has never been repaid, but stands on the Company's books as a charge against the Government.

That rates of tolls have been lowered without the authority of an Order in Council, as required by the grant from the Crown, but merely on alleged verbal authority from the Minister of Public Works; and that preferential rates were in the same manner granted to vessels in which the Company had a controlling interest.

That it is admitted that this discrimination had the effect of preventing other vessels from calling at the harbor.

That a sum of \$14,533.11 appears in the Returns as having been appropriated by Government to the harbor in 1864, but appears never to have been expended on it, or to have reached the Company's hands, and your Committee have not ascertained what has been done with it.

In regard to the requirements of the harbor, your Committee find from the evidence that in order to make it properly available for a considerable traffic, the basin should be completely dredged out to a proper depth, and the piers extended to a considerable distance in order to protect the entrance, as it is now unsafe for vessels to enter the harbor in heavy weather.

It appears, too, that the prospects of the future revenue of the harbor and importance to the country at large, would justify the necessary expenditure.

That it does not appear from the evidence to be the interest of the Great Western Railway Company to greatly encourage the trade of the harbor.

That the general interests of the public would be best served by the harbor not being in the control of one large railway company, from which inconvenience will probably be experienced hereafter unless regulations will ensure to other railways and the public the use of the harbor and approaches thereto, without any discrimination or undue preference.

That since the harbor has been in the possession of the Great Western Railway Company great improvements have been made; and if the harbor is to be in the possession of one large railway company, the interests of the public will be better secured by its being in the hands of the Great Western Railway Company than in the hands of any other company.

That the present condition of the harbor is tolerably satisfactory, except that the area of the basin has been contracted in consequence of the constant accretions from the deposit of silt from Kettle Creek not having been removed by dredging.

Your Committee have not been able, from lack of time, to examine thoroughly the books of account of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company laid before it.

The evidence of witnesses is herewith attached.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE ELLIOT CASEY,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
May 23rd, 1874.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the evidence is not printed.]

R E P O R T .

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition and affairs of the Six Nation Indians in the Counties of Brant and Haldimand, in the Province of Ontario, beg leave to present the following as their

SECOND REPORT:

That from evidence taken before the Committee, and from replies received to a series of questions sent to chiefs, missionaries and others having a knowledge of Indian affairs, they find that there has been a gradual improvement in the moral character and industrial habits of those Indians. That these improvements are due in a great measure to the exertions of the missionaries and teachers of the New England Company, who, at their own expense, maintain five missionaries, nine day schools, and an Industrial Institute. Two other schools are supported by the Wesleyan Mission Society.

The Committee find that while the evidence before them is slightly conflicting on certain points, it nevertheless shows that a considerable amount of dissatisfaction prevails among the Indians, and that this dissatisfaction arises,

1st. From a strong dislike to several clauses in the Act of 1869, intituled: "An Act for the Better Management of Indian Affairs;"

2nd. From the stringent enforcement of the Order in Council, dated February 12th, 1873, relative to the cutting and selling of wood;

3rd. From the lateness of the spring payment of their interest money.

The following objections, among others, are made to the Act referred to:—

1st. That by it an Indian woman is, by her marriage with a white man, cut off from all participation in the annuities and interest money belonging to her tribe;

2nd. That Indians are prevented from leasing their lands to respectable white people of their own motion;

3rd. That by the enfranchisement clauses of that Act, an Indian, however well qualified he may be to control his own affairs, is not, upon his enfranchisement, permitted to hold his own land in fee-simple.

The Order in Council above referred to for regulating the cutting and selling of wood, although evidently framed with the best intentions, has been regarded by the Indians as an arbitrary measure, and has caused a great amount of ill feeling among them, arising out of the idea which they hold that the wood is by right their own individual property.

The objection urged against the lateness of the spring payment is, that they do not receive their money in time to enable them to purchase with it their spring seed.

In view of the evidence before them, your Committee would most respectfully submit to your Honorable House the importance of speedily removing the evils complained of by the enactment of amendments to the existing law that will more effectually remove the obstacles in the way of Indian civilization.

Your Committee also feel themselves constrained, through the representations made to them, to respectfully suggest the desirability of the Government taking into their serious consideration the operation of the Order in Council of February 12th, 1873, with a view of ascertaining whether, in the interest and well-being of the Indian, any modification of such order may be made.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM PATTERSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Friday, 8th May, 1874.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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A.

Jasper T. Gilkison, Esq., Visiting Superintendent of the Six Nation Indians for the past twelve years, states:—

That he has observed a decided improvement in their moral character and habits of industry during that time. They have established a well-organized Agricultural Society, holding annual shows of produce, horses, cattle, &c., very creditable. They have also occasional ploughing matches. About three-fourths are professing Christians, the other fourth being Pagans, who worship the Great Spirit with the forms and ceremonies of their forefathers. They are on the whole a well-behaved people, living amicably together. The Reserve has been divided into concessions and lots of about one hundred acres each, and lies in the Townships of Tuscarora, Oneida and Onondaga, in all about 52,000 acres. From 8,000 to 10,000 acres of this land is in various stages of improvement. The merchantable timber of good quality has long since been removed; what remains is necessary for the Indians themselves for farming and household purposes. There is a great deal of fallen timber, which, under recent regulations, will be made use of. A great amount of trouble, expense, risk of injury and life itself has attended the carrying into effect, during the past year, the law under the Order in Council of 12th February, 1873, and arrests, trials, convictions and imprisonment have followed.

Large quantities of cordwood throughout the Reserve has been seized by the Forest Bailiffs, a small portion of which has been secured; some has been sold, the money arising therefrom has been applied towards the purposes of hauling, &c. Should any balance remain, it is remitted to the Department for the benefit of the Indian Fund.

The following is a statement of the amount of wood seized, and the expenses connected therewith:—

155 cords has been seized, of which	
73 cords has been sold, at \$2 50	\$182 50
80 " " " 2 62½	210 00
3 loads, for.	6 75
Making a total of	399 25
Expenses connected with seizure and sale	366 11
Leaving a balance on hand of.....	\$33 14

Some of the Indians have rented their farms to whites, but the Indian Council has ordered their removal ; and renting in future will be allowed by the Council in special cases only.

An Indian married to a white woman does not forfeit his annuity ; but an Indian woman who marries a white man loses it, and her name is erased from the list. Any member of the Six Nations who has been absent for a time may be erased from the list ; but each case is enquired into by the Council, and dealt with according to circumstances.

Destitution does not prevail at any time ; it is guarded against by the medical men, who report any case of distress, and relief is afforded besides. The Council is always ready to answer any appeal for assistance.

