

lights, were set at rest. At that time Confederation was imminent and the Government very properly bore that fact in remembrance when they addressed His Excellency, Mr. Blake, then quoted at length from the minute of a Council to show the views of the Government as to the value of the Fisheries. The result of this minute was that in deference to the wish of the Imperial Government, the license system came into operation which proved a failure. He then read extracts from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, showing how great was the value of the

own ports and waters, and, as to all we within its jurisdiction, to prevent violation of the foregoing obligations duties.

It had been said that those rules rested solely on the Maritime Provinces had not refused to invasion by land. But not only the Municipal Law, they had then laid down in distinct terms, the great principle of the duty of neutral to restrain its people from engaging or carrying on warlike operations in a country with whom they are at war. And the principle on which the rules had been framed applied to nations by land as well as to nations by sea. In the Treaty of Washington nations clearly and distinctly, for the first time, put in proper terms. They two of the leading nations of the world solemnly stating the duties of neutrals and it was a great point gained for Canada to have the United States Government thus formally committed to the obligations.

It was expected that England would long have exposed to incursions by ruffians every kind. Although he thought England had taken a great and as responsibility, it must be clear to the mind of every man acquainted with the facts that England assented to the engagement because in the first place had possessions in America, because was responsible for the Government of her people in America, because her Government owned a portion of the frontier of which is exposed to these incursions, and for these reasons

the Government of England agreed to such an arrangement as has been made in the Treaty of Washington. If she had not had possessions in North America, would she have admitted that she was guilty of negligence in allowing the escape of the Alabama? Would she have done nothing of the kind.

such agreement could have been made from any Government. They or any other had not been that she had been a Canadian, and that was the reason he was disposed to say that the Imperial Government was responsible, after they had given so much consideration to the interests of Canada it not become any member of that Government to be so sensitive to the political opinions of the people, who for more local or party, selfish purposes, or with the sole object of resisting Government. He had been associated with them in the past. He had discussed and been party to the establishment of many of the political institutions which they now claimed, and of which they were before they were known. While a young gentleman, who was at that time one of the leaders of that party, was at College, and studying his session, he (Mr. Macdonnell) was with him, and he was the first to meet him in fighting the battle of the Republic. What Statute book could a single measure brought forward by the present leaders of that party?

that Statute book could they had a reason for their meeting outside door? or while occupying a seat in that case, or in conducting his organ, the "be"? They might speak of him (Macdonally) with contempt—they tendavour to underrate his humble efforts in the past, and to sneer at before the people without fear. He met the whole caravan of them where had 2000 or 3000 honest yeomen their expostions of what they done and would do. He was a speaker, and a speaker, and he would speak when they thought he had left, and he could be allowed to say a few words in references to the matters under session, but they showed no disposition to allow him to do so, and there was a murmuring, discontented, and he would be done. He asked the chairman of the motion. Hands were held up, in compliance with the calls of the organ he was allowed to speak. After explained his position, he spoke of the Peasants' Revolt, and asked whether was not expedient that the people who had called the meeting to give

as to the course they proposed to take. He spoke in general terms, and his views were distinctly in favour of the men taken here. There are a majority of his endowings his views. The women answered, but they did not do the Treaty—they went back to the reserves and questions thirty years. He then referred to the result of elections of the last year, and the strength of the Ontario party. The strength of the House was unrepresented. He did not think that gentlemen representing themselves to be such properly claim to be the leaders of Reform party. Since they had agreed to present their views, they have expressed the very policy they had advocated, and he instanced the policy on railway question, and their great rupture from principle in forming a coalition (cheers), and he believed that the Ontario Reform party had been broken had lost with them. The member for West Durham had undertaken to speak as representing the reform party of Ontario, but he [Mr. Duggan] believed that he did not

thought there was no time to lose, but that he could not speak of the canal system, as he thought there was not a member who did not agree in the expediency of enlarging the canals to encourage the commerce of the West. That policy had been championed ever since the Government since he had been in Parliament. Some people objected that the City of Washington would throw open the canals on the same terms to Americans as to our own people, and he could see that that would be a great injury to our honor and dignity. He quite satisfied that the English Government would look after that. Had American vessels of war been admitted through the canals of the lakes, he could not see that it would be any more to the advantage of the country could sustain from the administration of American vessels in the time of peace, and if they could not protect their ships and canals in the time of war they would be useless. The desire of the Government, gentlemen, was to meet a strong opposition, to find fault and to against the interests of the Empire. He had no objection to sit down and

the views which prevail with the English statesmen, that Canada arrived at a period of manhood, and should therefore, as a family arranged to be reconstituted, but so long as the present constitution should remain unaltered, they should not attempt to exercise a independence which they did not possess, and could not in the interests of the Empire exercise. The Imperial Government should be left in the hands of Imperial ministers, (Lord cheam.)

Mr. Mills moved an adjournment of the debate.

On Sir John A. Macdonald said it was alleged that Government was anxious to force a vote, there was much desire, but it was obvious if the business was to be got through the House must sit later for the benefit of the Session.

The debate was then adjourned to

On the premises. 31c⁺
 Dockwith, May 3, 1872.

COUNCIL MEETING. The Municipal Council of the Village of Carleton Place will meet on Wednesday, the fifteenth instant, at four o'clock p.m.
 Carleton Place, May 2, 1872.

NOTICE. The undersigned wishes to intimate to his customers that he is leaving his accounts in the hands of Mr. James McGee, at the Post Office, Carleton Place, and that he will be obliged by a prompt settlement.
 Carleton Place, April 26, 1872. 30c⁺
 PETER BARRIN.