The Act of 1859 is not as a whole acceptable to the Indians, while not a few prefer their ancient rules to any statute law. Not one of the Six Nations has availed himself of the enfranchisement clauses of that Act ; the reason no doubt is that it does not invest them with a title in fee-simple. If that was conceded it is very likely many would seek the privilege ; but in very few cases would it be judicious to grant such a right without restrictions.

The number of chiefs and war-chiefs exceed sixty ; that number, however, never attend Council. Some of the more advanced young men would prefer an elective Council ; but the large majority of the people still prefer hereditary chiefs.

The chief causes of crime are indolence and the temptation held out by designing whites, who are ever ready to buy what they know or should suspect to be stolen. The Counties of Brant and Haldimand have not been paid the costs of criminal prosecutions of Indians, as no return or claim has been made that I am aware of by either municipality.

Upon the representation of several creditors, an arrangement was made in 1869, under which an order was issued to endeavor to induce and collect by installments debts claimed of certain individual Indians, a considerable amount of which has been collected and paid to creditors, but uncertainty of identity and denial of claims has prevented collections. There is no reason why Indians should not in time take their place among the rest of the population of the country. Judging from the past few years, the course of the next twenty-five will be productive of great advances by this people. Many of them will be well qualified to take their places in the surrounding community. The great drawbacks in the way of their improvement are, the want of control by parents over their children, and the innate tendency to indolence which prevails among many of the men ; the women on the contrary appear to have more energy of character. In this connection, however, it is proper to state, there are worthy and encouraging exceptions.

The sum of four hundred dollars each half-year is paid to the chiefs as board money ; the Superintendent has no control over it ; it is handed to the Council ; sometimes they ask him to divide it among them ; on other occasions they divide it among themselves. Marriages of Indians with whites are injurious to the constitution and health of the offspring, besides increasing the number of *white Indians*.

Indians buy, sell and exchange their improvements among themselves. It is, however, contrary to rule, and no record is kept because it is without authority ; but it is intended to introduce a system of doing so, although it may prove difficult of enforcement.

The time occupied in paying the annuity moneys of the Six Nations is from seven to ten days. The Mississaguas are paid in from one to two days. The Six Nations are paid at their Council House on the Reserve, the Superintendent going there every morning from Brantford until the amount is paid. The time occupied by his predecessors was from two to three days, but the present system is considered a great improvement.

B.

Answers received from Rev. James Roberts, A.B., Missionary.

Has labored among the Six Nation Indians for the last eleven years. In that time they have improved in their mode of agriculture very much, many of them own and make use of mowing, reaping, and threshing machines. About five or six years ago, they

established an Agricultural Society, towards the funds of which the New England Company grants annually £20 sterling.

The annuities are generally paid about May or June in spring, and November in the fall. It would be better to have the payments made earlier, especially in the spring, so as to enable the people to purchase seed. Generally speaking, an Indian by absence from the Reserve, forfeits the annuity. If an Indian marries a *white woman* he does not forfeit; but if an *Indian woman* marries a *white man* she forfeits her annuity, which is a great injustice.

There has been a great deal of suffering and destitution among them during the past winter; he has been obliged to relieve the pressing wants of many who had scarcely any food, and but very scanty clothing, which he has found a heavy tax on his limited means. The destitution last winter was chiefly owing to the fact that they were prohibited from selling their wood. Many depend too much on the sale of their wood for their subsistence. Indolence and intemperance are also causes of the destitution of some.

They do something towards the maintenance of roads and bridges, but not nearly enough; several bridges, and some of the roads, especially the side lines, are in a wretched condition. Nothing is done for the construction and repair of school houses and churches. The New England Company have expended large sums of money for these objects.

Know of no reason why Indians in time should not take their place among the rest of the population of the country.

C.

Answer given by Robert Ashton, Esq., Superintendent Mohawk Institute, Brantford.

Took charge of that Institution on the 1st Nov., 1872. The New England Company maintain nine schools for the education of the Indian. This Company was incorporated by royal charter, A.D. 1661, for promoting the Gospel among the heathen natives of New England, and for establishing schools, and for further instructing and civilizing them. By a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1836, the income of the Company's property is applicable for propagating the Gospel among the heathen natives of Upper Canada and elsewhere. The mission amongst the Six Nations was commenced in 1827, at which time they numbered 1,900. This number having increased to 2,994 in 1873. The Company maintains five missionaries with their interpreters, and support nine day schools on the reserve and the Mohawk Institution near Brantford. The business of the Company is transacted by a special committee annually appointed; and all communications with the Company must be through their clerk, W. C. Venning, *Furnival's Inn*, Holborn, London, E.C.

The Mohawk Institution was established in 1830. It is now undergoing entire re-organization and improvements, under the management of a resident superintendent sent from England for that purpose, and who receives his instructions from the New England Company through their clerk. Its aim is to impart such an education as shall fit its pupils for teachers amongst their own people, at the same time training them in the arts and practices of civilized nations. English speaking is now made compulsory with all pupils at the institution. Pupils (Indians) are admitted between the ages of ten and seventeen. After passing a preliminary examination, accommodation is provided for forty-five boys and forty-five girls, who are boarded and clothed at the expense of the New England Company. Boys are taught farming, gardening, &c., and it is probable that some will shortly be apprenticed to learn various trades, girls are taught sewing, knitting and domestic work.

D.

Answers received from Rev. James Chance.

Has been acquainted with the Six Nations for about three years, but with other Indian tribes for as much as twenty years.

There are about 600 Pagans and about 2,400 Christians. The Pagans generally do

not treat the women as equals of the men; their proper treatment depends upon, and is in proportion to the advancement and progress that have been made in civilization and Christianity.

I do not think it would be an improvement to have their schools in connection with the common schools of the Province. The teachers of the New England Company schools being subject to periodical examinations, and as the schools are under the management of a board of missionaries—four in number—they have all the advantages of the common schools. The connection alluded to would probably involve a municipality and taxation for school purposes, and whilst I am free to express the desirability on our part, I must at the same time candidly confess that the Indians have not been educated to that degree which such a measure would require previous to its adoption. There is, on the part of many Indians, a serious lack of a due appreciation of educational advantages, which operates against their general and eager acceptance, even now, when the means of instruction are freely offered to them, and which would operate more powerfully against the adoption of a measure of taxation for general educational purposes. I admit that the Indians are apt, like ourselves, to regard (in a commercial way) things according to their market price, and to value little what costs them nothing; but the fact is, the Indians are really not in a position to pay for their own education. It would be well if some means could be devised and adopted to secure the regular attendance at the day schools on the Reserve, of all children under a certain age, so that there might be a more general reception of and participation in educational advantages and influences, and in course of time the benefits of education will be better understood and sufficiently appreciated to dispose them alternately to make some suitable provision for its support, or to become connected with the common schools of the Province.

E.

Rev. Adam Elliott, Missionary to the Six Nation Indians for the past thirty years, states:—

That he has noticed a marked improvement in the moral character and industrial habits of those Indians, as well as a great improvement in their mode of agriculture. Many of them have become Christians, and been admitted into the church. Six or seven hundred, however, still profess to be Pagans, but Christianity has had a beneficial though indirect influence over them, and they all live amicably together. They spend very little time in hunting and fishing. They live on lots of about one hundred acres to each family, and the whole Reserve is thus allotted. There is very little valuable timber left on the Reserve, but there is sufficient wood left to last for their own fuel for a considerable time. Considerable fallen timber is going to waste. Wood is only allowed to be cut and sold upon license granted through Superintendent and Indian Council. Some of the Indians have cut and sold wood in violation of the law, and this has led to seizure and confiscation, and there has been much trouble caused thereby. There are some whites living on the Reserve, but leasing land to them is not authorized by the Indian Department. Their annuities are paid by the visiting superintendent, Mr. Gilkison, in spring and fall. About a week or ten days is occupied in paying it out. Mr. Gilkison resides in Brantford, and attends at the Council House daily till all is paid. The spring payment should not be later than the month of March, and the fall in September. An Indian woman by marriage with a white man thereby forfeits her annuity, and so does any one by long absence from the reserve. The census is taken every fall by the Superintendent, and they are steadily increasing in numbers. There is very little destitution among them, except when the crops fail. The Act of 1869, as a whole, is not acceptable to the Indians, though some of the clauses thereof are. No Indians have become enfranchised under it, though many of them are fit for it. Love of money and strong drink are the chief causes of crime. Husbands and wives often separate, but seldom desert their children. There is no reason why they should not, in time, take their place among the rest of the population of the country, nor is there any reason why intermarriage with the whites should not take place.

F.

Answers received from Robert H. Dee, Physician.

Have known the Six Nation Indians for twenty years.

Intermarriage with the whites is not common, but many of the largest and most prosperous families are descended from either a white father or mother, the parent in some cases having been taken prisoner, and adopted before the Six Nations came to Canada. Moreover, it is a fact, that in almost every case where there are farms well worked and good buildings, the owners are of [white and red parents, and where Indian women have married white men, they and their families have done better than where Indian men have married white women.

Where there is white blood you see more energy and perseverance, during observation for twenty years.

The Indians make their own arrangements with the whites who work their farms. He believes it is intended only to allow this privilege to the widows, the aged and to cripples. He considers it a mistake to restrict the Indians in this matter. The Indians are paid in May or June, and in October or November. The middle of February and first of October would be the best time.

The Indians are increasing, and the increase would be shown to be greater were the absent ones counted, as they should be, at the fall payment of interest money by the Superintendent and chiefs.

None of the Indians have sought enfranchisement; they are better off as they are than by the terms offered in the Act of 1869. Moreover, there is no land surrendered, and they cannot get a deed until the land is surrendered.

They would seek enfranchisement if just and liberal terms were offered them. There are numbers who are fit for that position.

It is impossible to prevent trespass by cattle, as there appears to be no law to make pounds on the Reserve. Indians do more road work than the whites, and each man is compelled to do three days work besides for the land and horses where they have them.

There is no reason why Indians should not in time take their place among the rest of the population of the country. They would be willing to surrender their lands for cash if all the money the Government holds in trust for them was at the same time paid them.

G.

Answers from Timothy Burning, Upper Mohawk Chief.

The annuity moneys are paid about the end of May and middle of November; the first of April and the first of October would be better.

A great many of the Indians would require to be enlightened before being fit to take their place among the rest of the population of the country.

The Indians would be willing to surrender their lands, providing they receive the cash, and it was equally divided among the people; and also that the Government repaid to the Six Nations the sum of \$153 and interest, which was taken from the funds of that people without their consent, and invested in Grand River Navigation Company Stocks, together with all the documents and papers connected with the Six Nations and the British Government.

H.

Joseph Miller, a Minister and an Indian, one of the Six Nations, states:—

That he has been among his brethren during the whole course of his life, and has noticed during that time a great improvement in their modes of agriculture, as well as in their moral character and industrial habits. That Christianity has increased. That the Act of 1869 encourages adultery, inasmuch as it allows an Indian woman, who is living

in adultery with a white man, to receive her annuity, while if she married him she would be cut off. That the habits and general conduct of the half-breeds are superior to the others in that they are more intelligent and apt to learn. That their land is divided into 100 acre lots; but that some now, by purchase hold more; while others through sale hold less. That very little timber for manufacturing purposes is left, but there is still a large quantity of wood which, for their own fuel, would last for years, and a large quantity of it is going to waste. The Order in Council of February 12th, 1873, prohibits the cutting and sale of wood, and it has been enforced by Mr. Gilkison to the great annoyance of the Indians; some of them have cut and sold wood contrary to law, and this has been followed by the seizure of the wood and the infliction of fines and penalties, and serious trouble has attended these seizures. Some of them have rented their land to white men on shares. The spring payments of their annuities are now made from about the middle of May to the latter part of June, and the fall from November to December. The spring payment ought to be made in the early part of March in each year. An Indian woman, by marriage with a white man forfeits her annuity; and Indians by absence from Reserve also forfeit theirs, and cases of such can be given if required. Thinks it would be an improvement to have the schools on the Reserve in connection with the common schools of the Province. Many parts of the Act of 1869, are objectionable to the Indians. Many of the Indians are fit for enfranchisement, yet none have sought or been enfranchised under that Act, but they would if land was given to them in fee-simple. There are sixty chiefs, the majority of Indians desire elective chiefs. That intemperance is the great cause of crime. That there is no reason why Indians should not, in time, take their place among the rest of the population of the country, except they are forever to be kept as children. That the Department always tells the Indians that they cannot, but that Indians are moving in that direction. There is no objection to intermarriage with the whites, except the profligacy of some white men, and no allowance being made for the better class, and for fear of forfeiting their land, rights and annuities. Their annuities are paid by Mr. Gilkison, at the Council House, and a period of from three to six weeks is occupied in doing it, while his predecessors paid in from three to seven days. No doubt if Mr. Gilkison paid his own horse hire he would not go home every night to Brantford, but wait till all was paid.

I.

Francis O. Dee, Esq., Merchant :—

Has known the Six Nation Indians for twenty-seven years.

Thinks if the Reserve was divided as it was promised should be done many years ago, and each tribe allowed to govern themselves, there would be no complication among them; by degrees, tribe after tribe would work into municipal institutions; if they wish to sell out they should be allowed to do so. The upper Indians, the warriors, from what they say would prefer to elect their councillors annually, and the lower ones wish for a division of the territory.

Cannot state any reason why Indians should not in time take their place among the rest of the population of the country. If they were treated like white men, they would soon become equal to them; I know of nothing about the Indian that makes him inferior to his white brother, all that is required is to know that the white man considers him as his equal.

J.

William John Simcoe Keer, Esq., Barrister, Head Chief of the Six Nations, &c. :—

There is, generally speaking, a greater desire to be industrious and make money among those with white blood than among the pure Indians.

None of the Six Nations have sought enfranchisement under the Act of 1869; they think they are better as they are, it is probable they would do so if land was deeded to them.

K.

Extracts from evidence by John Garlow, Farmer.

It would be a great benefit if two magistrates were appointed in the Reserve. Indians should be made to pay their debts the same as white men.

L.

Thomas Payne, M. D. :—

Has known the Six Nation Indians for nine years ; thinks they have improved very much in their mode of agriculture during that time ; they have also made considerable progress in Christianity, has attended churches amongst them, and has never seen more attentive congregations anywhere.

There is not more suffering or destitution among them now than amongst white people.

Many of the Indians have deserved enfranchisement, and many of them are well fitted for it.

Cannot give any reason why Indians should not in time take their place among the rest of the population of the country. It is a question requiring a great deal of consideration.

M.

John Cayuga, Chief and Farmer :—

The Indians are led to believe that their chiefs can at any time sell the timber on the reserve without their consent, and are anxious to get the benefit of it for themselves ; and do thus cut and sell more than they would otherwise do, did they know that there would be no interference with them. They would be more saving of it.

There have been none enfranchised under the Act of 1869 ; it is not satisfactory, many would desire to be enfranchised if there were suitable enactments.

N.

Wm. McCargow, Physician :—

Has had acquaintance with the Six Nations for over thirty-one years. Has noticed a very marked improvement in their moral character and habits of industry during that time.

There is not much timber left on the Reserve, but there is a good deal of firewood, which with care would last fifty years or more. There is a very great deal of fallen timber—too much ; it ought, without loss of time, to be cut up and sold. Thinks the Indians are not unwilling to assume the position of whites in the eye of the law, but would be unwilling to surrender their lands and move away.

Known many Indians who are fit for enfranchisement.

O.

James W. Osborne, M.D. —

Has had partial acquaintance with the Six Nation Indians for a quarter of a century.

Those of mixed blood constitute both the best and the worst of the tribes. The native Indians are more quiet, harmless and inoffensive, and also less enterprising and intelligent than the mixed breeds.

Cannot state any reason why the Indians should *not* in time take their place among the white population. Could state many reasons why they should, and the sooner the better.

A large proportion of them are more fit for the franchise than many of the whites who enjoy it.

P.

Arthur S. Hardy, Esq., Attorney and Barrister-at-Law, M.P.P. :—

Has known the Six Nation Indians for twenty-five years.

The half-breeds amongst them take to civilized ways more readily than the pure Indian, and are more enterprising, ambitious and intelligent. Cannot give the exact rule which prevails for the division of land, the new statute relating to location tickets and subdivision of lots has not been enforced. They strenuously object to it, and will reason as in some cases, much more land has been bought, paid for, fenced and occupied, and, in some cases improved, than would be allowed to any one man. The result would be to discourage the accumulation of property, and to deprive the most advanced and hard-working of what they had accumulated. It had, prior to the statute, been supposed that each young man was entitled to one hundred acres. It has not been decided whether they can lawfully sell or not, but they have been in the habit of selling proprietary rights among themselves. The law on this point is very imperfect, and leads to constant disputes, litigation, and sometimes to riot and bloodshed.

They are not allowed to cut and sell wood since Order in Council of twelfth February, 1873. They are now guided by that order. The order is too arbitrary and inflexible and admits of favoritism in its exercise by the chiefs in council and local superintendent. It is said that licenses are granted to the influential, and those who can bring influence to bear on officials. The order, too, is so framed as virtually to place the whole power in the hands of the Local Superintendent and one or two other officials, who can put what construction on the order they please to the Chiefs in Council, and they, being ignorant, accept its construction from them. Many licenses have been refused, I am informed on the supposition by the chiefs, that the order prevented their being granted, and great hardship has been the result. I am reliably informed, that from two hundred to three hundred families, who have been accustomed to help themselves over the winter by the sale of a few cords of wood at intervals during winter, have been reduced to beggary or starvation. The order came upon them suddenly, and it was so executed as to prevent the sale of wood entirely, and I am told by a number of Indians that it is believed on the Reserve and by the chiefs, and the belief has been enforced by the authorities, that licenses were not to be granted to cut for *sale at all*. It is further said by numbers that, owing to the pressure put upon the Council by the Superintendent and Mr. Johnson, the forest warden, that but few licenses have been granted and scores refused out and out. They should have been granted to cut to a limited extent or on a certain parcel or piece of land so as to enable those who have always relied largely on wood to get through the winter, and they should have been granted as of course in such form in all cases.

A few whites occupy Indian lands under agreements for rent or on shares, and generally to the advantage of the landlord. The Statute, Con. Stat. U. C., cap. eighty-one, sect. twenty-two, imposes a penalty of eight hundred dollars and imprisonment on a white man for buying or leasing; and proceedings in several instances have been in the past initiated under it. They do lease to one another occasionally, they should be permitted to lease to whites by consent of the County Judge or some other responsible official, other than the Local Superintendent.

It is doubtful whether the payment of these annuities has the effect of producing or encouraging indolence on the part of the Indians. The thorough Indians are not a working people, and it is only when they have mingled blood with whites that industrious habits are acquired.

If land was deeded to them, enfranchisement would be sought in some cases, but some provision should be made by which they could sell their improvements to each other

and indeed by which they could, by consent of the County Judge and Local Superintendent, sell to whites; these officials seeing that a fair price was paid.

I know of some Indians who are fit for enfranchisement.

There are no sound objections to intermarriages with the whites.

Q.

Chiefs, John Buck and James Montour; Interpreter, Warrior Joshua Williams:—

Were born on the Reserve; there has been a great change for the better within their recollection. The land was originally laid off in 100-acre lots; now some occupy more, and others less; the chiefs recognize the right of the Indians to buy and sell their improvements. There is a good deal of wood left in the Reserve, enough to last for three generations for fuel to themselves; there is a great deal of fallen timber going to waste.

Indians are not allowed to cut and sell wood without a license, and paying dues; a good deal of wood has been seized, cannot say how much. There have been twelve men employed for that purpose, who were paid \$1.25 a day. Some of the lots are leased to whites, but it is contrary to rule; Indians desire the power to lease. Indian women upon marrying white men are struck off the list; the Indians themselves do not wish to have it so; persons who leave the Reserve on a visit are liable to having their names taken off the list also. There has been a good deal of destitution and suffering during the last winter, caused by the failure of the crops and the loss of the wood. A number of the Indians do not wish to be enfranchised, as they could not follow the rules of the white man; they would rather remain as they are; there are about sixty chiefs; they do not wish to have elective chiefs.

R.

Suggestion by Oronhyatekha, as to the management of the Indians.

To be successful in dealing with this Indian question, almost every band must in a manner be dealt with separately and by itself; and as special legislation for each separate band would be utterly impracticable, we must frame an Act with sufficient elasticity to reach and cover the dissimilar conditions of the various bands.

Assuming that it is the settled policy of the Government to locate all Indian tribes upon reservations, as far as circumstances will admit, and assuming further that all reservations will be or are already surveyed into definite lots, I would recommend in the place of sec. one of the Act of 1869, which provides for the location of Indians upon lots, by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, which means practically by the local superintendents, that a system of registration, approaching as near as may be that in vogue among the whites, be introduced in all Reserves, and that a record of all exchanges of land or sales thereof, from one Indian to another, be kept in such registration books, that in bands, such as the Six Nation Indians, those books be kept by Indians duly appointed by the Council and subject to control by the Indian Department.

That in reserves already settled, the particular Indian, even in rightful possession, or occupation of the various lots, be confirmed in their possession.

I am aware there has been a fear expressed, that the more intelligent Indians would buy out their less intelligent neighbours and not give value for the same, and in time the whole Reserve would be owned by a few Indians. I may observe that among the Six Nations for years, so far as they are concerned, few exchanges or sales of land with each other have been sanctioned and recognized, and that this has not been productive of any evils, and as actual experience is of much more value than any other theories, I might content myself by simply pointing this out. But if those fears were any objection, the matter could very easily be remedied by providing that after an Indian has acquired a certain quantity of land, he could not by purchase or exchange come into possession of more land except by the express sanction of the chiefs and warriors in General Council.

With regard to that portion of the Act of 1869, relating to the enfranchisement of Indians, I have only to say that I hardly conceive it to be possible to frame an Act which would remove or more effectually bar any Indian from seeking enfranchisement than it does. It is simply an ingenious provision by which an Indian has the liberty accorded to him of surrendering all his rights and privileges and the rights and privileges of his wife and children, for the inestimable boon of *paying taxes*, and being sued for debts; and yet forsooth, statesmen and philanthropists will solemnly enquire why the Indians will not avail themselves of the Act, and become enfranchised!

If suitable laws were provided for the enfranchisement of Indians, I have little doubt but that many could avail themselves of its provisions. I am satisfied that if the Government offered the fee-simple in the lands, and the just proportion of the capital invested in their behalf, that a very large number of the Six Nations would even now accept the position and prove themselves entirely capable of assuming the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

By reference to section nine of the Act of 1869, the Committee will see that an Indian without children has no incentive to work, and make provision beyond the present wants, because he knows the moment he dies all his property is divided up among the people.

An Indian may have lived with a mother or a sister, and through their assistance may have considerable property, and if he dies without issue, all his property, by an Act of Parliament, is confiscated to the nation. Then, an individual case of which I am personally cognizant, and one notably that of a most estimable and well-to-do Indian, having three daughters, two of these have married white men, and are doing well; the third married an Indian of another tribe, and by the operation of existing laws, they cease to be Indians in the eye of the law, (see sec. sixth) and the father has no children, and his property on his death, and that of his wife, will undergo confiscation. Is it to be wondered at that there is an indifference about the future, "than the providing of the necessities of life, only just as they are required, it seems to be their main concern." Why should it be otherwise with such iniquitous enactments.

I should like to point out how the sixth section also sets a premium upon immorality and refer specially to many other defects of the present law, but I fear I have already overstepped the limits, and conclude by expressing the hope that the labor of your committee will result in wise legislation for the Indian race, satisfied that if Parliament affords them a fair opportunity, they will prove themselves, what I have ever claimed for them, as fully capable of assuming all the responsibilities of citizenship with advantage to the State, and with credit to themselves.

S.

Condensed Evidence of Wesleyan Ministers, Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, School Teachers, and other occupations, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nation Indians, about one hundred in number, assembled at the Six Nation Council House to hear, discuss, and give answer to the questions of the Committee of the House on the condition and affairs of the Six Nation Indians; forwarded to the Committee by Dr. Orenkya'ekha:—

The Six Nation Indians have improved in a marked manner in their moral character and industrial habits. In agriculture, too, they have much improved. They have now an Agricultural Society, organized by themselves and officered by Indians. The New England Co. has granted for some time back £20 sterling towards this object, and last year \$40 was received from the Ontario Government; but there has never been any contribution from the Indian Department. Considerable progress has been made in Christianity, though about one-third are still Pagans. The Christian and Pagan Indians live on amicable terms together. They no more spend their time in hunting or fishing. There has been but few intermarriages with the whites, and there is no very marked difference between the half-breed and other Indians. Their land was originally divided into lots of 100 acres, and a lot given to each family; but now some by purchase and

inheritance hold more, while others hold less. About one quarter of their land is improved, and they have a proprietary right in those improvements. The Reserve is all allotted to individuals. No timber of any consequence is left, but there is sufficient wood to last for their own fuel for generations to come, a great deal of which is now fallen and going to waste. They are now allowed to cut and sell fallen wood; but only for a short time back previous to that, they were prohibited, and if this was done their wood was seized and fines and imprisonment followed, and much and serious trouble was the result. Some of their land is now leased to whites, but it has been decided to warn them off. Their payments are now made last of May and June and last of October and November, and sometimes December. They should be made from two to three months earlier, to give chance to buy their spring grain. An Indian woman, by marriage with a white man, forfeits her annuity, and so do all Indians by absence from Reserve. The census is taken at every fall payment, and they are steadily increasing in number. Though not periodically destitute, there is a good deal of suffering among them now, owing to a failure of crops, and to some extent because they could not sell any wood. There is twelve schools on the Reserve—nine supported by the New England Co., two by the Wesleyans, and one by themselves. The Act of 1869 is not acceptable to the Indians. None of the Indians have been enfranchised under that Act, because they are better satisfied to hold their lands under their present title than under that offered by the Act of 1869. If their land was deeded to them, many would seek enfranchisement; and fully one-third of the Six Nations are at present fully capable of managing their own affairs well and profitably. The Good Templars and other temperance societies have done a good work among the Indians. There is about sixty chiefs. There has been no clection of chiefs, and none is desired, under the Act of 1869. Intemperance is the great cause of crime. Very few Indians desert their families. There is no earthly reason why Indians should not in time take their place among the rest of the population of the country, except in the policy of the Indian Department in keeping the Indians in a state of tutelage, instead of encouraging them to manage their own affairs. They exchange land among themselves, but no record of such exchanges is kept. From ten to thirty days are occupied by Mr. Gilkison in making semi-annual payments; his predecessor paid in from three to eight days. They could not agree to an answer to the fifty-sixth question, which is: "What, in your opinion, are the objections to intermarriage with the whites?"

T.

Statements of Isaac Barefoot, a Teacher in the Mohawk Institute, and a Member of the Six Nations.

There is a marked improvement in the moral character and industrial habits of the Six Nation Indians. They have also improved much in their mode of agriculture. Much progress has been made in Christianity, five or six additional ministers have been stationed amongst them, and three or four chapels have been erected. Among a population of about 3,000, about 600 are yet Pagans. As members of the same community, Christian and Pagan Indians live amicably together. They do not spend their time in hunting or fishing, but devote themselves to agriculture. There have not been many intermarriages with the whites. The half-breed issue of those intermarriages seem more intelligent and energetic than the full-blood Indians. The land is apportioned in 100-acre lots to each family. They have a proprietary right in their improvements. There is not much timber left on the Reserve, but sufficient wood to last for their own use for a long time, some of which is fallen and going to waste. They are allowed to cut and sell wood by obtaining a license; some have cut and sold without this, and the result was seizure and confiscation, followed by fine and imprisonment. Some trouble has attended those seizures this past winter. Some of the land is leased to the whites. Their annuities are paid in spring in May or June, and in the fall in October or November. It would be better to pay earlier in the spring, say in April, to enable them to obtain for ready money the seeds they

require. Usually the money is not paid till the seeding is over, so that the Indians are obliged to get by credit what they require and pay more for it in consequence. The fall annuity does not matter. An Indian woman by marriage with a white man thereby forfeits her annuity. The census is taken at every fall payment, and show that the Indians are increasing in numbers. The Act of 1869 is not acceptable to the Indians. None have been enfranchised under it. They are better off in every respect as they are. Many Indians are fit for enfranchisement. The chief causes of crime are native indifference for constant employment, want of parental authority being exercised, the evil influence and example of bad white men, and the traffic in ardent spirits.

There is no reason whatever that Indians should not in time take their place among the rest of the population of the country, provided the change is properly done. There are no objections, in my judgment, to intermarriage with the whites. They exchange land among themselves, but no record of such exchange is kept. The Six Nations are paid at the Council House. Mr. Gilkison goes down day after day, until all are paid, and gives his personal attention to it.

U.

Answers to Question No. 38.

Is the Act of 1869 acceptable to the Indians?

Adam Elliott, missionary to Six Nation Indians.—Not as a whole, but I have heard that some of its provisions are acceptable.

John Cayuga, farmer.—No, sir.

Capt. John McLean.—Not acceptable.

W. J. S. Keer, head-chief of Six Nation Indians.—No.

Robert Ashton, superintendent, Mohawk Institution, Brantford.—

Joseph Miller, a minister.—No, some parts would be; we object to location.

Robert Hill Dee, physician.—No, no.

George Henry Martin Johnson, official interpreter to Six Nation Indians.—Some parts are acceptable, but not others.

Francis O. Dee, merchant.—In no way.

James Grant, farmer.—I believe not.

Isaac Barefoot, school teacher.—It is not.

Timothy Burning, farmer, Upper Mohawk chief.—No, it is detested by 99 out of 100 Indians, and all the women.

Robert J. Merrill, farmer.—No.

Robert Sproule.—They are divided in their opinions; had it not been that the Indians were encouraged by the Act of Parliament, they would choose.

Augustus Jones, mechanic.—Not at all acceptable.

Thomas Armour, farmer.—

Amos Russell, mason and plasterer.—No, the Act is not acceptable.

William McCargow, physician and surgeon to portion of Six Nation Indians.—No.

Rev. J. R. Roberts.—

Arthur S. Hardy, barrister.—

William McCargow, physician.—No.

G. H. M. Johnson, interpreter for the Government and Six Nation Indians.—Some parts are acceptable, but not others.

Peter Hill, farmer.—The majority are opposed to it.

James Jamieson.—It is not acceptable to the Indians.

Stephen J. Jones.—I think it is; at least they are better satisfied than before the Act was passed.

Henry Clench, Oneida chief.—No, it is not acceptable.

John Sterling, farmer.—No.

William Jacobs, Chief of Cayuga Tribe.—No.

John Garlow.—It is not.

Thomas Payne, M.D.—I know many well fitted for enfranchisement.

J. W. Osborne, surgeon.—I am told not.

Rev. James Chance.—Not as a whole, but some of its provisions are acceptable.

Rev. James Roberts.—No.

Judge Jones.—I think it is; at least they are better satisfied than before the Act was passed.

Answers to Question No. 41.

Do you know any Indians fit for enfranchisement?

William McCargow, physician and surgeon to a portion of the Six Nation Indians.—

Yes, many.

Amos Russell, mason and plasterer.—Yes.

Thomas Armour, farmer.—Very many.

Augustus Jones, mechanic.—A good many.

Robert Sproule.—A large proportion of the most industrious.

Robert J. Merrill, farmer.—Yes, a large number.

Timothy Burning, farmer, Upper Mohawk chief.—A great many.

Isaac Barefoot, school teacher.—Yes, quite a number can come up to the requirements of the Act.

James Grant, farmer.—Many.

Francis O. Dee, merchant.—Very few.

George H. Martin Johnson, official interpreter for the Government of Six Nation Indians.—Numbers.

Robert Hill Dee, physician.—I do.

Joseph Miller, minister.—Yes.

Robert Ashton, superintendent Mohawk Institution, Brantford.—Yes.

W. J. S. Keer, head chief of Six Nations and a barrister and attorney.—Quite a number.

James McLean.—There are a good many if an Act be suitable.

John Cayuga, chief and farmer.—I believe that many of the Indians are fit for enfranchisement.

Adam Elliott, missionary.—No.

William McCargow.—Yes, many.

George Henry M. Johnson.—Very few.

Peter Hill, farmer.—Numbers are fit for enfranchisement.

Stephen J. Jones.—Some of them are.

Henry Clinch, Oneida chief.—Yes, mostly all.

John Sterling, farmer.—Yes several.

William Jacobs.—Yes, a great many.

John Garlow, farmer.—Yes, a great many.

Thomas Payne, M.D.—It has never been enforced to my knowledge.

James W. Osborne, M.D.—I believe a large proportion of them are more fit for it than many whites who use it.

Rev. James Chance.—I know many Indians fit for enfranchisement.

Rev. James Roberts.—Yes, many.

Judge Jones.—Some of them are.

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| 49. Report of the Indian Branch of the Department of the Interior. (<i>S. Papers, No. 17.</i>) | By Act. | 51 |
| 50. Copy of the Report of the Superintendent of Indian affairs of British Columbia for 1873, etc. (<i>Not to be printed, 326.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 74.</i>) | By Address
132 | 295 |

Insurance Companies :

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| 51. Statement made by Insurance Companies, in compliance with Act 31 Vict., Cap 48, Sec. 14. (<i>S. Papers, No. 24.</i>) | By Act. | 160 |
| 52. Annual Report of the Beaver and Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company for 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 24.</i>) | By Act. | 158 |
| 53. <i>Jenkins, Edward</i> :—Orders in Council relating to his appointment as Emigrant Agent, and Agent General for Canada, in the United Kingdom. (<i>Not to be printed, 161.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 28.</i>) | By Address
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| 54. Copies of accounts transmitted to the Dominion Government by Judge Bossé, of Quebec, for travelling expenses, etc. (<i>Not to be printed, 262.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 50.</i>) | By Address
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55. Copies of similar accounts from each of the Judges of the Superior Court of the same Province. (<i>Printed, 325.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 72.</i>)	By Address 120	294
56. Copies of Correspondence, relating to the appointment of Judge Taschereau.	By Address 233	
57. Copies of Correspondence touching the inequality of Judges' Salaries in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia. (<i>Printed, 240.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 45.</i>)	By Address 83	190
58. <i>Library of Parliament</i> :—Annual Report of the Librarian. (<i>Printed in Sessional Papers only, 160.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 10.</i>)	111th Rule.	5
59. <i>Life Assurance</i> :—Copies of Correspondence between Life Assurance Companies and the Government relative to the appointment of an Inspector.	By Address 119	—
<i>Light Houses, Light Ships, &c.:</i>		
60. Statement of expenditure on account of this service for 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 4.</i>)	By Act.	32
61. Copies of Correspondence respecting the appointment of a Keeper to the Walton Light House.	By Address 191	—
62. <i>Lunatic Asylum</i> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to the transfer of certain properties for an Asylum in the Province of Quebec. (<i>Not to be printed, 241.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 39.</i>)	By Address 83	158
63. <i>Machinery</i> :—Return showing importation of Mill and Factory Machinery into Canada since 1st July, 1867. (<i>Printed, 160.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 18.</i>)	By Address 10	32
64. Return showing in detail quality and character of Machinery admitted into Canada free of duty for the past three years. (<i>Not to be printed, 325.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 58.</i>)	By Address 21	236 254
65. <i>Manufactures</i> :—Return of the total value of Manufactured articles imported from the United States into Canada since 1st September, 1874.	By Address 32	—
<i>Marine and Fisheries:</i>		
66. Reports, etc., relative to the system of Fisheries in Ontario and Quebec.	By Address 265	—
67. Sixth Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 4.</i>)	By Act.	350

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68. <i>Menonists</i> :—Copies of Papers relating to the Emigration of Menonists from Russia to Canada.	By Address 86	—
<i>Militia :</i>		
69. Report for the year 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 71.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	84
70. Statement of Expenditure on certain services, including Mounted Police.	—	189
71. Similar statement for 1870-71-72-73-74.	By Address 233	—
72. Copies of all Reports, &c., respecting Military movements on the Niagara Frontier in 1866.	By Address 216	—
73. Copies of Papers respecting a point of land at St. Jeanne de Neuville, leased to J. H. Boswell, of Quebec. (<i>S. Papers, No. 78.</i>)	By Address 218	318
74. <i>Municipal Act</i> :—Copies of Correspondence in reference to provisions of the Act of Ontario empowering Municipal bodies to impose discriminating Taxes.	By Address 216	—
75. <i>Mutual Life Association</i> :—Annual statement for 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 24.</i>)	By Act.	79
76. <i>Naturalization Treaties</i> :—Copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 30th September, 1873. (<i>Printed, 262.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 54.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	220
77. <i>New Brunswick School Law</i> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to an appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council with reference to the constitutionality of the Act. (<i>Not to be printed, 241.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 40.</i>)	By Address, 120	165
<i>North-West :</i>		
78. Copies of Proclamation, dated 6th December, 1869, and all other documents in the possession of the Dominion Government, having reference to the difficulties which existed in the North-West in 1869-70, and to the Amnesty mentioned in the said Proclamation. (<i>S. Papers, No. 22.</i>)	By Address. 15	65
79. Supplementary Returns on the same subject. (<i>S. Papers, No. 22.</i>)	—	75 108, 132
80. Copies of Acts, Appointments, Indian Treaties, etc. (<i>S. Papers, No. 70.</i>)	By Address. 122	281
81. Return of all leases and sales of wood limits in Manitoba and the North-West. (<i>Not to be printed, 325.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 75.</i>)	By Address, 215	295

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82. <i>Nova Scotia</i> :—Copies of Papers in reference to the " Act to re-adjust the amounts payable to and chargeable against the several Provinces of Canada."	By Address. 52	—
83. <i>Offences, Capital</i> :—Return of commitments for capital offences in the Dominion, since 1st July, 1867. (<i>Printed</i> , 160.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 26.)	By Address. 32	83
84. <i>Oliver's Ferry</i> :—Orders in Council, &c., relative to the construction of a Bridge.	By Address. 267	—
<i>Ottawa River</i> :		
85. Return relative to the construction of Slides, Dams, etc., on the Ottawa, up to 31st December last.	By Address. 121	—
86. Copy of instructions furnished by the Department of Public Works to one Mr. Johnston, for the survey of the river between Paquette's Rapids and Allumette Island.	By Address. 283	—
87. <i>Pamphlets</i> :—Return of Pamphlets, Reports, and Blank forms, since 1st January, 1873.	By Address. 14	—
88. <i>Penitentiaries</i> :—Sixth Annual Report of the Directors for 1873. (<i>Printed</i> , 240.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42.)	By Act.	189
<i>Pilots</i> :		
89. Copies of Correspondence relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Pilots at North Sydney.	By Address. 268	—
90. Statement of moneys received and paid on account of Decayed Pilot Fund during 1873. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 4.)	By Act.	32
91. <i>Police</i> :—Return of Dominion Police employed during 1872–73. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 161.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 19.)	By Act.	56
92. <i>Portage Island</i> :—Copies of Correspondence relating thereto. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 241.) (<i>Sessional Papers</i> No. 38.)	By Address. 121	158
<i>Post Office</i> :		
93. Copies of all Papers relating to the dismissal of Mr. Munro and Mr. Robertson from the office of Post Master. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 161.) (<i>S. Papers</i> No., 27.)	By Address. 44	93
94. Copy of Memorial relating to Mail Contract with the owners of the steamship <i>Prince Alfred</i> , and with Messrs. Malcom, Hudson & Co. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 161.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 30.)	By Address. 45	110
95. Copies of Correspondence relative to Post Offices in Mount-eagle Valley and in the Township of Dungannon. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 161.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 31.)	By Address. 85	123

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96. Return of appointments to the Inside Service since the 1st November, 1873. (<i>Printed</i> , 240.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 29.)	By Address 162	203
97. Copies of Tenders for the transport of Mails between Rivière du Loup and Edmonston. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 325.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 65.)	By Address 162	270
98. Copy of advertisement calling for Tenders to carry the mails in British Columbia, published in 1871 in the said Province.	By Address 190	—
99. Report of the Postmaster General for 1873. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 3.)	By Act	250
100. Copies of Papers relating to appointment of W. J. Morden as Postmaster.	By Address 267	—
101. <i>Printing</i> :—Return of all sums paid for Parliamentary or Departmental Printing to any person or persons other than the Contractor.	By Address 265	—
102. <i>Provincial Legislation</i> :—Copies of all Orders in Council and of all Correspondence respecting such Legislation. (<i>Printed</i> , 160.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 25.)	By Address 21	82
103. <i>Public Accounts</i> :—For the year ended 30th June, 1873. <i>Referred</i> , 103. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 1.)	By Act	9
104. <i>Public Works</i> :—Report of the Minister of Public Works for 1873. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 2.)	By Act	51
<i>Railways :</i>		
105. Return of Persons killed or injured on the different Railroads of Canada, &c.	By Address 10	—
106. Statement showing the progress of the work on Section 13 of the Intercolonial Railway, the amount of original contract, and giving other particulars concerning the same. (<i>Printed</i> , 160.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 32.)	By Address 15	125
107. Copies of Minutes of Council and other documents referring to the Tariff of the railways in the Province of Nova Scotia. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 325.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 55.)	By Address 85	231
108. Return of Railway Cars imported from the United States since 1st January, 1873. (<i>Printed</i> , 325.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 254.)	By Address 85	254
109. Copies of Correspondence, &c., relating to claims on Contracts of the Intercolonial Railway from No. 1 to No. 7 inclusive. <i>Referred</i> , 220. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 326.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 32.)	By Address 120	220

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110. Copies of Reports of Minister of Public Works touching the extension of the Railway into the City of Halifax. (<i>Not to be printed, 324.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 64.</i>)	By Address 120	270
111. Copies of Correspondence respecting Section No. 12 of the Intercolonial Railway. (<i>Not to be printed, 326.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 32.</i>)	By Address 122	295
112. Statement of amount expended on the extension of the Railway between Shediac and St. John to the Ballast Wharf.	By Address 122	—
113. List of claims against Contractors for Sections 8, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 of the Intercolonial Railway. <i>Referred, 194.</i> (<i>S. Papers, No. 32.</i>)	By Address 122	158
114. Papers and correspondence relating to Contract for Section 23, Intercolonial Railway.	By Address 217	—
115. Detailed accounts of Coal purchased for the Intercolonial Railway in New Brunswick during 1872, 1873.	By Address 217	—
116. Copies of Correspondence concerning the Prince Edward Island Railway.	By Address 266	—
117. Statement of cost of Bridges on the Intercolonial Railway. (<i>S. Papers, No. 32.</i>)	By Address 267	307
<i>Revenue :</i>		
118. Report of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion for the year 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 6.</i>)	By Act	50
119. Statement of Revenues collected in the first nine months of 1872-3 and 1873-74. <i>Referred, 103.</i>	By Address 53	56
120. Statement of Revenue for the first three weeks of April, 1873 and 1874, &c. (<i>Printed, 160.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 6.</i>)	By Address 123	139
121. <i>Royal Commission</i> :—Statement of all expenses of the Commission entrusted with the examination of the charges made by the Hon. L. S. Huntington against the late Administration. (<i>Printed, 324.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 73.</i>)	By Address 216	295
122. <i>Seamen</i> :—Statement of expenditure for the relief of Sick, Disabled and Shipwrecked Seamen for 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 8.</i>)	By Act	32
123. <i>St. Lawrence</i> :—Report of Commissioners on the causes of the high spring floods. (<i>S. Papers, No. 76.</i>)	By Address 162	307

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124. <i>Statutes</i> :—Return of the distribution thereof. (<i>Not to be printed, 161.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 15.</i>)	By Act	21
125. <i>Steamers</i> :—Report of instructions given to Inspectors concerning steamboat <i>Bavarian</i> in November, 1873.	By Act 266	—
126. <i>Storm Signals</i> :—Return from the Storm Signal Stations of Nova Scotia. (<i>Not to be printed, 161.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 35.</i>)	By Address 84	139
127. <i>Strange, Dr. Orlando Sampson</i> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to his removal from the position of Surgeon of "A" Battery, at Kingston.	By Address 266	—
128. <i>Superannuation</i> :—Statement of allowances and gratuities granted under the Act 33 Vic : cap. 4. (<i>Not to be printed, 161.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 16.</i>)	By Act	24
129. <i>Thunder Bay and Fort Garry Route</i> :—Copies of papers relating to the contract for carrying Passengers and Freight thereon.	By Act 266	—
130. <i>Timber</i> :—Return of timber, etc., exported from Chicoutimi and Saguenay since the month of April, 1873. (<i>Printed, 324.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 50.</i>)	By Address. 31	202
131. <i>Trade and Navigation</i> :—Tables thereof for 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 5.</i>)	By com. of H. E.	13
132. <i>Trinity Houses</i> :—Statements of expenditure of Trinity Houses of Montreal and Quebec for 1873. (<i>S. Papers, No. 4.</i>)	By Act.	32
133. <i>Unexpended Appropriations</i> :—Return of all Appropriations made for 1873-4 remaining unexpended on 15th May, 1874.	By Address. 266	—
134. <i>Unforseen Expenses</i> :—Return of sums paid and charged to Unforseen Expenses. (<i>Not to be printed, 161.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 20.</i>)	By Act.	64
135. <i>Vienna Exhibition</i> :—Copies of Report made by the Commissioners. (<i>Not to be printed, 240.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 9.</i>)	By Address. 162	189, 254
<i>Wharves :</i>		
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13. That the Bill to amend the Act 31 Vic., cap. 44, and the Acts amending the same, and the Tariff of Duties and Customs annexed thereto, be read a third time, 244.
14. That the Bill to make further provision for the management of Permanent Building Societies in the Dominion of Canada be re-committed, with certain instructions, 284.
15. That the Bill to provide for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway be read a third time, 293. That the Bill do pass, *ibid.*
16. That the Bill to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal do pass, 299.
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